

Woman's rivers, which unite at Coshocton. The united streams here become navigable; run S; pass Zanesville, where they are joined by the Licking; turn SE; and throw themselves into the Ohio, at Marietta, on the r. bank, by a mouth 225 yds. wide, and after a course from Coshocton of 100 m., or from the source of the Tuscarawas, in Medina co., of 180 m. At Zanesville the navigation, being interrupted by falls, is effected by means of a canal.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state, comprising an area of 665 sq. m., drained by the river of the same name and by its branches. It contains numerous ancient mounds, and has extensive salt-works. Pop. in 1840, 38,749; in 1850, 45,043. Its cap. is Zanesville.—Also a township in the above-named co., 61 m. E of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 1,252.

MUSK-OX LAKE, a small lake, or expansion rather of Great Fish river, in N lat. 64° 40', W long. 108° 20', to the NE of Lake Aylmer.

MUSLIMIS. See MOUSELMINES.

MUSO-DI-PORCO, MORRO-DI-PORCO, or LUNGO, a cape on the E coast of Sicily, in the prov. and 5 m. SE of Syracuse, in N lat. 37° 20', E long. 17° 20'.

MUSÓN, or MUSONE, a river of Austria, in Lombardy, which has its source in the prov. of Treviso, in a range of hills to the S of Asolo; runs S past Castelfranco, into the prov. of Padua; bends SE; and divides at Mirano into 2 branches. On entering the prov. of Venice, one of these branches flows S, and joins the Brenta; the other directs its course to the E, and flows into the lagunes opposite Venice. This river has a total course of about 42 m.

MUSONE, or MOSCIONE, a river of the Papal states, which has its source in the deleg. of Macerata, 5 m. SW of Cingoli, and at the foot of Monte S. Vicino; runs ENE into the deleg. of Ancona; returns to the confines of that of Macerata; and falls into the Adriatic 3 m. NE of Loretto, and after a total course of about 36 m. During the period of the kingdom of Italy, the M. gave its name to a dep. of which Macerata was the capital.

MUSQUASH, or MISSIQUASH, a harbour of New Brunswick, in the co. and 12 m. S of St. John, in N lat. 45° 10', and W long. 66° 20'. It is 2 m. long, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, is easy of access, with deep water and good anchorage. It receives on the N a river of the same name.

MUSQUILLO. See ODIA.

MUSSAIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Saintes. Pop. 553.

MUSSANGANI, a district of Central Africa, between the Cazembe dominions and the district inhabited by the Changamiras, in about 15° S lat.

MUSSELBURGH, a parliamentary burgh, in the parish of Inveresk, Edinburghshire, on the r. bank of the river Esk, 3 furs. S of the frith of Forth, and $\frac{5}{2}$ m. E of Edinburgh. Its site is a flat expanse only a few feet above sea-level, fringed on the N by fine sandy downs, and flanked on the S by a ridge of rising grounds, which is picturesquely crowned with the church and village of Inveresk. The town has a large proportion of self-contained houses, and presents a fair array of good shops, and of municipal and marketing appliances; it is well and somewhat regularly built. The main communication across the river, and that which carries over the Edinburgh and London mail-road, is an elegant stone-bridge of 5 elliptic arches, erected in 1807. About 220 yds. higher up stands a venerable stone-bridge, supposed to have been built by the Romans, and remarkable as the grand thoroughfare for ages between the SE of Scotland and the metropolis, as an important pass during English incursions and invasions undertaken in the international wars, and as the bridge by which armies poured along to neighbouring fields of fatal

and memorable conflict. The links of M., long noted for promenading, golfing, and archery-ground, were, in 1816, adopted as the scene of horse-racing for the district environs Edinburgh. The tanning and currying of leather is carried on in three large establishments here; a sail-cloth manufactory, established in 1811, has gradually increased to a large extent. Three factories, one of them very large, are employed in the weaving of hair-cloth for chair and sofa-covers. A manufactory of fishing nets employs about 20 looms, and produces about 2,500 yds. of net per week.—The harbour of M., or more properly that of Fisherrow, is situated more than a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of the mouth of the Esk, and dates so high as the period of the Roman prov. of *Valentia*. It has only 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. water at neap tides. Though no vessel belongs to the port, several coasting-vessels and vessels of Norway, Prussia, and Holland, resort to it in preference to Leith. The number annually clearing from it is between 200 and 250, averaging each between 60 and 70 tons. A rich coal-field around Musselburgh, perforated with numerous shafts, and plied by swarms of miners, furnishes a chief article of export, as well as of local enrichment: the other exports are principally bricks and tiles. The imports coastwise are miscellaneous, and from abroad are chiefly timber, bark, skins, bones, rape, and oil-cake.—The town unites with Leith and Portobello in sending a member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency amounted in 1840 to 297; in 1847 to 208. Pop. in 1831, including Fisherrow and Newbigging, 7,024. Pop. of the parl. burgh, in 1841, 6,328; in 1851, 7,092.

MUSSEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 32 m. SSW of Arensburg, circle and 9 m. N of Siegen. It contains mines of silver and copper, and several foundries.

MUSSENDOM, MUSSUNNDOM, or MOCENDOM (CAPE), a headland of Arabia, in Oman, at the entrance of the Persian gulf, in N lat. 26° 24', and E long. 56° 34'. It consists of a cluster of basaltic barren islands, which rise abruptly to the height of 200 ft. above sea-level, and appear to have been rent from each other, and from the high promontory of the continent behind them, by some great convolution. The water is of great depth all around and between these islands. The actual point of the cape is difficult to fix with precision. It is the *Maketa* of Nearchus, and *Asabo* of Ptolemy. Its distance from the opposite point, on the Persian shore, Ras-Moburrack or Bombrack, is about 10 leagues.

MUSSEY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, cant. and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Donjeux, and 14 m. SE of Vassy. Pop. 480. It has a manufactory of earthenware.—Also a village in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Revigny, and 5 m. WNW of Bar-le-Duc, near the Ornain. Pop. 150. It has a quarry of freestone.

MUSSIDAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and arrond. of Riberac. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,902; in 1841, 8,755. The town is 17 m. S of Riberac, and 21 m. SW of Perigueux, on the l. bank of the Isle, in a fertile plain. Pop. in 1841, 1,744. It contains a number of handsome houses, and has several tanneries, and in the environs several iron-mines and forges. It was taken and fortified by the Calvinists in 1563, but was afterwards captured by the Catholics, and the garrison put to the sword.

MUSSOMELI, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 20 m. NW of Catanietta, and 14 m. SE of Castrovuccio. Pop. 9,290. It has an old castle. Agate, jasper, azure-stone, sulphur, and salt, are found in the environs.

MUSSON, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Arlon, watered by the Batte. Pop. 1,355.

MUSSY, a river of Hindostan, in the Deccan, in the prov. of Hyderabad, which has its source in the district of Coilonda; traverses that of Golconda; separates the district of Bonghir from those of Daurconda and Nalgonda; intersects the latter; and after a total course of about 180 m., first in a generally E, then S direction, joins the Krishna, on the l. bank. Hyderabad and Golconda are the chief places on its banks.—Also a river in the presidency of Madras, in the Carnatic, and district of Ongole, which issues from the mountains of Elgonda; runs SE; and throws itself into the gulf of Bengal, to the NE of Singraonda, and after a course of 75 m.

MUSSY-LEVEQUE, or MUSSY-SUR-SEINE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, and arrond. of Bar-sur-Seine. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,191; in 1841, 7,239. The town is 12 m. SSE of Bar-sur-Seine, on the Seine. It is well-built, has several distilleries of brandy, and carries on a considerable trade in wine and brandy. Marble is wrought in the environs.

MUSSY-SOUS-DUN, or MUSSY-LE-VIEUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. N of Chauvannes, and 15 m. S of Charolles, near the r. bank of the Muissy, an affluent of the Sornin. Pop. 1,470. It has several coal-mines.

MUSSY-LA-VILLE, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Arlon. Pop. 895. Cutlery forms its chief branch of manufacture.

MUSTAFA, a headland of Tunis, on the E coast, and about 50 m. ENE of Tunis.

MUSTAFA-PASHA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 10 m. S of Shirmen, and 15 m. NW of Adrianople, on the Maritza. Pop. 2,000. It has numerous mosques.

MUSTAFA-PASHA-PALANKA, a fortress of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. of Sophia, on the Nissava. Pop. 2,000.

MUSTAFABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 111 m. N of Delhi. It is of considerable extent, and is defended by walls flanked with towers, and a ditch.

MUSTAPHANAGUR. See CONDAPILLY.

MUSTON, a parish in Leicestershire, 5½ m. W by N of Grantham, on the river Devon, and intersected by the Grantham canal. Area 1,623 acres. Pop. in 1831, 310; in 1851, 411.—Also a p. in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 9½ m. NW by N of Bridlington, on the Hartford. Area 2,226 acres. Pop. in 1851, 399.

MUSTREE, a village of Afghanistan, in the Daman, on an offset of the Indus, 50 m. S of Dera Ghazi-Khan.

MUSTUNG, a town of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Sarawan, 70 m. N of Kelat, and at an alt. of about 5,700 ft. above sea-level. It contains about 400 houses, and is enclosed by a crenated mud wall. On an adjacent mound are the ruins of a citadel. The surrounding country is reputed the richest and most salubrious in Beluchistan.—Also a town in Tibet, in the prov. of Dzang, near the source of the Gandsu, 60 m. NNE of the mountain of Dhawalagiri, and 180 m. NW of Katmandu.

MUSZYNA, a town of Galicia, in the presidial of Lemberg, circle and 20 m. SSE of Sandec, and 42 m. SW of Jaslo, on the r. bank of the Poprad. Pop. 1,687. Linen forms its chief article of trade.

MUTCHU, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujarat, which has its source in the central part of the peninsula of that name, in the Surdhar mountains; runs NNW; and throws itself, near Mallia,

into the E part of the gulf of Cutch. Its bed is rocky, and its banks low. Its course does not exceed 75 m., but the volume of its waters is considerable.

MUTEODU, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, and soubah of Patana. It has extensive manufactories of glass trinkets.

MUTFORD, a parish in Suffolk, 4½ m. SE by E of Beccles, on a branch of the Eastern Counties railway. Area 1,574 acres. Pop. in 1851, 435.

MUTHILL, a parish in the S of Perthshire, intersected by the Earn and by Allan-water. Pop. in 1831, 3,297; in 1851, 2,972, of whom 1,089 were in the v. of M., 4 m. S of Crieff. The Scottish Central railway has a station at Greenloaning, 40½ m. from Glasgow, and 21½ m. from Perth.

MUTHVEY, a river in Carmarthenshire, which falls into the Towy at Llangadock.—Also a river in Merionethshire, which unites with the Avon at Kemmer-abbey.—Also a river in Cardiganshire, an affluent of the Towy.

MUTIGNANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 21 m. ESE of Teramo, cant. and 3 m. E of Atri. Pop. 1,500.

MUTILOA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuscoa, and partido of Aspeitia, 26 m. SW of San Sebastian, between two mountains. Pop. 478. It has 2 churches. Iron and copper are found in the environs.

MUTON, a village in Sind, on the l. bank of the Indus.

MUTRA. See MATHURA.

MUTTARI, a town in Sind, on the l. bank of the Indus, 15 m. N of Hyderabad.

MUTTEH, a village of Afghanistan, on an offset of the Indus, 10 m. N of Dera-Ghazi-Khan.

MUTTERHORN, or MUTTHORN, a mountain of Switzerland, in the S part of the cant. of Uri, near the Ursprung. It has an alt. of 9,000 ft. above sea-level.

MUTTERS DORF, MUTINA, MUTICNIM, or MURTICROW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 27 m. WNW of Klattau. Pop. 994. It has 2 glass-works, and extensive manufactories.

MUTTERS HOLZ, or MUTTERSCHULTZ, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 8 m. N of Marckolsheim, near the r. bank of the Ill. Pop. in 1841, 2,102. It has a manufactory of indigo.

MUTTERSTADT, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 10 m. NNW of Spire, and 6 m. SW of Manheim, on the Flossgraben. Pop. 2,700. Tobacco is cultivated in the environs.

MUTTON-ISLAND, an islet of co. Galway, in the p. of Moyrus, 3 m. SW of Roundstone.—Also an island of the same co., in Galway bay, ¾ m. S of the town of Galway, having a lighthouse upon it, in N Lat. 53° 15' 4", W long. 9° 3' 26".

MUTTRA, MATARAH, or MATTRACH, a town of the Arabian prov. of Oman, 3 m. SW of Muscat, on the Persian gulf. It has a good and capacious port, at the bottom of a small cove, and contains a number of well-built houses.

MUTTRA. See MATHURA.

MUTUALIS. See METUALIS.

MUTZIG, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 1½ m. W of Molsheim, on the l. bank of the Bruche, and on a canal of the same name, in a wide valley. Pop. in 1841, 3,424. It has a manufactory of fire-arms, and a paper-mill. The environs afford good wine.

MUTZSCHE, a bailiwick and town of Saxony, in the circle and 26 m. ESE of Leipzig, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1,522. The environs are noted for their fine rock crystals.

MUXAGATA, a town of Portugal, in the prov.

of Beira, comarca and 23 m. NE of Trancoso, and 14 m. SW of Torre-de-Moncorvo.

MUY (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 10 m. W of Frejus, at the confluence of the Artaby and Argens. Pop. in 1841, 2,197. It has numerous oil, flour, and saw-mills.

MUYKEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Asseinde. Pop. 441.

MUYLEBEEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Thollembeek. Pop. 292.

MUYSBLOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Eekeren. Pop. 397.

MUYSELAERE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and dep. of Pittem. Pop. 1,577.

MUYSEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels, watered by the Dyle. Pop. of dep. 1,732; of village, 390.—Also a department and commune in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Hasselt, watered by the Beek. Pop. 132.

MUYT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Biévène. Pop. 440.

MUYTEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Appelterre-Eychem. Pop. 120.

MUYZERHOL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Astene. Pop. 127.

MUZAFFERNAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 60 m. NE of Delhi, and district of Saharanpur. It is of considerable extent, and is chiefly built of brick. It contains an old fort and two large bazaars.

MUZARI, a village of Sind, 7 m. W of Sukkur, on the r. bank of the Indus.

MUZIFFERABAD, or MAZUFURABAD, a district and town of the Punjab. The town is at the confluence of the Kishen-gunga with the Jelum. It is stated by Vigne to contain not more than 200 flat-roofed houses, while on the authority of Moorcroft their number has been estimated at 3,000. According to Hugel the pop. does not exceed 2,100. The Kishen-gunga is here crossed by a bridge of ropes, and there is a ferry also across the Jelum.

MUZILLAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, and arrond. of Vannes. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,224; in 1841, 10,523. The town is 16 m. SW of Vannes, 3 m. N of the embouchure of the Vilaine. Pop. 1,891. Its trade is chiefly in rural produce.

MUZIMBA, a district of Africa, in the Mukaranga territory, intersected by the Snabo.

MUZ-TAGH, an immense range of mountains in Chinese Tartary, which commences on the W in the Mu or Mussar-Tagh, sometimes called Mussart, to the N of Khashgar, and S of the head-streams of the Syr or Sihon, in about 40° 30' N lat. and 73° E long., and runs in a continuous chain till it strikes the meridian of 85°, under the 43d parallel. From this point it is continued in a succession of somewhat detached chains eastwards 600 m. to beyond the meridian of Khamil or Hami. The Chinese call it Ting-Shan or Tien-Shan, and Seme-Shan. Several of the summits of this chain are volcanic; and many of them attain an immense altitude; and as they stand on a much more elevated base than the Himalaya, the absolute elevation of their highest points must greatly exceed that of the latter chain. Their colour, which partakes of the azure of the high regions of the atmosphere, and of that golden light which lies upon distant objects, announces that their summits inhabit a region of perpetual serenity, and justify their title of Tien-Shan, or 'Mountains of heaven.' The M. stretches a space of 27 degrees, or

more than 1,500 m., forming in its whole length the N frontier of Tibet, as the Himalaya is the S.

MUZIFFERPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, and district of Tirkut, 35 m. N of Patna.

MY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Marche. Pop. of dep. 411; of com. 183.

MYA, or MAYA, an island of the Molucca archipelago, to the N of the island of Oby, in S lat. 1° 15', E long. 127° 25'. It is about 9 m. in length.

MYALL, a lake of New South Wales, in the co. of Gloucester, at the mouth of the river of the same name, 198 m. from Sydney. It is about 17 m. in length.—The river M. flows into Port Stephen's harbour.—Also a creek in the co. of Durham, which flows into William's river.

MYAN-AONG, MEYAH-UN, or LUN-ZAY, a town of Burmah, in the prov. of Pegu, on the r. bank of the Irrawaddi, 180 m. above the entrance of that river into the gulf of Martaban, and about 300 m. SSW of Ava. It was formerly a place of great importance, and was said to have extended 2 m. along the river. It contained several temples and convents, a large grain store, and carried on an extensive trade in rice, the produce of the country,—the number of vessels belonging to its port being 200, and each of 60 tons burden. In 1809 the number of its inhabitants did not exceed 1,000, and that of its vessels had sunk to 40. In 1810, it was entirely destroyed by fire. This town was famous during the wars between the Burmese and Talliens or Peguens.

MYAXDAY. See MAADAY.

MYCENÆ, or KHRVATI, a village of Greece, 8 m. NE of Argos, and 22 m. S of Corinth, consisting of 15 or 20 houses, with a small tower, near the ruins of the ancient city of M., which is said to have been founded by Perseus 1,200 years before the Christian era. In the age of the composition of the Iliad, M. figures as the capital of the leading sovereign. The city itself was built upon a rugged height, in a recess of the mountains on the E side of the Argolic plain; but the plain between Sicyon and Corinth is still remarkable for its fertility, and was doubtless among the most early cultivated tracts in Greece. The ruins of the ancient city still remain nearly as described by Pausanias in the 2d cent. The most conspicuous object amongst them is a tumulus covering a subterranean dome built with huge blocks of stone put together without cement. The height of this dome is about 50 ft. The walls of the citadel still remain, and enclose an oblong space about 330 yds. in length. The gateway exhibits two lions standing as supporters, and probably the most ancient specimen of sculpture in Europe.

MYCH (Nowo), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Grodno, which has its source in the district and 21 m. S of Novogrodek; ruins S; and joins the Chtchara, on the r. bank, 6 m. E of Rondina, and after a course of about 51 m.

MYCHEVSK, a mining-village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kaluga, and district of Taronsa, on the Myelna, an affluent of the Oka. It has extensive iron-works.

MYCHIKYR, a district of Russia in Europe, in Southern Daghestan, and khamat of Kuba. Nizova is one of its chief towns.

MYCONDA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, 20 m. NW of Chitteldrug, and at the entrance to the valley of that name.

MYCONI, a small island of the Grecian archi-

pelago, between Naxos and Tino, the *Mico*, or *Myconus*, of the ancients, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 24'$, E long. $25^{\circ} 21'$. It is of a triangular form, and about 21 m. in circuit, and is divided from Delos by a channel 1 m. in width. It is mountainous, and has a dry soil, but is productive in wine and fruit, which, along with orchilla and cheese, form its chief exports. Game is abundant on the island; but there is a scarcity of good water. The inhabitants, amounting to 4,000 Greek Christians, live chiefly in the town of M., a small port on the W side of the island, and are reckoned, along with the Hydriotes, the best navigators in those seas. About 1 m. off the E end of the island lies a rugged precipitous islet called Tragonesi.

MYDAN, a village of Afghanistan, in a valley of the same name, in the S part of the Hazareh country.

MYDAN, or MAIDAN, a village of Afghanistan, in a beautiful and fertile valley, on the l. bank of the Kabul river, and 22 m. SW of the city of that name. The Afghans were here defeated by General Nott in 1842.

MYDANI, a district of Beluchistan, in the S of Kohistan. It comprises an area of 210 m. from E to W, and 75 m. from N to S, and comprises in the W a portion of the desert of Bunpur.

MYDRECHT, a small but neat town of Holland, in the prov. of Utrecht, 12 m. NNW of Utrecht. Pop. 2,359.

MYDRIM, a parish of Carmarthenshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Llangarn, on a branch of the Taff. Pop. in 1831, 983; in 1851, 996.

MYEENGNGA, or MYIT-NGE, a river of Burmah, which has its source in the NE extremity of the prov. of Mrelapshain, to the NE of Boduayn; runs SSW to Thounza; thence bends WNW; and, after a course of about 210 m., joins the Irawaddi at Ava. Its principal affluents are the Kaunne and Panlaung, the latter of which issues from a small lake another outlet of which, the Mobia, falls into Thanlyin.

MYE-OTTA, a village of Sinde, 10 m. N of Schwan, near the r. bank of the Indus.

MYER, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 111 m. SW of Allahabad, and district of Bundelcund, near the l. bank of the Tonsa. It is ill-built, but is of considerable extent, and contains a fortress in which the chief of the surrounding territory resides.

MYERSCOUGH, a township of Lancaster parish, 3 m. S of Garstang, on the Wyre. Area 2,740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 510; in 1851, 459.

YESUR, a village of Cutch-Gundava, on the Bolan river, and on the road through the Pass of that name to Candahar.

MYLAU, or MUHLAU, a town of Saxony, in the circle of the Voigtländ, bail. of Plauen and Pausa, 11 m. NNE of Plauen, and 33 m. WSW of Chemnitz. Pop. 2,611.

MYLBEGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Alost. Pop. 3,260.

MYLEEKWYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Meerelbeke. Pop. 323.

MYLERSTOWN, a parish of Kildare co., $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Carbery. Area 3,846 acres. Pop. in 1831, 874; in 1851, 737.

MYLL, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 25 m. N of Achen, circle and 5 m. ENE of Heinsberg. Pop. 1,253.

MYLOPOTAMO, a fort of the island of Candia, on the N coast, in the sanj, and 39 m. E of La Canée, at the mouth of the Mylo, a small river which has its source to the SW of Mount Stromboli; runs first W, then NW, and falls into the Archipelago.

MYLOR, a parish in Cornwall, 3 m. E of Penryn. Area 5,002 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,203.

MYLORA, a creek of New South Wales, in the district of Lachlan.

MYMATGHUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 150 m. SSE of Bombay, in the prov. of Bejapur, district and 51 m. NW of Colapur, on the W side of Western Ghauts.

MYMUNIUT. See MEIMUNNA.

MYMUNSINGH. See MOMANSING.

MYNISHMORE, an islet of co. Mayo, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Newportprt, in Clew bay. It measures about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length.

MYNPAUT, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, div. of Sambulpur. It is an elevated table-land, and has much of its surface covered with dense jungle.

MYNSHEERENLAND, a village of Holland, in the S part of the prov. of Holland, arrond. and 8 m. W of Dordrecht, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Stryen. Pop. 733.

MYNYDDMAEN, a hamlet of Monmouthshire, 4 m. NNE of Caerphilly. Pop. 1,519.

MYNYDDSLWYN, a parish of Monmouthshire, 9 m. WNW of Newport. Area 15,938 acres. Pop. 5,994, chiefly colliers.

MYO. See MYA.

MYON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 5 m. SE of Quingey, and 16 m. SSE of Besançon, near the l. bank of the Lison. Pop. 350. It has a manufactory of agricultural implements.

MYON. See MION.

MYON (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, and cant. of Comtronde, 6 m. N of Riom. Pop. 754. It has several mineral springs.

MYOSEN. See MIOSEN.

MYPOKRA, or MEYFURA, a deltoid branch of the Mahanada, in Bengal, in the prov. of Orissa.

MYRA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Meis, 36 m. SE of Makri, on the river Andraki.

MYROSS, a parish in co. Cork, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Castletownsend, containing the villages of Unionhall and Carrigillihy. Area 4,119 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,459; in 1851, 2,270. The surface is nearly identical with the peninsula between Castlehaven and Glandore harbour.

MYSHALL, a parish and village in co. Carlow, 5 m. W by S of Clonegall. Area 9,459 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,874; in 1851, 1,932. Kilbranish and two other heights on the S boundary, have alts. above sea-level of respectively 1,335, 1,499, and 1,399 ft.

MYSENICE, a town and circle of Austrian Poland, separated from the territory of Cracow by the Vistula, here a navigable stream, and intersected by the Sola, the Skawa, and the Raba. Branches of the Carpathians traverse the S part of the district, and render the surface less level than that of most parts of Poland, but the soil is fertile.—The cap., of the same name, is situated on the l. bank of the Raba, 16 m. S of Cracow. Pop. 2,000.

MYSLOWITZ. See MISLOWITZ.

MYSLON, an island of the Molucca archipelago, situated under the parallel of 2° S, midway between the islands of Ceram and Papua. It is 50 m. in length, by 15 m. in average breadth. It is inhabited on the coast chiefly by Mahomedans, and in the interior by the original natives. Birds-of-paradise frequent this island in great flocks at certain seasons of the year, and being caught with bird-lime, are afterwards dried with the feathers on. The other articles of export are trifling.

MYSOR, properly MAISUR, a state of Southern India, principally situated between the 11th and 15th

parallels of N lat., and surrounded by the British territories subject to the presidency of Madras. It has an estimated area of 27,000 sq. m. It consists of a high table-land, elevated from 2,000 to 4,000 ft. above the level of the sea, from which rise a number of lofty hills containing the sources of numerous rivers, the principal of which are the Cavery, Tum-budra, Vadavati, Bhadri, Penar, Colair, and Cole-ran. On the E, W, and S, the table-land is flanked by the Ghauts; the surface slopes gently towards the N. Sevagunga, the highest summit in M., in N lat. $13^{\circ} 10'$, E long. $77^{\circ} 20'$, has an elevation of 4,600 ft. above sea-level. The climate of this elevated region is temperate and healthy. The rains are here more moderate than on either of the coasts of the peninsula, but of longer duration; during other seasons of the year the verdure is frequently refreshed by enlivening showers. The soil produces rice, sesamum, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and not only all the grains and vegetables of other parts of India, but also many of the fruits and vegetables of Europe. Extensive tracts are overrun with jungle. The pop. is estimated at 3,500,000. The majority are Hindus; but the country having been so often the scene of warfare, is not nearly so populous as Bengal and some other of the British provs. This prov. is governed by a native rajah, under a subsidiary treaty concluded with the British in 1799. It is divided into three districts, named Patana or Seringapatam, Nagar or Bednore, and Chatrakul. Each dist. is managed by an *amildar*, who is an officer of justice, police, and revenue; and who is accountable for his conduct to the ministers of the rajah, who are kept to their duty by the presence of the British resident. The annual revenue is estimated at £800,000. The chief towns are Seringapatam, Bangalore, Mysore, Bednore, and Chittledrag.

MYSORE, a town of the above prov., situated about 9 m. SW of Seringapatam, on the top of a lofty hill, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 19'$, E long. $76^{\circ} 42'$. In former times it was called Puragurry; but in the middle of the 16th cent. its name was changed to Mahesh Ajaur, now shortened to Mysore or Maisur. In 1593 it was taken by the sovereign of Bejapore. It was probably soon after this period that the seat of government was transferred to Seringapatam; but the fortress of M. was still kept in good repair, and considered as a place of refuge for the royal family in the event of any attack on the new capital. In the early part of the revolution effected by Hyder Ali in 1759, the expelled Dulwoy Nunjeraje got possession of M., and retained it for three months, in despite of all the efforts of Hyder at the head of a numerous army. In 1787 Tippu Sultan, wishing to obliterate all traces and memorial of the Hindu dynasty, ordered the fort and town of M. to be levelled with the ground, and the materials to be used in erecting another fortress on a neighbouring height, to be called Nuzer-bar. The town was in consequence utterly destroyed, and the inhabitants compelled to emigrate either to Seringapatam or some of the adjacent villages; but

the new situation having been found destitute of water, the removal of the fortress was only in part effected when the events of 1799 caused a revolution in the state of affairs, and the materials which had been removed were brought back and employed in rebuilding the citadel and palace of the young rajah. The town is now about 1 m. in length, and continues to increase yearly in size and pop. It is well supplied with water and provisions, and is considered much more healthy than Seringapatam.

MYSTIC, a river of Massachusetts, U. S., which rises in Lexington co.; runs SE; and flows into Boston harbour, 1 m. N of Boston. It is navigable for vessels of 400 tons to Mystic Bridge, 2 m. from its mouth.—Also a village in New London co., Connecticut, U. S., 52 m. SE of Hartford, on the E side of Mystic river.

MYSTIC BRIDGE, a village of Groton township, New London co., in the state of Connecticut, 56 m. SE of Hartford, on the W side of Mystic river, opposite Portersville, with which it is connected by a toll-bridge.

MYSZINIEC, a small town of Poland, 80 m. N by E of Warsaw, on the L. bank of the Roroga. Pop. 800.

MYTICHY, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 14 m. NE of Moscow. It is remarkable for the purity of its springs, the water of which is conveyed by means of an aqueduct and of subterraneous canals to Moscow. The aqueduct, which passes over the river Yaouza, consists of 21 arches, and forms a fine and substantial piece of architecture. It was commenced by Catherine, and finished by Alexander I.

MYTILENE. See MITILENE.

MYTO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 57 m. ENE of Grodno, district and 9 m. SW of Lida.

MYTON-UPON-SWALE, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Boroughbridge, on the E bank of the Swale. Area 1,480 acres. Pop. 214.

MY-VATN, a lake of Iceland, in N lat. $65^{\circ} 30'$, W long. of Copenhagen $29^{\circ} 35'$. It is of very irregular form; but is the largest lake in the island, being about 12 m. in length from N. to S., and 8 m. in breadth, and contains numerous islands. Its waters, which never freeze, discharge themselves by the Laxa into the Skialfjord, a bay on the N. coast.

MYWULLA, or MAOUA, one of the Fiji group, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. $19'$, E long. $178^{\circ} 20'$. It rises to a considerable height, and affords water and provisions. Pop. 700. M. was discovered by Bligh in 1792.

MYCHETHA. See MTSKHETHA.

MZCZONOW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Moscow, obwod. and 32 m. SW of Warsaw. Pop. 1,050, of whom 355 are Jews. It contains 2 churches, and on a small lake in the vicinity is the ancient castle of Radziejovice, famous in the history of Poland.

MZENSK. See MZYNSK.

N

NAAF, or NGAIT, a river of Trans-Gangetic India, dividing the prov. of Chittagong from Arracan, and flowing into the E side of the bay of Bengal, in about N lat. 21° , at the town of Mungdu. Its banks are covered with deep jungles, interspersed with a few spots of cultivation.

NAAGHLI, a village of Afghanistan, 17 m. SW of Bagur, in N lat. $34^{\circ} 43'$, E long. $71^{\circ} 15'$.

NAALDWYK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 14 m. WNW of Rotterdam. Pop. of parish 2,365.

NAAM, a village of Arabia, in the Nedjid, 21 m. N of El-Haryk.

NAAMAÑ ISLES, or OSTRICHES, a group of islands in the Arabian gulf, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 10'$, E long. 34° . They have little vegetation, but afford good anchorage.

NAAMAN'S CREEK, a river of the state of Delaware, U. S., which runs into the Delaware on the frontier of Pennsylvania.

NAANGO, or KING GEORGE'S TOWN, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Gabon coast, in about $0^{\circ} 30'$ N lat., on a small creek which flows into the l. side of the estuary of the Gabon river.

NAARDEN, or NAERDEN, a small port of Holland, on the Zuyder-zee, 11 m. ESE of Amsterdam. It is fortified, and its situation renders it of importance for the defence of Amsterdam. Pop. 2,590. It exports grain, spirits, honey, and wax.

NAAS, a parish in co. Kildare, containing the town of Naas, and part of the v. of Sallins. Area 5,526 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,891; in 1851, 5,432. The surface is low and flat; the highest ground is on the E border, and has an alt. above sea-level of 365 ft.—The town of N., one of the two assize-towns of co. Kildare, and formerly a parl. borough, stands on a branch of the Grand canal, 4½ m. S by E of Clane, and 15½ m. SW of Dublin. As a whole it presents a character beneath its advantages of situation. A large moat at the upper end of the town is a remarkable object. A large new barrack stands in the W outskirts of the town, and the jail and court-house stand between the town and the barrack. Pop. in 1831, 3,808; in 1851, 2,971.

NAASDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Neisse. Pop. 386.

NAAST, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 9 m. NE of Mons. Pop. 1,343.

NAB, or **NAAB**, a river of Bavaria, formed of three streams, viz., the Böhmische-Nab which rises on the borders of Bohemia, the Heide-Nab and the Wald-Nab which descend from the Fichtelberge mountains. These streams unite at Au, and fall into the Danube, below Ratisbon, after a S course of 90 m. It is navigable for boats in the lower part of its course. Its chief affluents are the Vils on the r., and the Luhe, Pfreimt, and Schwarzaach, on the l.

NABAHOA, NABAJOA, or NAVAHOA, a river of Upper California, which falls into the Rio Colorado, in N lat. 37° , after a course of 250 m.

NABAHOAS, NAVAHOS, or NAVIJOS, a numerous tribe of Indians occupying that vast portion of the territory of New Mexico lying between the Rio Grande on the E, and the confine of California on the W; its N and S limits being approximately those of New Mexico. This extensive region is represented by those few adventurous Americans who have either passed through or

deeply penetrated into it as the most picturesque and romantic part of Western America. The soil of the valleys and plains is said to be very fertile, and where not covered with timber, bears ample harvests of nutritious grasses. The climate is cool and delicious in summer, and so mild in winter as not to make traveling disagreeable at any time. This interior unknown region abounds in mineral wealth, especially the precious metals. The N. are represented as semi-civilized, and to have become so without the instrumentality of those agencies which commonly civilize the savage. They work, it is said, in cotton and in wool in a very superior manner. The 'Navaho blanket' is a far-famed fabric, remarkable for brilliancy of colours, closeness of texture, and durability of material. They also cultivate their rich valleys with industry, and obtain abundant crops of corn, wheat, melons, and peaches. They make frequent forays into the country of their neighbours, the New Mexicans. In Mr. Farnham's late work on California, is a notice of the N. from Dr. Lyman's report. The author begins by saying that "they are the most civilized of all the wild Indians of North America." Their extensive cultivation of maize and all kinds of vegetables—their rearing of "large droves of magnificent horses, equal to the finest horses of the United States in appearance and value"—and their large flocks of sheep are also noticed. From the fleece of the sheep, which is long and coarse, resembling mohair, "they manufacture blankets of a texture so firm and heavy as to be perfectly impervious to water." They make a variety of colours, with which they dye their cloths, besides weaving them in stripes and figures. They are constantly at war with the Mexicans, but stand in fear of the American trappers, with whom they have had some severe skirmishes, which resulted much to their disadvantage. It is believed by Humboldt and others, that in the N., and Mawkeys, a tribe of Indians occupying the Sierra-de-los-Mimbres, we see the descendants of the same race of Indians which Cortez and the Spanish conquerors found in Mexico, in a semi-civilized state. The whiteness of their skins, their knowledge of the useful arts and agriculture, and the mechanical skill exhibited in their edifices at the present day, bear a striking analogy with the Mexican people at the period of the conquest, and as M. Humboldt observes, "appear to announce traces of the cultivation of the ancient Mexicans." The Indians have a tradition that 20 leagues N from the Moqui, near the mouth of the Rio Zaguanañas, the banks of the Nabahoa were the first abode of the Aztecs after their departure from Atzlan. "On considering the civilization," adds Humboldt, "which exists on several points of the NW coast of America, in the Moqui, and on the banks of the Gila, we are tempted to believe, that at the period of the migration of the Toltecs, the Acolhuas, and the Aztecs, several tribes separated from the great mass of the people to establish themselves in these northern regions."

NABAKIYAH, or NADUGIR, a low sandy island in the Red sea, in N lat. $26^{\circ} 43'$, E long. $36^{\circ} 6'$.

NABAL, a town of Tunis, situated on the S side of a peninsula in the bay of Hamamet, 32 m. SSE of Tunis. At the distance of about a furlong are the ruins of *Neapolis*, anciently a large city, now in part swallowed up by the sea.

NABALE-SHEIK, a village of Lower Egypt, situated at the extremity of a peninsula on Lake Menzaleh, 5 m. N of Menzaleh.

NABALIA, a small island in Lake Menzaleh, about 6 m. from the shore, on which the ruins of Tennis or *Tennesas*, formerly on the Tanitic branch of the Nile, are situated.

NABAN, a village of Upper Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, 5 m. SSW of Benisuef.

NABAON, a river of Portuguese Estremadura, which passes by Tomar, and falls into the Zezere.

NABARI, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 15 m. S of Iga, on the W coast of the bay of Ovari.

NABBURG, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 11 m. E of Amberg, on the r. bank of the Nab. Pop. 1,600.

NABERN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle of Custrin. Pop. 476.

NABHANA, a village of Tunis, 40 m. S of Kairwan.

NABLATH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle of Sorau. Pop. 218.

NABLOUS, NABULUS, or NAPLOUS, a town of Syria, 34 m. N of Jerusalem, stretching along the NE base of Mount Gerizim. Its houses are in general well-built, and there is considerable animation and bustle in its streets; and its bazaars are well-supplied with silks, and with various kinds of cloth manufactured at Bagdad, Aleppo, and Damascus. A stream of clear water rushes down the whole length of the main street, in which are the remains of a church of fine Byzantine architecture, and a handsome arched gateway. Olin estimates the pop. at from 8,000 to 10,000, of whom 600 are Christians of the Greek church. About 20 minutes of ascent in a SW direction from the town, leads the traveller to the top of Mount Gerizim, a tract of high table-land stretching off to the W and SW. N. is the Shechem or Sychar of Scripture; its present name is the Arabic form of the Greek *Neapolis*, a name which it acquired under Vespasian, by whom it was restored.

NABOG-NYH, a pass in the range of mountains bounding Cashmere on the E, in N lat. 33° 43', E long. 75° 20'.

NABON, or NABONT, a port of Laristan, in Persia, on the l. bank, and near the mouth of a river which runs WSW, and falls into a bay of the Persian gulf, after a course of 115 m., 70 m. W of Lar.

NABIRAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. SE of Domme. Pop. 750.

NABORD (SAINT), a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, cant. and 2 m. N of Remiremont. Pop. 1,900.

NABTE, a small town of Hedjaz, in Arabia, 100 m. WNW of Medina.

NABUAPO, a river of Peru which enters the Amazon, a little above the river Tigre, in S lat. 3° 17'.

NABURN, a chapelry in Acaster-Malbis p., in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S of York, on the E bank of the Ouse. Area 2,466 acres. Pop. in 1851, 481.

NABY-SAMUEL, a village of Syria, on the highest point of a ridge or terraced hill, 2 hours NW of Jerusalem, commanding a magnificent view on every side. It is supposed to mark the site of the *Ramah* of Scripture.

NABYSZYCE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, in the circle of Adelsau. Pop. 316.

NACABA, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 40 m. E of Awa.

NACANTA, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 20 m. N of Mogni.

NACAH, a small river of Mexico, which rises near the town of San Miguel, and enters the Hiaqui.

NACATS, a town of Ximo, in Japan, 40 m. SE of Kokura.

NACHEEKA, or NALATCHEVA, a river of Kamtchata, flowing into a bay of the same name, on the E coast, under the parallel of 58° N. It has a wide mouth, and is reputed to afford a good harbour.

NACHEGO, a large lake of Ecuador, in the prov. of Manas. It receives the two rivers Sungoto and Manguy, and flows by a narrow channel into the l. bank of the Cahuapanas, in S lat. 5° 23'.

NACHELO, or NAKHIL, a port of Laristan, in Persia, situated at the mouth of a river which falls into the Persian gulf, 50 m. SSW of Lar. It is defended by a square fort flanked by four towers. The anchorage is exposed to the NW.

NACHITSCHEVAN. See NAKSHIVAN.

NACHO, or PEERETO-DE-CAVALLOS, a settlement of Honduras, 20 m. N of Cape-Gracias-a-Dios.

NACHOD, a town of Bohemia, on the Metau, 20 m. W of Glatz. Pop. 1,400.

NACKINGTON, a parish in Kent, 2½ m. S by E of Canterbury. Area 906 acres. Pop. in 1851, 140.

NACOGDOCHES, a county of Texas, intersected by the Neches, Angelina, and Attoyac rivers. Its soil is good, and well-adapted to the growth of cotton. Its cap., of the same name, is situated on an affluent of the Attoyac, 60 m. W of the Sabine, in N lat. 31° 36', W long. 94° 37'. It is an old Spanish town.

NACONGO, a river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, in S lat. 5° 15'.

NACOCHEE, a village of Habersham co., in Georgia, U. S., 152 m. N of Milledgeville.

NACRI, a small island of the Archipelago in the Sporades, a little to the N of Lipsi, in N lat. 37° 20', and E long. 26° 45'.

NACTON, a parish in Suffolk, 4½ m. SE of Ipswich, on the Orwell. Area 2,383 acres. Pop. in 1831, 555; in 1851, 810.

NACUNG, a lake in the p. of Tullaghobegley, co. Donegal. It is 3 m. 3 furs. in length, and has an alt. of 188 ft. above sea-level.

NACZA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 62 m. ENE of Minsk, district and 22 m. E of Borisov.

NADAILLAC-DE-RONGES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot, and cant. of Payrac, 9 m. NNE of Gourdan. Pop. 400.

NADALI, a village of Afghanistan, about 20 m. SW of Girishk.

NADANFOERE, a town of China, in Mandshuria, in the prov. of Kirin, 80 m. SSE of Kirin-Ula, on the Songari.

NADARZYN, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Masowie, obwod and 15 m. SW of Warsaw. Pop. 500.

NADASD, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Baranya, 96 m. SSW of Bude, and 8 m. SSW of Bonyhad. It has a castle and fine park.

NADAUN, or NADONE, a town of the Punjab, in the prov. of Lahore, and division of Kangra, 90 m. ENE of Amritsir, on the l. bank of the Beah, which is here a deep and rapid river, 150 yds. in width, and on the route from Hindostan to Cashmere, in N lat. 31° 46', and E long. 76° 18'. It was formerly a place of considerable importance. The surrounding district is noted for its beauty and fertility.

NADDER, a river which has its source near Donhead, on the confines of Dorsetshire, and falls into the Wey at Wilton.

NADEJDJA, a colony of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of the Caucasus district, and 6 m. E of Stavropol, on the l. bank of the Ashla, an affluent of the Kafacus. Pop. 1,160.

NADELBURG, a village of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and lower circle of the Wienerwald, 5 m. NE of Neinstadt, and 5 m. SW of Ebenfurt. It has manufactures of tin-ware.

NAEDENDAL, a town of Russia in Europe, in Finland, in the gov. and 9 m. WNW of Abo, and district of Masko, on the Baltic. Pop. 700. It has manufactures of hosiery, and has a considerable trade in articles of local produce and in cattle.

NADESHDA, a group of rocks in the North Pacific, near the SW coast of Kiu-siu, in N lat. 31° 42' 20", and E long. 129° 33' 15'.

NADIEJDA, a headland of Japan, at the S extremity of the island of Yesso, and opposite Cape Sangar, in Nifon island, from which it is separated by the strait of Sangar, in N lat. 42° 45', and E long. 140° 5'.—Also a strait of the Kurile archipelago, between the islands of Mataua and Rasan.

NADIR, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. of Silistria, on the S side of the Emineh-Dagh.—Also a village of Lower Egypt, in the prov. and 9 m. SW of Menouf, on the r. bank of the principal western branch of the Nile.

NADONE. See NADAUN.

NADOR, a town of Algeria, in the prov. and 60 m. SSE of Mascara, near Susellim.

NADRAMA, a station of the Sahara, near the confines of Algeria, and 210 m. N of Agably.

NADUDVAR, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szabolcs, and 26 m. WSW of Debreczin, on the l. bank of the Kossy. Pop. 5,870.

NADWORNA, a town of Austrian Poland, in the circle and 22 m. S of Stanislawow, on the r. bank of the Strymba.

NADYM, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, which flows into the gulf of Obi, after a course of 120 m.

NAEFELS, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 4 m. N of Glaris, on the Linth. In 1888, a handful of Swiss, not exceeding 400, favoured by the ground, repulsed here a very numerous body of Austrians led on by Duke Leopold.

NAEKLEN-SICEN, a lake of Sweden, in Jamtland, about 21 m. in length from N to S, and 3 m. wide.

NAERIM, a village of Norway, in the bail. and 22 m. SW of Stavanger, on the coast.

NZEROE, an island off the W coast of Norway, in N lat. 64° 50'. It is 4 m. in length, and 1 m. broad.

NAES, a village and parish of Norway, 24 m. ENE of Christiania, at the confluence of the Glommam and the Vormen-elv. Pop. 5,000.—Also a village and p. in the bail. of Buskerud, 60 m. NW of Christiania.

NAESNE, a village and parish of Norway, 205 m. NNE of Drontheim, on the coast.

NAFF. See NAAF.

NAFFERTON, a parish of the E. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. ENE of Great Driffield. Area 5,130 acres. Pop. 1,517.

NAFFOY, or NAFOORY, a lake in co. Galway, among the mountains of Joyce-Country, 8½ m. WNW of Cong, 2½ m. in length, with an elevation above sea-level of 96 ft. Its superfluous waters are carried off by the Finny rivulet to an arm of Lough Mask.

NAG'S HEAD, a cape on the S end of the island of St. Christopher, in N lat. 17° 20', W long. 63° 33'.

NAGA, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 5 m. N of Nagasaki.

NAGA (CAPE), the NE point of Teneriffe, in N lat. 28° 37', bearing 15½ leagues NW by W from the NE point of Canaria.

NAGAEV (CAPE), a headland of Japan, on the SE coast of Kin-Siu, in N lat. 31° 15', E long. 131° 10'.

NAGAEVA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 72 m. NNW of Penza.

NAGAHS, or NAGAS, a general name borne by numerous tribes inhabiting the SE hills of Assam. They are of a dark complexion, with athletic sinewy frames, and wild visages; their faces and bodies being further disfigured by being tattooed in a frightful manner, by prickling the juice of the betel nut into the skin in a variety of fantastic figures. They are reckless of human life; treacherously murdering their neighbours often without provocation, or for a trivial cause of offence; yet theft is held in great abhorrence amongst them, and is consequently so rare that they leave every thing exposed in the open fields. If any person is detected in committing the offence no mercy is shown: the khonba pronounces sentence of decapitation without a moment's hesitation. The N. bordering immediately on the plains are, for the most part, amicably disposed towards the British government; those residing on the hills most remote from the valley are said to be fine, stout, athletic men, of fair complexion; and unnumbered with the smallest strip of covering in the shape of clothing for any part of the body. They amount, perhaps, to nearly 50,000 persons.

NAGAIBATSKAIA, a fort of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, on the r. bank of the Ik, 75 m. NNW of Belebei.

NAGAL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, on the E side of the Ganges, in N lat. 29° 43'.

NAGAMANGALAM, a fortress of the south of

India, in Mysore, in N lat. 12° 49', E long. 76° 57' It has a good citadel, in which are two Hindu temples, and public granaries and store-rooms.

NAGAR, a small state of Northern India, to the NW of Bultistan, intersected by an affluent of the Gilpt.

NAGARA, a town of Borneo, on the l. bank of a small river which flows into the sea of Londes, 60 m. SW of Banjarmassin.—Also a district in the NW of Mysore, of which Bednore is the cap.

NAGARA (CAPE), a headland on the coasts of Asiatic Turkey, on the strait of the Dardanelles, in N lat. 41° 11'.

NAGARAM, or NAGARUM, a town of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, 45 m. NE of Masulipatam.

NAGARETH, a village of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, 120 m. N of Guadalaxara.

NAGASAKI, or NANGASAKI, a city and principal port of Japan, on the SW side of the island of Kin-Siu, in N lat. 32° 44' 8", E long. 129° 51' 53". It is regularly built, and consists of low houses, constructed of wood and a mixture of clay and chopped straw. Their walls are coated with cement, and the windows are filled with a fine strong paper, and protected from the weather by external wooden shutters. The front of the better class of houses is occupied by a large portico and entrance, where the palanquins, umbrellas, and shoes of visitors are left, and where servants and persons on business wait, which is connected with all the domestic offices. The back of the house is the part inhabited by the family, and generally projects into the garden triangularly, for the benefit of more light and cheerfulness. These gardens, however diminutive, are always laid out in the landscape-garden style, with rocks, mountains, lakes, waterfalls, and trees, and uniformly contain a family-chapel or oratory. Even the smallest habitations possess gardens, yet more in miniature, sometimes consisting of what may be called the mere corners cut off from the triangular back of the house, with the trees in flower-pots. But the most remarkable part of Japanese houses is the provision against fire. To each belongs a detached store-room, in which tradesmen keep their stock of goods, and private families their most valuable effects, as pictures, books, collections of rarities, &c. These store-rooms are built of the same materials as the houses; but the whole woodwork, doors and roof included, is covered with a foot-thick coating of clay; the apertures for the windows are closed with copper shutters; and, for further security, a large vessel of liquid mud is always at hand, with which to smear over every part of the building in case of danger,—that is to say, in case one of the conflagrations for ever occurring amidst such combustible houses should break out in the neighbourhood, or the wind drive the sparks and flames of a distant fire in a menacing direction.—The environs of N. are very beautiful. The most lovely sites are invariably selected for the temples, of which there are sixty-one within a short distance of N. These temples are built as plainly and unornamentedly as the houses; like them, encircled by a verandah, and often having many smaller temples, like chapels, surrounding the principal edifice. The whole, or the large temple, is called by Siebold a *yasiro*; the smaller chapel-temples, *miyas*. Every *yasiro* stands upon a hill, commands a fine view, and is enclosed in a garden. These gardens are the habitual resort of parties of pleasure, whether Japanese or Dutch; and, for the further enjoyment of their picturesque attractions, to almost all temples are attached large rooms, unconnected apparently with the service of the divinity there worshipped. In these apartments, in places destitute of inns, travellers are accommodated; and the priests usually let

them out as banqueting rooms. When a member of the Dutch factory at Desima indulges in such an excursion, the whole party collected by his official companions must be feasted at his expense at one of these temples. He himself, however, is not always required to do the honours of his banquet, which thus affords a short interval of comparative liberty. Whilst the police-officers are revelling with their friends on the good things the foreigner in their custody has provided for them, they are content to count at his *naytoen* transgression of the rigid laws of seclusion and separation. Thus, at such an opportunity, and only such, can a member of the factory ramble about with a single interpreter, enter the shops, and make purchases at his own pleasure.—The bay of N. is 7 m. in length, by 1 m. in breadth; and affords excellent anchorage. The outer roads are formed by the two Cavallos islands on the W and S, and a small chain of islets on the N. A few brass guns are mounted on these points. The Dutch and Chinese traders who resort to it for the purposes of commerce are strictly confined to the island of DESIMA: see that article. Guards stationed on the coast keep a constant look-out for ships, and as soon as the approach of one is reported at N. a boat is instantly despatched to demand her name, country, equipage, and every other necessary particular. This is accomplished without the exchange of a word or any personal intercourse, by papers drawn up from the boat, and returned after inserting the proper answers. This done, the ship must wait further orders where she is, on pain of being considered and treated as an enemy: and the interval is occupied in packing up bibles, prayer-books, pictures or prints representing sacred subjects, should any such be on board—in short, every thing connected with Christianity—in a chest, which is duly locked and sealed. When the governor of N. has received these answers, a boat is again sent to demand hostages; and when these have been delivered and conveyed to their destined temporary abode, a Japanese deputation, headed by a police-officer of the highest rank called a *gobanjosai*, and accompanied always, at the express request of the governor of N., by one or two members of the Dutch factory, visits the ship, in order finally to ascertain that she is one of the two lawful annual merchantmen admitted from Batavia with Dutch consignments for Desima. Should she, at any stage of the proceedings, prove to be an interloper, she is at once ordered to depart; if in distress of any kind, is supplied with whatever she may need, and that gratuitously, the more strongly to mark the determination to suffer no trade; but she is not permitted to enter the bay, or to hold any communication with the shore beyond asking for and receiving the necessities of which she is in want. If the investigation proves satisfactory, the Dutchmen return home, the *gobanjosai* takes possession of the guns, arms of all kinds, ammunition, &c., which, together with the chest containing religious objects, he removes to an appointed place on shore, where they remain in deposit during the vessel's stay, to be restored at her departure. The imports from Batavia consist of sugar, tin, cotton thread, black pepper, cloves, lead, sapan wood, Patna chintz, cloths, woollens, and camlets. The returns are chiefly copper and camphor. Ten Chinese junks are annually admitted into the port of N. In 1812, Sir T. S. Raffles, when governor of Java, despatched two ships to N. with cargoes of sugar, tin, spices, woollens, and chintzes, valued at 298,000 dollars. The returns showed a balance in favour of the voyage of 44,000 d.—The pop. of N. has been variously estimated at from 60,000 to 120,000.

NAGATO, or NANGATO, a province of Japan, forming the W extremity of the island of Nipon. It

has a fertile soil, producing rice, grain, legumes, cotton, and tobacco.

NAGES, a town of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. and 5 m. ESE of La Caune.

NAGGAR, a town of Afghanistan, at the foot of the Kalobagh range, in N lat. 33° 10'.

NAGGHERY, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 56 m. WNW of Madras.

NAGGRI, or NAGRI-KOTTE, a fort of N. India, in the princedom and 24 m. SSE of Sikkim, in N lat. 26° 56', E long. 88° 8'.

NAGIAH, a fortress of Hadramaut, in Arabia, 27 m. SSW of Shiras.

NAGJERY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Khandeish, in N lat. 21° 25'.

NAGLES MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in co. Cork, extending about 9 m. W from the town of Fermoy. They form part of the S screen of the valley of the Blackwater, and of the great backbone mountain-range of co. Cork. Their chief summits, named from E to W, are Rathcormack, Knockinskea, Sechane, and Nagles. The loftiest of these, Knockinskea, has an alt. of 1,388 ft. above sea-level.

NAGNE, a river of Hindostan, in Gujarat, which flows into the gulf of Cutch, after a course of 40 m.

NAGOES, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Schemek, 9 m. N of Igala.

NAGOJA, a town of Nipon, 80 m. E of Meaco.

NAGOLD, a town of Germany, in Württemberg, 24 m. WNW of Stuttgart. Pop. 1,800.—Also a river of Württemberg, which flows NW, and falls into the Enz at Pforzheim, after a course of 45 m.

NAGOLPANI, or NAGULPANI, a river of Nepal, which rises near Suhariah; runs E and SE; and joins the Rapti, on the r. bank, after a course of 120 m.

NAGORE, a port of India, in the district of Tanjore, 3 m. N of Negapatam, on the gulf of Bengal, in N lat. 10° 49'. It is a place of some consequence, and carries on a considerable trade with Ceylon.—Also a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, between Bikanir and Marwar. It is inhabited chiefly by Hindus, and governed by a prince who is tributary to the rajah of Jynagur. It is celebrated for a breed of fine cattle, highly esteemed for drawing heavy artillery. Its cap., of the same name, is in N lat. 27°.—Also a town of Bengal, formerly the cap. of Birbhum, in N lat. 23° 56'.

NAGOREBUSSY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, district of Hajipur, pleasantly situated on the W bank of the Little Ganduk, in N lat. 25° 22'. There is another place of this name in the dist. of Tishut, in N lat. 25° 53'.

NAGOTAMA, a town of Hindostan, in N lat. 18° 30', E long. 73° 16', 37 m. SSE of Bombay, on the road to Punah.

NAGOYA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nipon, on the N coast of a bay of the same name, 90 m. E of Meaco.

NAGPORE, NAGPUR, or NAGAPURA, a large town of Hindostan, capital of the rajah of Berar's territories, in N lat. 21° 9', E long. 79° 11', situated on a low swampy plain, which is well cultivated, and is watered by a small river called the Nag or 'Serpent' from its numerous windings. It is a city of modern date, and although very extensive and populous is meanly built, few of the houses consisting of more than one story. When Ragoji Bhonsla, about the year 1740, fixed here the seat of the Mahratta government, it was an insignificant village, but it is said now to contain 120,000 inhabitants, who manufacture silk and cotton goods, fire-arms, and artillery, and conduct considerable trade with Benares and Mirzapore. See BERAR.

NAGPUR (CHUTA), a district of Hindostan, in the

prov. of Bahar, situated principally between the 22d and 23d parallels of N lat. It is mountainous and woody. It is well known to contain iron and coal, and it is probable some of the more valuable metals might be found. It is called Chuta or Little Nagpur to distinguish it from the Mahratta territory of the same name. It is dependent on the collectorship of Ramghur. Its principal towns are Doesa and Burwa.

NAGRACKA, a river of the state of Missouri, U. S., which falls into the Arkansas, in W long. $99^{\circ} 20'$. It is 100 yds. wide at its mouth, and is navigable 150 m.

NAGRAGINSKOI, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. and 176 m. N of Tobolsk.

NAGU, an island of Russia, off the W coast of Finland, in N lat. $60^{\circ} 12'$. It is about 6 m. in length.

NAGUALAPA, or **SAN-PEDRO**, a river of Mexico, which passes Colima, in the prov. of Mechoacan, and flows into the Pacific ocean, in N lat. $19^{\circ} 30'$.

NAGUARACHI, a settlement of Mexico, 45 leagues N of Chihuahua.

NAGY, a Hungarian word signifying *grand* or *great*, a frequent prefix in the topography of Hungary.

NAGY-ABAD, a town of Hungary, in the co. of Schumeg, 40 m. W by N of Funfkirchen.

NAGY-AG, a large village of Transylvania, in the Hunyad, near Deva, 15 m. NNE of Vajda-Hunyad. It stands in the midst of mountains, in a romantic position, and has a rich mine of tellurium in its vicinity.—Also a river of Hungary, which rises in the com. of Marmaros, on the borders of Poland, and falls into the river Theiss.

NAGY-ARANYOS. See **ARANYOS**.

NAGY-BAJOM, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Bihar, on the river Berettyo, 26 m. SSW of Debreczin.

NAGY-BANYA. See **BANYA (NAGY)**.

NAGY-BERCNZA, or **WELKE BREZNA**, a village of Hungary, 18 m. N by E of Unghvar.

NAGY-ENYED. See **ENTED (NAGY)**.

NAGY-IDA. See **IDA (NAGY)**.

NAGY-KALLO. See **KALLO (NAGY)**.

NAGY-KAPORNAK. See **KAPORNAK (NAGY)**.

NAGY-KAPOS, small town of Hungary, on the Latorca, 12 m. WSW of Unghvar.

NAGY-KAROLY. See **KAROLY (NAGY)**.

NAGY-KATA. See **KATA (NAGY)**.

NAGY-KORESCH, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 45 m. SSE of Pesth. Pop. 12,000, of whom the greater part are Magyars, and by religion Calvinists. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cultivation of vineyards, the sale of wine, and the rearing of sheep.

NAGY-MADA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Saboltsch, 46 m. NNE of Debreczin.

NAGY-MAITHENI, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szathmar, 13 m. SW of Szathmar-Nemethi.

NAGY-MEGYER. See **MEGYER**.

NAGY-SZBON. See **HERMANNSTADT**.

NAHAN, a town of Hindostan, the cap. of Sirmur, in N lat. $30^{\circ} 33'$, E long. $77^{\circ} 16'$, at an alt. of 3,207 ft. above sea-level.

NAHANT, a peninsula of the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 14 m. NE of Boston. It is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of firm sand, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and just high enough to prevent the waves flowing over it. The surface rises from 40 to 100 ft. above sea-level.

NAHANT (POINT), the NE point of Boston harbour, in N lat. $42^{\circ} 27'$, W long. $70^{\circ} 57'$.

NAHE, a river of Germany, which rises at the small town of Nahewiler, in the territory of Treves; flows through the Lower palatinate; and runs into the Rhine, on the l. bank, at Bingen, after a prevail-

ingly ENE course of 75 m. Its banks were the scene of military operations in November 1795.

NAHEL, a village of Oman, in Arabia, 120 m NW of Muscat.—Also a village of Lower Egypt, 16 m. SE of Cairo.

NAHIA, a village of Kerman, in Persia, 70 m. S of Kerman.

NAHIL, a small river of Barcah, which falls into the Mediterranean, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 10'$, E long. $40^{\circ} 10'$.

NAHNPARA, or **NAHANPARA**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, 21 m. N of Beraitsi.

NAHR, an Arabic word signifying 'river,' of frequent occurrence in Oriental topography. For words compounded with this prefix see the latter word.

NAHRAIN (AL), a village of Diyarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, on the Khabur, 40 m. NE of Kerkesieh.

NAHREN, or **NEHREN**, a village of Würtemberg, 6 m. S of Tubingen. Pop. 1,100.

NAHUELHUAPI, a lake to the E of the Chilian Cordillera, in about S lat. $41^{\circ} 30'$, W long. $73^{\circ} 30'$. It is about 36 m. in length from E to W, and is reported to discharge itself into the Sico-Leuba.

NAI. See **NAY**.

NAIBOUDOUNG, or **NEURDOUNG**, a town of Tibet, in the prov. of Wei, near the r. bank of the Yarou-dzangbo-tchu, and 75 m. SE of Lassa.

NAILA, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 9 m. W of Hof, and 30 m. NNE of Bayreuth, on the l. bank of the Selbitz. Pop. 1,610. It has several spinning and saw mills, manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, and breweries; and in the environs are mines of iron and copper, and quarries of marble.

NAILLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 3 m. S of Hautefort, and 23 m. N of Périgueux.

NAILLAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. of Le-Dun-le-Palleteau, and 14 m. NW of Gueret, on the l. bank of the Brezentine. Pop. 1,881.

NAILLOUX, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, and arrond. of Villefranche-de-Lauragais. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,317; in 1841, 8,616.—The town is 6 m. WSW of Villefranche, and 21 m. S of Toulouse. Pop. 1,353.

NAILLY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 4 m. NW of Sens. Pop. 1,000.

NAILSEA, a parish in Somersetshire, 8 m. WSW of Bristol, and near the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 2,771 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,114; in 1851, 2,543.

NAILSTONE, a parish in Leicestershire, 3 m. NNE of Market-Bosworth. Area 3,806 acres. Pop. in 1831, 637; in 1851, 668.

NAILSWORTH, a hamlet partly in Minchinghampton parish, and partly in that of Avening, Gloucestershire, and 2 m. SW by W of Minchinghampton.

NAIMAN, or **NAYMANN**, a Mongol tribe, who inhabit the E part of Mongolia, to the E of the Lokau, and S of the Sirs or Shara-Muren.

NAIN, a district and town of Persia, in Khorasan, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi. The town is 150 m. WNW of Yezd.—Also a Moravian establishment and port on the E coast of Labrador, to the N of Fraser's bay, in N lat. $56^{\circ} 24'$, W long. $61^{\circ} 48'$. The mean annual temp. here is $26^{\circ} 6'$.

NAINTIVU, **NAINTIVOE**, or **HAARLEM**, an island in the strait of Palk, to the W of the peninsula which forms the northern extremity of the island of Ceylon, NE of the island of Delft or Nedocentive, in N lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $79^{\circ} 54'$. It is about 4 m. in circumf., is partially cultivated, and affords excellent pasture. Its inhabitants, about 500 in number,

are chiefly Vellalas. It has a small Hindu temple, dedicated to Naga Tambiram, the god of serpents.

NAIPI, or NAIPPI, a river of the prov. of Choco, in New Grenada, which flows into the Atrato, on the l. bank, about 118 m. above the mouth of the latter river. Its upper course is reported to be navigable to within 24 m. of the port of Cupica, on the Pacific, and the intervening distance is said to be nearly level. From the inner part of the gulf of Darien or Candelaria, up the Atrato, along the N., and thence across to Cupica bay, is a distance of 114 m., of which about 19 m. only are overland; and two-thirds of the distance by water are, it is affirmed, even now navigable for large ships, and the remaining third for loaded boats. In 1820, a detachment from the Chilean frigate Andes, dragged a six-oared boat belonging to that vessel from Cupica bay to the N., in 10 hours, though they had to cut their way through the bushes; and Colonel Cancino embarking in it, brought it as far as the city of Quibdo. Lieutenant Wood, who surveyed Cupica bay and other points on the Pacific coast of S. America in Her Majesty's steamer Pandora, walked from the bay to the *embarcadero* on the N. in the beginning of 1850. He states that he accomplished the distance in less than 2 hours; that his guides told him he could reach the place where loaded *longos* stop in 4 hours more from the time of his arrival at the N.; and that he considers there are no difficulties to be overcome beyond what are presented by the intersection of from 5 to 6 m. of land, some part of it a dead level, and some part an eminence whose height does not exceed 300 ft. A paper published in the *Reverbaracio Mercantil*, a Quibdo newspaper, in 1834, contains the following statements. "The N. does not offer so good a navigation as the Atrato higher than 5 leagues from its mouth. The river of course decreases as we near its source, and is not navigable beyond the Tambo-de-Antado, about 12 leagues above its mouth; but below that point its waters continue flowing towards the Pacific till they are within 2½ leagues of the bay of Cupica. From Antado to the bay a man generally goes on foot in 6 or 7 hours; but it ought to be kept in mind that his journey is by a route on which the tracks of preceding travellers cannot be traced. Throughout the whole space that divides the Atrato from the Pacific the soil is naturally dry, fertile, and low, intersected only by a few mounds, so that an excellent railroad might be made at small expense." Consul-general O'Leary says: "The course of the Atrato is straight, and its bed deep and entirely free from snags and such like obstructions. The N. is equally well-adapted for steam-navigation. The country between this latter river and Cupica bay, though generally flat, is not, as generally stated, entirely level. I am told by a well-informed person who has traversed that district, that the elevation there may be from 100 to 150 yds." The Atrato, it appears, has a bar with only 5 ft. water upon it; but is within its bar navigable for the largest vessels to above the junction of the N.; and a short cut from the bottom of the bay of Candelaria to the Atrato will obviate the obstruction of the bar. From the junction of the N. with the Atrato, to the point at which the former river appears to attain its minimum distance from the Pacific coast, that river is as well-adapted for navigation as the Atrato. Writing in 1803, Humboldt expressed himself as follows: "To the SE of Panama, and following the coast of the Pacific ocean, from Cape San Miguel to Cape Corrientes, we find the small port and bay of Cupica. The name of this bay has acquired celebrity on account of a new plan of communication between the two seas. From Cupica we cross, for 5 or 6 leagues, a soil quite level

and proper for a canal, which would terminate at the *embarcadero* of the Rio-N. This last river is navigable, and flows below the village of Citara into the great Rio-Atrato, which itself enters the Atlantic sea. We may almost say that the ground between Cupica and the mouth of the Atrato is the only part of all America in which the chain of the Andes is entirely broken." The opinion expressed by Humboldt in 1803 was entertained by him with increased confidence in 1850. The bar of the Atrato, the small rise of tide in the gulf of Darien—only 2 ft.—and the fact that Cupica harbour is exposed to the SW., are all considerations which have been urged against the Atrato and Cupica line of inter-oceanic communication. In that latitude, however, SW winds are seldom violent. The officers of the Spanish marine place the principal mouth of the Atrato in $8^{\circ} 12' N$ lat. Lieut. Wood has ascertained that the bottom of Cupica bay is in $6^{\circ} 41' 19'' N$ lat. The distance of the junction of the N. with the Atrato is said by some to be 60 leagues above the mouth of the latter; by others to be in $6^{\circ} 33' N$ lat.; it is probably nearly on the same parallel as Cupica bay. The junction of the N. may be about 120 m. above the mouth of the Atrato. The town of Quibdo or Citara, on the Atrato, is 120 m. in a direct line from the gulf of Choco, and vessels of 30 tons burden easily ascend to it; while loaded boats pass 20 or 30 m. up the N. even in the dry season. At present the ascent of the latter river is made in canoes in 2 days, after which another half-day's travel completes the route to Cupica.

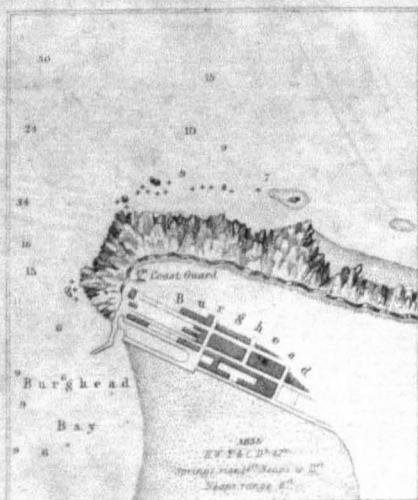
NAIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Behar, and district of Gavelgur, 36 m. ESE of Elichpur.—Also a town in the presidency of Bombay, and prov. of Candieish, on the r. bank of the Panzar, 39 m. SSE of Nandurbar.

NAIRN, a parish and town on the coast of Nairnshire. The p. lies within the champaign country or great plain of Moray, and the river Nairn bisects it north-eastward and northward to the firth. Pop. in 1801, 2,215; in 1831, 3,266; in 1851, 4,116.—The town, the capital of Nairnshire, is situated on the l. bank of the river Nairn, immediately above its embouchure, 11 m. E by S of Forres, and 86 m. NW by W of Aberdeen. Near the middle of High-street stand the town and county buildings, the principal public edifice and architectural ornament of the place. N. is distinguished for the dryness and healthiness of its situation, for its cheapness of provisions, and for the excellence of its beach and its artificial appliances for sea-bathing. It is, in consequence, a favourite summer resort of sea-bathers. The town was long noted for standing so exactly on the boundary-line between the Highlands and the Lowlands, and being so completely bisected by the mutual repulsion of the Moray men on the east, and the kilted Gael on the west, that the Lowland Scottish dialect was spoken at the one end of the street, and the Gaelic language at the other!—The trade of the town must always be very limited; as the Highlands commence at a short distance to the S., and Inverness and Findhorn supply the adjoining coast districts. The chief articles of export are fish and fir-timber. The burgh unites with Inverness, Forres, and Fortrose, in sending a member to parliament. The pop. within the burgh boundaries in 1841 amounted to 2,687; in 1851 to 2,977. Nairn gave the title of Baron in the Scottish peerage to the ancient family of Nairn.

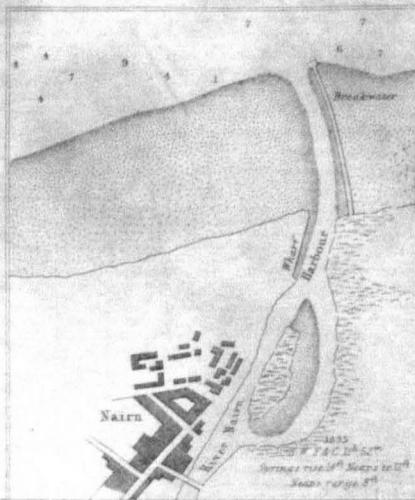
NAIRN, a river of Inverness-shire and Nairnshire, having its source near the central water-sheds of the boldly-mountainous district of Badenoch, at a point 9 m., in a straight line, E of the middle of Loch-Neas. Its course is with few and slight devia-

PORTS AND HARBOURS ON THE NORTH EAST COAST OF SCOTLAND NO II

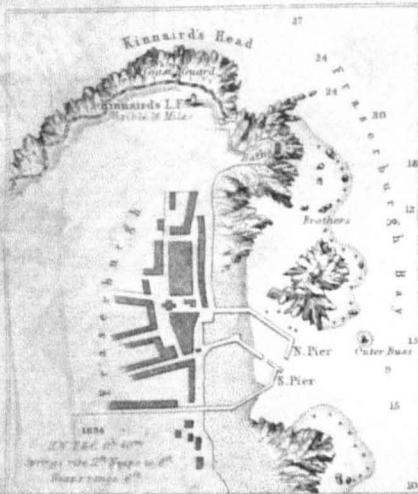
BURGHEAD



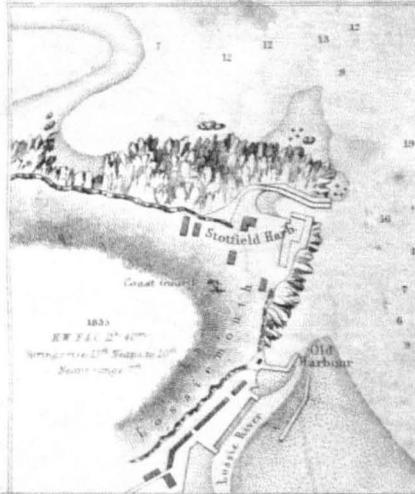
NAIRN



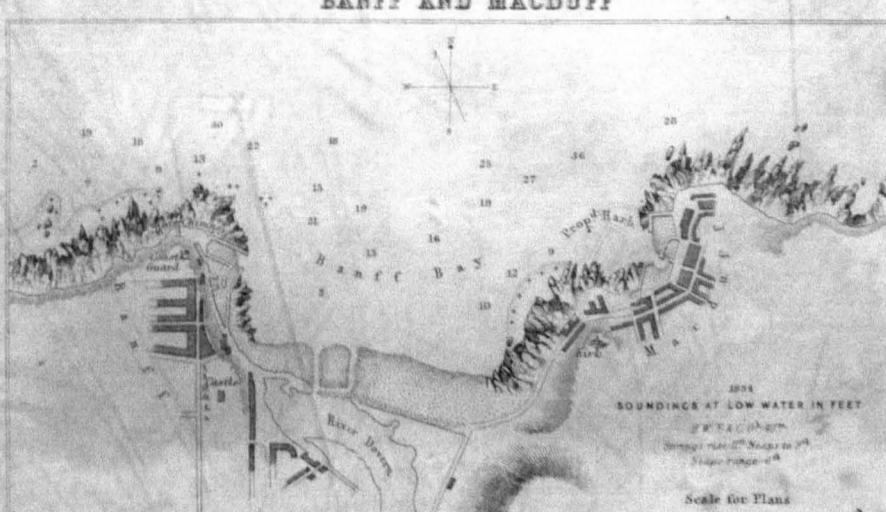
FRASERBURGH



LOSSIEMOUTH



BANFF AND MACDUFF



1854 SOUNDINGS AT LOW WATER IN FEET

1000 fms. 1000 fms. 1000 fms.

1000 fms. 1000 fms. 1000 fms.

1000 fms. 1000 fms. 1000 fms.

Scale for Plans

tions toward the NE; and, measured in a straight line, extends to about 30 m. Its influx to the Moray frith occurs 8 m. E of the great contraction of the frith at Ardersier, and 9 m. WSW of the embouchure of the Findhorn.

NAIRNSHIRE, a small county of Scotland, consisting of a main body and several small detached districts in the province of Moray, and of a detached district in the ancient earldom of Ross. The main body is bounded on the N by the Moray frith; on the E by Morayshire; on the SE by the detached part of Inverness-shire; on the S by Morayshire; and on the SW and W by the main body of Inverness-shire. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 19 m.; its breadth at the coast and mean breadth over 9 m. into the interior is 8 m. One detached part lies among wild mountains 2½ m. E of the main body; another pendicle, about 1 m. long, lies 5 m. SE of the main body; another of not larger extent lies on the r. bank of the Spey, at the distance of about 19 m.; while another detached part lies immediately SW of the sources of Nairn river. The detached part in Ross lies along the river Conon and the E side of the head of the Cromarty frith. The area of the whole county is said to contain 200 sq. m., or 128,000 acres; and its acres are stated to be in the proportion of about 70,000 cultivated, 30,000 uncultivated, and 28,000 unprofitable. The first and the second detached portions are patches of wild upland; the pendicle on the Spey is a tiny contribution to the vale of that river; and the detached part near Loch-Ness is the upper part of the mountain-glen of Farigag-water. Of the main body of the co., between two-thirds and three-fourths of the area, from the S boundary downwards, are covered with Highland heights, but ploughed throughout by the romantic and picturesque vale of the Findhorn. The sea-board district is part of the fine large plain of Moray; and, over a breadth of from 1 m. to nearly 6 m. from the coast, is low and flat.—The river Nairn runs NE across the W wings of the uplands, and nearly the centre of the lowlands; and the Findhorn, at 7 or 8 m. distance, runs in a parallel direction through the uplands, achieving within the co. a run of 11½ m. The arable land in the hilly district, crossed by the Findhorn, bears a small proportion to the waste; and, except on the banks of the brooks, has a sandy soil full of gravel and small stones. The greater part of the co. is unenclosed. Natural woods cover 8,000 acres, and plantations at least 4,000.—The only manufacture is that of woollen-cloth. The low country is well-provided with roads; and the high district has one road up the Findhorn, and another at right angles with it which crosses the river at the bridge of Dulsie. N. contains the royal burgh of Nairn, the burgh-of-barony of Auldearn, and several small villages. It unites with Morayshire in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1838, 107; in 1848, 115. Pop. in 1801, 8,257; in 1811, 8,251; in 1821, 9,006; in 1831, 9,354; in 1841, 9,923; in 1851, 9,918, being an increase of 20 per cent. in 50 years, or at the yearly rate of 0·36 per cent.

NAIRS. See article MALABAR.

NAISEY, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. of Roulans-l'Eglise. Pop. 709.

NAI-SOUNG, a town of Tibet, in the prov. of Wei, on the r. bank of the Yarou-dzangbo-tchu, and about 150 m. ESE of Lassa.

NAIZIN, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 8 m. SE of Pontivy. Pop. 2,003.

NAJAC, a town of France in the dep. of Aveyron, 9 m. SSW of Villefranche, near the river Aveyron. It has copper and lead mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1,363.

NAJERA, or NAGERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 16 m. WSW of Logrono, on the l. bank of the Najarilla. Pop. 2,746. Its environs are fertile in grain.

NAJERILLA, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos, formed by the union of the Nagera and the Millan, which joins the Ebro, on the r. bank, after a NNE course of 40 m.

NAJU, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the W coast of the island of Celebes, in S lat. 1° 29'.

NAKEL, or NAKLO, a small town of Prussian Poland, on the Netze, 16 m. W by N of Bromberg. Pop. 2,860.

NAKHITSCHEVAN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Ekaterinoslav, on the Don, 18 m. SW of Novo-Cherkask. Pop. 10,000. It was founded by Catherine II. in 1780, and peopled by an Armenian colony. Its trade consists chiefly in silk and cotton goods, brandy, soap, and Morocco leather. This town, according to Dr. Clarke, offers an example of that enterprising commercial spirit which is characteristic of Armenian merchants. "They are not naturally a lively race of men; yet, instigated by commercial speculations, these men traverse all countries, and overcome surprising obstacles; frequently making journeys to India, and to the most distant regions of the earth. Their commodities and their manufactures, as far as we were enabled to judge of them at N., appeared to be Turkish, and of a nature to find a ready sale in Axay and in Tcherkask. They supply all the fairs of the neighbouring provs.; and these fairs afford the most extraordinary sights in Europe, because they are attended by persons from almost every nation: there is scarcely a nation, civilized or barbarous, which has not its representative at the fairs which are held along the sea of Azof, and upon the Don, but particularly at the great fair of N. The *Hamazobü* of Herodotus then make their appearance, as in the days of the historian, travelling in vehicles, the coverings of which are their tents by night, and tilts for their ears by day."

NAKHODEH, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Azerbijan, the capital of a fertile district to the SSW of Urumiyah.

NAKRA, a village of Khorassan, 9 m. E of Herat.

NAKRAH, a village of Lower Egypt, on a canal between the Nile and the Lake Mareotis, 10 m. NW of Shabur.

NAKSHIVAN, NAKHITSCHEVAN, or NAKHSHEVAN, a Khanate of Russian Georgia, between the parallels of 38° 50' and 40° N lat. It is of triangular form; and bounded on the N by the khanate of Eriyan, from which it is separated by the Kutshilan mountains; on the E by Karabagh, from which it is divided by the Ala chain; and on the S and W by the Aras river, which divides it from Persia. From the Aras to the Sariel-Syrtshai mountain, in the Ala range, at the junction of the Kutshilan range, or what may be regarded as the base of the triangle, it has a length from SW to NE of 50 m. Its extreme length from NW to SE is 80 m. The Arpa-shai, flowing W and SW to the Aras, and its branches, water the N part of the khanate. The Shagri-shai, Alind-shai, and Bist-shai, all flowing SSW to the Aras, water its S part. The Arpa-shai gives fertility to a broad well-peopled tract of land. Rice is extensively cultivated. Cotton is also grown; and the *Palma Christi* is sown with it to provide a supply of oil for burning. Mineral salt occurs in some districts. Its cap., of the same name, is situated 73 m. SSE of Eriyan, about 2 farsukhs from the Aras, on the edge of a higher level than that of the alluvial plain bordering upon the river. In 1830 it contained about 2,000 Moslem and between 800 and 900 Armenian families. Around and in the city are numerous gar-

dens, which are highly productive of quinces, pears, apples, melons, pomegranates, grapes, and almonds. The city was desolated during the last war between Russia and Persia.

NAKSKOW, or NASKOW, a town of Denmark, in the island of Laaland, on a small bay to which it gives name, in N lat. $54^{\circ} 50' 20''$, 15 m. W by N of Marieboe. It has a convenient harbour, which has been deepened to the extent of 12 ft. by dredging, and has a shipping trade to England, Norway, Copenhagen, and Holstein. The export of grain in 1849 from this port was 144,600 tons. The total arrivals were 289 vessels = 2,168 lasts. Pop. 2,700.

NAL, a town of Beluchistan, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 35'$, E long. $65^{\circ} 59'$.

NALDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. SSW of Logrono. Pop. 1,800.

NALDRUG, a town of India, in the Nizam's dominions, 80 m. W of Bider.

NALDURUH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Dowlatabad, in N lat. $17^{\circ} 27'$, E long. $76^{\circ} 45'$.

NALGONDA, a town of India, in the Nizam's dominions, 58 m. ESE of Hyderabad.

NALIKAN, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 32 m. E of Eski-Shehr, on a small affluent of the Saccaria.

NALLA-MALLA, or BLUE MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in Southern Hindostan, lying between the meridians of 77° and 80° E; running NE and SW; and appearing to terminate in Naggery-Nose, on the Coromandel coast. Their highest points are situated between Commum in the district of Cudapah, and Amrabad in the prov. of Hyderabad, and vary in height from 2,000 to 3,500 ft. above sea-level. They appear to rest upon and are flanked by granite, but their main structure is singularly composite in its geological formation, consisting of clay-slate, slaty limestone, quartz, sandstone breccia, flinty slate, and hornstone slate. The breadth of the range varies, but never exceeds 50 m. The river Kistna pursues a tortuous passage for upwards of 70 m. through this chain, between lofty and precipitous banks which sometimes rise to 1,000 ft. above its bed. The river Pennar also intersects the range by a similar gap or fissure. It is in the alluvial soil of the plains at the base of this range of mountains, and particularly on or near the banks of these two rivers, that the most celebrated diamond-mines of India occur, and among others the famous mines of Golcondah. Mr. Voysey regards the sandstone breccia of the clay-slate formation as the matrix of the diamonds procured in Southern India.

NALON, a river of Spain, which flows into the bay of Biscay, near Mures, after a NW course of 62 m.

NALLOES, a people of Western Africa, who inhabit the banks of the Rio Nunoz. They are intelligent, and have made some progress in agriculture, and in the cultivation of rice, indigo, and cotton.

NAMACUL, a town of India, in the district of Baramahl, in N lat. $11^{\circ} 22'$, E long. $78^{\circ} 5'$. It possesses a strong fort situated on a rock.

NAMAGANG, a small island in the Eastern seas, in S lat. $6^{\circ} 45'$.

NAMANDA, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 32 m. SSW of Iga.

NAMAQUAS, a people of Southern Africa, forming a branch of the Hottentot race. The country, through which they are thinly scattered, lies between the 23d and 30th parallels of S lat., and is divided by the Orange river into Great and Little Namaqualand. Their language is also used by the Hill Damara. See HOTTENTOT.

NAMASKET, a river of Massachusetts, U. S., which joins Bridgewater river, N of Middleborough, to form the river Taunton.

NAMBALLA, a settlement of Ecuador, in the prov. and 40 m. NW of Jaen-de-Bracamores.

NAMBU, a seaport on the NE coast of Nifon, in Japan, 200 m. N of Jedo.

NAMBUDY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, in N lat. $19^{\circ} 15'$, E long. $73^{\circ} 3'$.

NAMESZTO, a town of Hungary, 12 m. NNE of Arva, on the l. bank of the Weisse-Arva. Pop. 1,400.

NAMFIO, or ANAPHI, a small island of European Turkey, in the Grecian archipelago, 15 m. E of Santorin, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 23' 56''$. It is about 15 m. in circumf., and has a few villages inhabited by about 800 Greeks. A great quantity of honey and wax is collected on this island; but its mountains are rocky and barren, and the soil yields only a little wheat and oil.—To the SSE of this island lie a group of islets called Namfi-Pulo.

NAMGHAN, a town of Khokan, 180 m. E of the city of that name, near the r. bank of the Sihun.

NAMIESCHT, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 25 m. NNE of Znaim, chiefly remarkable for its bridge over the Oslawa, ornamented with a number of statues. Pop. 2,200. It has manufactories of fine woollens and linen.—Also a village of Moravia, in the circle and 8 m. W of Olmutz. Pop. 800.

NAMINGATA, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 56 m. NW of Fitaqua.

NAMPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Khandeish, 90 m. ESE of Surat.

NAMSEN-ELV, a river of Norway, which rises in Lake Nanms-Vandet, in N lat. $65^{\circ} 5'$, E long. $13^{\circ} 40'$; runs SW; and falls into a fjord of the same name, between the island of Ottene and the mainland, in about N lat. $64^{\circ} 25'$. The coast of Norway and Lapland, from this place to Kola, is supplied with timber from the forests on the banks of the N.—The fjord, to which the river gives name, is about 20 m. in length from SE to NW, with an average breadth of 3 m.

NAMSLAU, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, on the Weida, 29 m. E by S of Breslau. Pop. 3,000.

NAMUR, one of the southern provinces of Belgium; bounded on the N by Brabant; on the E by Liege and Luxemburg; on the S by Luxemburg and France; and on the W by Hainault. Its superficial extent is 687,640 acres, of which 58,959 acres are waste. N. is one of the richest, most fertile, and most picturesque provs. of Belgium. The surface is hilly, but by no means unfruitful. It is watered by the Maese or Meuse, the Sambre, the Lesse, and the Homme; and has in the S part of the extensive forest of Ardennes. "Throughout the greater part of its N division you pass through vast tracts of agricultural country, rich plains slightly undulating, and not too thickly wooded, and covered in due season with crops of wheat, or oats, or barley, or forage. In the central part of the prov. the country assumes a more picturesque aspect. The beautiful scenery of the banks of the Meuse is already well-known to many English travellers. The river from Dinant to N., and lower down in the direction of Liege, is a sort of miniature Rhine. The precipitous banks on either side are clothed with rich wood, here and there diversified by vine plantations; and if you miss the fine old ruined towers and castles that lend to the Rhine so romantic an interest, and add so much to the picturesqueness of that noble river, the Meuse can boast of natural attractions in rocks and crags, not massive, indeed, or grand, but bold and beautiful. The interior of the country, towards the S, presents an aspect of alternate woodland and plain, and of well-cultivated fields fertile in crops and verdure. It is, however, in the N and NE parts of the prov. that the best agriculture is to be found, where grain of a superior quality is raised in great abundance, and exported to foreign countries, among others to Eng-

land, in a very large proportion. The S part of the prov. is of a less fertile character. The district bordering on France to the W, and on Luxemburg to the E, contains a very large quantity of waste land, heath, and prairie, and is comparatively unfit, at present at least, for any agricultural purposes. In N., as also in the prov. of Hainault, you find agriculture carried to very considerable perfection, according to the old system of cultivation. The farms are of considerable size, ranging from 80 to 100 or 150 hectares. The leases are for 3, 6, and 9 years; and the rent paid is about 100 fr. per hect. for the best land; and from 50 to 70 fr. for that of more inferior quality: a hectare is nearly 2½ English acres. In that part of the prov. which is included in the district of the Hesbaye, the rent paid frequently amounts to 150 fr. or £6 per hectare. Even on the largest farms the mode of cultivation is very clumsy and primitive. Drainage, until within about a year, was a thing unknown to the majority of the farmers in N." [Correspondent of *Morning Chronicle* in 1850.] The climate is temperate and agreeable; the chief productions are corn, potatoes, turnips, tobacco, and fruit. Of mineral products the most important are iron, lead, copper, coal, marble, and potter's clay.—The chief manufactures of the prov. are iron, copper, paper, leather, and woollens.—The province had in 1815 a pop. of 166,199; in 1830, of 212,725; in 1849, of 366,181, of whom 261,813 were French or Walloon. It sends 3 senators and 5 representatives to the legislature, and is under the jurisdiction of the high court of Liege. It is divided into 3 administrative arrondissements: viz., Namur, Dinant, and Philippeville; which are subdivided into 15 cantons, and 245 communes.—Before the French revolution, the greater part of this prov. belonged to the house of Austria, and the remainder to France; but in 1794, the whole was overrun by the French, and made to constitute, with the addition of part of Luxemburg, the dep. of the Sambre-et-Mense. After remaining 20 years in their possession, that part originally belonging to Austria was incorporated in 1814 with the new kingdom of the Netherlands; and next year, after the battle of Waterloo, and the further cessions by France, the French portion was added to the Belgic frontier.

NAMUR, the capital of the foregoing prov., is situated between two rising grounds, at the conflux of the Sambre and the Maese, 33½ m. SW of Liege, and nearly a like distance SE of Brussels, in N lat. 50° 28' 30", E long. 5° 0' 7". Pop. in 1836, 20,176; in 1843, 23,495. It is well-built, with wide and clean streets. The houses are tall and gaunt-looking, and in general built of stone of a blue colour with red and black veins. N. contains several edifices worthy of attention, in particular the cathedral, the church of St. Loup, the new town-hall, and the church of the Jesuits. Its bishop, who is a suffragan of Malines, has the provs. of N. and Luxemburg for his dio. Among its public institutions are an episcopal seminary, a Jesuit college, an athenaeum, a deaf and dumb asylum, an academy of painting, a music-school, and a public library of 16,000 vols. From the vicinity of coal and iron, extensive manufactures of fire-arms, swords, knives, scissors, and other articles of iron, copper, and brass, are carried on; leather, paper, thread, and tobacco, are also fabricated here. N. is connected with Charleroi, Braine-le-Comte, and Brussels, by a railway 68 m. in length; and with Liege by a line connecting with Verviers and with Tirlemont. N., as an important military frontier, has strong outworks, and has been considerably strengthened since the last war. The citadel, which stands directly above the town, is constructed upon the shelves of a stupendous rocky

escarpment that rises almost perpendicularly from the banks of the Meuse.—N. is noted in military history for the long siege which it sustained in 1692, against Louis XIV.; and again in 1693, against William III. of England. In the beginning of the 18th cent. it was seized by the French, but in 1713 was ceded to Austria; and was afterwards, in consequence of the Barrier treaty, garrisoned by Dutch troops. In 1746 it was taken by the French, but restored to the Dutch in 1748. In 1792 it was taken by the French; in 1793, retaken by the Austrians; and in 1794 again occupied by the French, who kept it till the general cession of the Netherlands in 1814. It was the scene of an obstinate conflict in June 1815, between the Prussians and the French under Grouchy, when retreating after the battle of Waterloo.

NAMUSA, a small island in the Pacific ocean, belonging to the cluster called Meanges, in N lat. 5° 1'.

NANAS, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szabolcs, 23 m. NNW of Debreczin. It contains above 7,000 inhabitants, whose chief employment consists in cultivating the neighbouring country.—Also a mountain of Austrian Illyria, in the circle of Adelberg, among the Julian Alps.

NANAY, a large and navigable river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Mainas, which enters the Amazon, in S lat. 3° 27'.

NANCAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Cher, 20 m. N of Bourges.

NAN-CHANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Fang-yang-fu.

NAN-CHANG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town, which is the capital of the prov., is 330 m. SW of Nan-king and 540 m. S of Pekin, in N lat. 28° 37' 12", E long. 115° 51' 47". It is situated on an island formed by the Kan-keang, an affluent of the Pho-yang. It is about 6 m. in circumf., and is nearly oval in form. It has extensive but ill-built suburbs, and has 6 gates. With the exception of a temple, it contains no edifices worthy of note; but it has numerous shops, and possesses an active trade in porcelain manufactured in the vicinity, straw-hats, brocade, fans, perfumery, furs, theatrical accoutrements, idols, &c. In the environs are several lime-kilns, and a triumphal arch of grotesque architecture. N. was laid waste by the Tartars, but is rapidly rising in importance. The surrounding district is extremely fertile, and richly cultivated.

NAN-CHANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Nan-chang-fu.

NAN-CHAOU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Nan-gan-fu, in N lat. 33° 33", E long. 112° 38'.

NAN-CHIN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, and div. of Han-chung-fu.

NAN-CHING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Keen-ching-fu.

NAN-CHUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 54 m. SSE of Chung-king-fu, in N lat. 29° 8', E long. 107° 13'.

NAN-CHUNG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Shun-king-fu.

NANCOWRY, or NONCOWERY, one of the Nicobar islands, situated in N lat. 7° 47", E long. 93° 43', to the S of Camorta, and E of Katchall. Between this island and those of Camorta and Trinacutty is a very capacious bay in which ships may lie in great security. The best entrance to it is on the E side, the W entrance being only 100 fath. wide, and the tide setting through it with great force. The soil of the island is good, and produces cocoa-nuts and other

fruits. The inhabitants barter poultry for cloth, cutlery, tobacco, &c. The Danes had a small settlement here; but, as it was attended with no advantages, and the garrison proved sickly, it was withdrawn.

NANCY, a city of France, the capital of the dep. of the Meurthe, situated in a beautiful plain, on the l. bank of the Meurthe, 172 m. E of Paris, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 41'$, E long. $6^{\circ} 11'$, at an alt. of 646 ft. above sea-level. It is well-built, and accounted one of the handsomest though dullest towns in France. It is divided into an old and new town; the latter is by far the larger as well as more handsome of the two, the streets being broad and straight, and the houses elegant. The gates of N. are particularly fine; those on the E and W sides are similar, and terminate two fine streets, which unite with other two in the royal square, which is surrounded by some of the finest buildings in the town. The old town was founded in the 11th cent., and, though in a great measure rebuilt, has narrow and crooked streets; but it contains two good squares. N. has also two well-built suburbs. Of its public edifices the chief are the town-hall, the cathedral, a large modern edifice, the church of Bon Secours, and the theatre, all of which are situated in the new town. The *palais-de-justice*, the exchange, the arsenal, the cavalry and infantry barracks, and churches, are the principal buildings of the old town. N. contains several hospitals and other philanthropic establishments. During the latter half of the 18th cent., it was made the seat of several literary and scientific institutions. It is a bishop's see, and has a university-academy, a national college, a botanic garden, and a library of 26,000 vols.—The pop. of N. in 1789 was 33,432; in 1841, 40,582. N. has no manufactures of consequence, with the exception of those of linen and woollen, and a few chemical articles. A considerable number of hands find employment in embroidering muslin. The chief objects of its trade are corn and wine. Its fortifications were dismantled after the peace of Ryswick in 1697.—The arrond. of N. has an area of 142,204 hectares, and comprises 6 cantons with a pop. in 1841 of 140,899.—The cant. comprises 42 coms.

NANDAN-SAR, a lake of Cashmere, on the N side of the Pir-Panjal mountain, and to the N of a pass of the same name. It is one of a small chain of lakes, the collective waters of which form the Dundum, or Huripur river. Nandan-Sar is a place of religious resort by the Hindus.

NANDA PRAYAGA, a place of pilgrimage in Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Gerwal, at the confluence of the Alacananda with the Nandakini, and 33 m. ENE of Sirinagar, at an alt. of 2,805 ft. above sea-level, and in N lat. $30^{\circ} 20'$, and E long. $79^{\circ} 18'$. This is the most northerly of the five *prayagas* or "holy junctions." There formerly existed a temple and village in the locality, but of the former only a few ruins are now to be seen, amid which some Hindu images are placed for the adoration of worshippers.

NANDELSTADT, a town of Bavaria, 10 m. NW of Moosburg. Pop. 500.

NANDERE, a town and district of Hindostan. The town is situated in N lat. $19^{\circ} 6'$, E long. $77^{\circ} 35'$, and has a good stone-built fort. The district is intersected by the river Godavery. It is 150 m. in length, and about 35 m. in breadth. The soil is fertile and well-watered. The principal towns are N., Candahar, and Balemadal.

NANDODE, a town of Hindostan, in the Deccan, 40 m. SSE of Baroda.

NANDOKANDO, or NANDAGAN, a lake of Burmah, in the district of Mraumayi, 30 m. N of Ava.

It is connected on the S with Lake Remiack, and discharges itself by a short outlet, which issues from its N extremity, and joins the Mukung, an affluent of the Irawaddi.

NANDRIN, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, 8 m. E of Huy. Pop. 856.

NANDUI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande; runs S; and joins the Ibicui, an affluent of the Uruguay.

NANDUI-GUACU, or ANHANDUHI-ACU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso; which has its source in the Serra Galhano; runs ESE; and joins the Pardo, on the r. bank, 60 m. above the confluence of that river with the Parana, and after a total course of about 180 m. Its principal affluent is the Nandui-Mirim, or Anhanduhi-Mirim.

NAN-FUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Keen-chang-fu, 120 m. SSE of Nan-chang, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 3' 36''$, E long. $116^{\circ} 27' 50''$.

NANGA, a port of Japan, in the island of Nifon, situated in a bay on the S coast, 55 m. SW of Jedo.

NAN-GAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, div. and 3 m. NW of Tseen-chu, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 7'$, E long. $118^{\circ} 20'$.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwei-chu, and div. of Hing-e-fu.

NAN-GAN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se. The div. comprises 4 districts. The town is 258 m. SSW of Nan-chang-fu, and 60 m. WSW of Kan-chu-fu, on the road from Canton to Pekin, and at the foot of a mountain, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 30'$, E long. $115^{\circ} 59' 52''$. It is intersected by the Chang, which is here crossed by a covered bridge, of which the piers are stone, but the upper part of which is constructed of wood, and lined with shops. The walls of the town are of little height, and the gates insignificant in appearance. The streets are narrow, but are paved with stone or brick. The resident pop. is not large, but the trade of the locality draws hither a considerable concourse of strangers, who perform the voyage from the Chang to Pekin in long deep boats, lined throughout with white paper, and having for sails mats made of reeds. In the vicinity are three towers, one of which is on the adjacent mountain, and is 7 stories in height. On the slope of the mountain are also a triumphal arch and several pagodas. The surrounding country is well-tiltivated, and produces tobacco, rice, and sugar.—Also a div. and town in the prov. of Ho-nan.

NAN-GAOU. See LA-MOA.

NAN-GAOU-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, and div. of Chaon-king-fu.

NANGASAKI. See NAGASAKI.

NANGAXIMA, a town of Xicoco, in Japan, 20 m. NNE of Tosa.

NANGIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, 12 m. W of Provins. Pop. 1,719. It was the scene of an action between the French and Austrians on 17th February, 1814.

NANGOLA, a town of Ximo, in Japan, 65 m. N of Nagasaki.

NAN-HAE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. and dep. of Kwang-tung.

NANHEIM, a small town of Hesse-Cassel, in the principality of Hanau, 2 m. N of Friedberg.

NAN-HEUNG-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung. The div. comprises only 1 district. The town is 165 m. NNE of Canton, at the foot of a mountain-range which separates the prov. of Kwang-tung from that of Keang-se, and on the Pe-keang, which is here crossed by a bridge, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 11' 58''$, E long. $113^{\circ} 53' 10''$. The walls are crenulated, and surmounted with pav-

lions. The streets are paved, but are narrow, and are lined with shops, generally mean in appearance, and the houses are all very old. Large spaces within the walls are either empty or covered with ruins. The most remarkable buildings are the temples, one of which, dedicated to Confucius, is used by examinators of young aspirants to literature. The town is populous, and possesses considerable trade, and the environs are noted for their fertility.

NAN-HO, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-ko, div. and 12 m. ESE of Shun-ti-fu, and 240 m. SSW of Pekin, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 5'$, and E long. $114^{\circ} 51'$.

NAN-HWAE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, and div. of Sung-keang-fu.

NANJEMOY, a port in Charles co., Maryland, U. S., on a small creek of the Potomac.

NANJIRA, or NEONJEE, a river of the United States, a southerly branch of the Osage, in Louisiana.

NANKA ISLANDS, three small islands in the Eastern seas, near the W coast of the island of Banca, in S lat. $2^{\circ} 22'$. Bears, monkeys, and wild hogs are found on them.

NAN-KANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Nan-gan-fu, 240 m. SSW of Nan-chang, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 42'$, and E long. $114^{\circ} 35'$.

NAN-KANG-FU, a department and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se. The dep. comprises 4 districts. The town is 72 m. N of Nan-chang-fu, on the r. bank of Lake Pho-yang, in N lat. $29^{\circ} 31' 42''$, and E long. $116^{\circ} 1' 53''$. It is tolerably well-built, and although of small extent contains a considerable population. It contains a pagoda 7 stories in height, dedicated to Confucius, and numerous richly sculptured statues which are said to be 300 years old, and evince the ancient importance of the town. In the vicinity is a mole of granite, constructed for the defence of the town against the inundations of the lake, and connected by a bridge or arched causeway with the city gate.

NAN-KE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Seu-chu-fu, 150 m. SSE of Ching-tu, and on the l. bank of the Kin-chiang, in N lat. $28^{\circ} 48'$, and E long. $105^{\circ} 3'$.

NAN-KEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Paon-ting-fu, 210 m. NE of Ching-tu-fu, in N lat. $32^{\circ} 20'$, and E long. $106^{\circ} 55'$.

NANKIN, a village of Wayne co., in Michigan, U. S., 20 m. W of Detroit. Pop. 1,100.

NANKING, NANKIN, or KIANG-NING-FU, a large city of China, the cap. of the prov. of Kiang-su, situated in N lat. $32^{\circ} 2'$, E long. $108^{\circ} 49'$, about 3 m. S of the Yang-tse-kiang river, and 90 m. from its mouth. Of the ancient city, while yet the cap. of the empire, it was affirmed that if two horsemen set out from the same gate in the morning to go round the wall, they would not meet till evening. The present exterior wall—which can be traced, it is said, for a circuit of 32 m.—encloses an irregular polygonic space, divided into two parts,—the inhabited and uninhabited. The NE corner of the outer wall reaches within 700 paces of the river. The western face runs along the base of wooded hills for part of its distance, and then sweeps round the S side of the city through low flat grounds. The great extent of the wall renders the defence of the city difficult, besides which it is overlooked from the hills on the E. From the outer gate to the inhabited part, a distance of about 6 m., is entirely covered with gardens and bamboo groves. In the more prosperous state of the city, this quarter contained numerous villas of the Mandarins and great men; but now it is chiefly occupied with vegetable and fruit gardens for the supply

of the city. The E part of the city is entered by 3 gates which are approached by well-paved causeways: this quarter, however, is thinly populated. A deep canal or ditch runs up from the river directly under the walls on the W. The general arrangement of the city is in 4 rather wide and parallel avenues, intersected by others of less width, and bordered with handsome shops. About a third of its area is now supposed to be unoccupied. The river enables N. to communicate by boats with all the interior of the empire, while the great canal affords a navigation to Pekin. N. is still distinguished by its manufactures above the rest of the empire. The staple is silk, particularly that of plain and flowered satins. It is also noted for its crepes, and for the thin cotton stuffs which bear its name; but these cottons are made in every valley of the S part of Kiang-nan. Its inhabitants fabricate likewise excellent ink, and excel in the art of printing. N. is still the most literary city in the empire; it furnishes the greatest number of doctors; and its booksellers' shops are the best furnished of any. The streets are narrower than those of Pekin, but are kept very clean. The magnificent palaces which formerly adorned Nanking was destroyed, in 1645, by the Manchu Tartars. Its principal ornaments now are the gateways, which are very lofty and splendid, and have temples attached to them; and the Paou-gan-sze or Porcelain tower, which latter structure is situated beyond the S wall of the city. This celebrated pagoda is thus described by Colonel Cunynghame, its first European visitor: "Making a few turnings among the narrow streets, we came to a large space from which two gateways lead into the outer or lower court of the far-famed tower. Leaving our horses in this yard, we mounted a handsome flight of stone stairs, and in a few minutes were within the lower story of the tower. We mounted to the top of the tower, passing through each of the octagonal stories, of which there are nine, each of these the least degree smaller than the preceding: from one to the other was a very narrow staircase, the first few steps of brick, the remainder of wood. With perhaps this exception, their respective size and a small difference in regard to the deities enthroned in them, one was a fac-simile of the other. On arriving at the highest, we reached the broad grating with which the windows were provided, and some, whose heads could bear the giddy height, proceeded upon the balcony on the outside, which was without any railing. A few feet above our heads was the golden pear, set upon a light frame of iron-work, from each side of which descended a chain to every one of the eight angles of the roof. The views from the summit filled us all with admiration: the whole town of N. was now laid out before us. A gigantic city it appeared to be: the SW portion was one dense mass of habitations—so thickly inhabited did it seem, that I can readily believe the attendant priest spoke truly when he stated that it at present contained more than 1,000,000 of souls; the masts of some of our shipping appeared in the distance, beyond the Loo-Lung hills, about 6 m. from us. The entire circum. of the wall I should guess at 21 m., including the Tartar portion, which is quite distinct, and situated at the SE angle of the whole. We next examined the beautiful porcelain with which the exterior of the building is covered, as well as the interior. The neat and finished way in which these tiles are joined together, gives to the whole, at a very short distance, an appearance of actually being made of one entire piece. The many-coloured tiles used in its manufacture are diversified into a thousand curious and grotesque patterns; the wood-work of the balconies with which each story is surrounded, together with

their corresponding roofs, being painted and carved so as to resemble porcelain. A woodcut of the tower, together with a short description of it, was sold to the visitors for a few cash. The paper stated that a pagoda had been, at various times, erected on the spot where the present porcelain tower stands. The credit of rebuilding the present edifice is ascribed to two very celebrated emperors. The usurper, Gong-Lo—a monarch of the Ming house—being about to remove his capital to the N., erected this pagoda in honour of his mother, the celebrated spouse of Hang-Woo, as a tribute to her worth, and calling it 'the Pagoda of Gratitude.' It was commenced in the tenth year of Gong-Lo, and was not finished till the seventh year of Lenatic, taking a period of 19 years for its accomplishment. It cost, says this chronicle, 2,485,484 taels of silver, or £621,371. It is 329 cubits 4 inches in height, having 9 stories, with a golden globe on its top. The colours were given to the stones partly by a kind of gilt amalgam, and also by glazing, so as to be imperishable and lasting through future ages; and the best proof thereof is, that it has never required repair, with the exception of its having been struck with lightning about 42 years since, and that it still retains all the freshness of a recently-erected building.—N. suffered much during the Tartar invasion, and in the war with the pirates of Fo-kien. On the 9th of August, 1842, the English forces employed in the expedition against China appeared before this city, and ten days thereafter the treaty of N. was concluded. See Historical paragraph to article CHINA.

NAN-KUNG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. and 21 m. SW of Kee-chu, and 195 m. SSW of Pekin, in N lat. 37° 27', and E long. 115° 30'.

NAN-LING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, and div. of Ning-kwo-fu, in N lat. 31° 3', and E long. 118° 18'.—Also a range of mountains which traverses the S part of China, in an ESE direction, and forms the dividing-line between the basin of the Yang-tse-keang, on the N., and that of the Hong-chin-keang, Hong-keang, Long-keang, or Si-keang, on the S. It attaches itself on the E to the Meling mountains. From its N side descend the Ou-keang, Yonen-keang, Seang-keang, and Kan-keang.

NAN-LO, or NAN-YO, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Ta-nung-fu, in N lat. 36° 9', and E long. 115° 26'.

NANNERCH, a parish of Flintshire and Denbighshire, 5 m. SW of Flint. Pop. in 1851, 331.

NAN-NING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se. The div. comprises 6 districts. The town is 240 m. SW of Kwei-lin-fu, in N lat. 28° 37' 12", and E long. 115° 51' 47". It is nearly quite surrounded by rivers and small lakes, mountains containing mines of silver, and abounding with elephants.

NAN-NING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, and div. of Keuh-tsing-fu.

NAN-PE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Teén-tsin-fu, 135 m. S of Pekin, in N lat. 38° 8', and E long. 116° 43'.

NAN-PING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, and div. of Yen-ping-fu.

NAN-PU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 18 m. S of Paou-ning-fu, in N lat. 31° 19', and E long. 106° 6'.

NANS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Var, east and 8 m. SSW of St. Maximin, and 15 m. WSW of Brignolle. Pop. 750. In the environs are several coal-mines, and a marble quarry.

NANSEMOND, a county in the SE part of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 444 sq. m., drain-

ed by a river of the same name, and containing a portion of Dismal swamp. It possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 10,795, of whom 4,530 were slaves; in 1850, 12,275.—The river N. issues from Dismal swamp; passes Suffolk; and, after a course, in a generally N direction, of about 80 m., flows by a wide estuary into James river, a little above the entrance of that river into Chesapeake bay. It is navigable to Suffolk, a distance of about 20 m.

NANSORINA, a market-town, or rather group of villages, in the African territory of Haoussa, 50 m. SE of Kano. The environs are well cultivated.

NANT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, and arrond. of Millau. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,737; in 1841, 10,245. The town is 14 m. SE of Millau, and 62 m. SE of Rhodez, on the Dourbie. Pop. in 1841, 10,245.

NAN-TAN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. and 60 m. NW of King-yuen-fu, in N lat. 25°, and E long. 107° 23'.

NAN-TAO, a town on the N coast of the small island of Ni-tao, near the SW extremity of the peninsula of the Corea.

NANTASKET ROAD, one of the chief entrances into Boston harbour, U. S., S of the lighthouse. It has a depth of from 5 to 6 fath., and affords good anchorage.

NANT-BOURANT, a hamlet of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, and prov. of Fancigny, mand. and 8 m. S of St. Gervais, and 11 m. SSE of Sallanches, on the l. bank of the Bourant, an affluent of the Arve. It has a mineral spring, and a mine of argenterous lead.

NANTDDU, a chapelry in the p. of Cantref, Brecknockshire, 9 m. S by W of Brecon, on the E bank of the Taff. Pop. in 1831, 102; in 1851, 119.

NAN-TEEN-TSEUEN-FU-TSE, a district of China, to the SW of the prov. of Fo-keen, in N lat. 24° 29', and E long. 98° 50'.

NANTENLLEW, a parish in Cardiganshire, 7 m. N by W of Lampeter. Pop. in 1851, 783.

NANTERRE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine, and cant. of Courbevoie, 8 m. W of Paris, and 10 m. SW of St. Denis. Pop. in 1841, 2,022. It contains two churches, one of which is a very ancient edifice, and a great many villas, and has manufacture of glue, animal oil, and a variety of chemical substances, several brick and tile-kilns, and a large abattoir for the supply of the pork market of Paris. Pork, fresh and salt, freestone, and gypsum, form its chief articles of trade. The name of this town is derived from the Celtic word *Nestor*, signifying the temple of Tor, the principal divinity of the Gauls. Its temple was destroyed in the 15th cent. N. was formerly surrounded with walls flanked with towers. It was burnt by the English in 1346, and in 1411 was pillaged by the faction of the Armagnacs.

NANTES, a city of France, the cap. of the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, situated on the r. bank of the Loire, about 27 m. from its mouth, and 208 m. SW of Paris, in N lat. 47° 13' 8". The river is in this part of its course a wide and copious stream, and opposite to the town is divided by a number of small islands into six separate branches, of which the one adjoining the S bank is by far the largest. The Loire is crossed at N. by a magnificent stone-bridge, or rather a succession of bridges, extending in nearly a straight line from the city to the opposite bank, a distance of fully a league. It traverses 5 islands, the space occupied by which is more than twice the collective width of all the branches of the river. Immediately below the town the different branches unite into a single channel. The Loire here receives from

the S the river Sèvre, and from the N the Erdre. The town occupies the ascent and summit of a hill, from which it overlooks the winding course and fertile banks and islands of the river. The form of the city, exclusive of the suburbs, is an oblong, of which the length is parallel to the river. The buildings are in general old, but a number are regular, and even handsome. Of the four suburbs, the one called La Fosse is the finest, consisting of elegant houses inhabited for the most part by merchants, and considerably surpassing the town in beauty. The cathedral, which contains the tombs of the dukes of Brittany, is built in the Gothic style. The town-hall, and the residence of the prefect, are also magnificent buildings. The castle, situated on the quay, at the E extremity of the town, and commanding the port, is an edifice of great extent, and in a good state of repair. The university, founded in 1460, has been converted into a lycée. The other institutions for education are schools of anatomy, surgery, and hydrography. Here are also a public library of 30,000 vols., a botanical garden, a museum, and a cabinet of natural history.—The pop. of N. in 1789 was 64,994; in 1821, 68,427; in 1846, 82,993.—N. and its neighbourhood contain a number of manufactories. The principal are for the spinning, weaving, and printing of cotton, also of woollens and linen of various qualities. Here are likewise manufactories of cordage, earthenware, glass, hardware, and spirituous liquors. Ship-building also is carried on to a considerable extent. The quay of the Fosse is full half-a-league in length. It is shaded by magnificent trees, planted at regular distances, before warehouses and magazines filled with the produce of the colonies. The river is crowded with ships of all nations, but principally from the N. of Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia. The vessels come freighted with timber, hemp, tallow, &c., and carry back the brandies and wines of France. Before the first revolution the commerce of N. was much more considerable. It then was remarkable for the construction of beautiful and quick sailing vessels, and its general commerce yielded in extent and importance to none of the cities of France. Now, however, Havre and Marseilles stand far above it, and more vessels are constructed at Bordeaux. The small vessels now built here are principally intended for the cod and whale fisheries, which are carried on with zeal and success. N. also sends out 200 vessels in what are called *voyages au long cours*. But these are all of small tonnage, for ships of very large burden cannot come up to the town, the nature of the bed of the river being an impediment: they consequently unload their cargoes at Paimbeuf, 20 m. down the river.—There is canal navigation from N. to Brest, by three canals passing successively from the basin of the Loire, the Vilaine, and the Blavet, to the river Aulne, which joins the harbour of Brest. The total length of this navigation is 218 m.; and the locks, 228 in number, overcome a difference in level of 1,711 ft. The chief towns with which N. has communication by means of the Loire are Angers, Tours, Blois, and Orleans. N. is the seat of a prefect, of the criminal court of the dep., and of a chamber-of-commerce; it is likewise the see of a bishop.—The arrond. of N. has an area of 176,581 hect., and comprises 12 cants. Pop. in 1841, 216,143.—The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. 95,083.

History.—In the 5th cent. N. sustained a siege of 60 days by the Huns. It has been the seat of several ecclesiastical councils, and is noted in history for the celebrated edict issued in 1598 by Henry IV., in favour of the Protestants, the recall of which, in 1685, by Louis XIV., is justly considered a fatal error in that memorable reign. In the calamities of the revolution N. participated largely. The civil war of La Vendée spread to its very gates; and here, after the ascendancy of the Jacobins, 'the legislative butcher,' Carrier, gave vent to his sanguinary character,

not merely by the guillotine, but by drowning his victims in the Loire.

NANTEUIL, a town of France, in the dep. of Oise, 10 m. SE of Senlis. Pop. 1,560.—Also a village in the dep. of Deux-Sèvres, near St. Maixent. Pop. 1,100.—Also a v. in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 2 m. E of Thiviers.

NANTEUIL-EN-VALLEE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. of Ruffec, 30 m. N by E of Angouleme. Pop. 1,020.

NANTEUIL-LES-MEAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 3 m. S of Meaux. Pop. 1,500.

NANTGLYN, a parish of Denbighshire, 4 m. SW by S of Denbigh. Pop. in 1831, 345; in 1851, 346.

NANTIAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, 16 m. NW of Limoges. Pop. 1,245.

NANTICOKE, a river of Maryland, U. S., which rises in Delaware, and runs SW into the Chesapeake.—Also a township of Broome co., in the state of New York, 14 m. NW of Binghamton. Pop. 400.—Also a village in Sussex co., in Delaware.—Also a village of Upper Canada, in Walpole township.

NANTINAN, a parish of co. Limerick, 2½ m. SSE of Askeaton. Area 7,922 acres. Pop. 2,048.

NANTMEL, a parish of Radnorshire, 5 m. ESE of Rhayader. Pop. in 1831, 1,274; in 1851, 1,415.

NAÑ-TSING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keén, div. and 9 m. WNW of Chang-chu-fu, and 150 m. SW of Fuh-chu-fu, in N lat. 24° 38', and E long. 117° 25'.

NANTUA, an arrondissement, canton, and commune of France, in the dep. of Ain.—The arrond. comprises 6 cants. Area 86,144 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 52,242.—The cant. comprises 11 coms.—The town is 17 m. E of Bourg, and 36 m. W of Geneva, situated between two hills, in the neighbourhood of a considerable lake. Pop. 3,248. It has cotton and woollen spinning-mills and paper-mills, and a considerable transit-trade between France and Switzerland.

NANTUCKET, an island of Massachusetts, U. S., 56 m. S of Cape Cod, in N lat. 41° 18'. It is of a triangular form, about 15 m. long, and 11 m. broad where widest, containing 29,380 acres. The soil is in some places very productive; but it is mostly sandy. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the whale-fishery. Nantucket, together with several small islands near it, forms a co.; and contains a town of the same name with the island, but formerly called Sherburne. Pop. in 1840, 9,012; in 1850, 8,452.—The town is situated on the W side of a basin, on the NW side of the island, 109 m. SSE of Boston. Pop. 4,000. It contains 9 churches, 3 banks, a courthouse, an atheneum, a library with 2,000 vols., a museum, and a school founded by Admiral Sir I. Coffin of the British navy. At the entrance of the basin there are two points which nearly land-lock the harbour, and render it safe from all winds. About 150 vessels belong to this port. The whaling business has been the principal employment of the inhabitants of N., in common with that of all the ports along this coast, from Cape Cod to New London, for more than a century. There are also woollen factories, rope-works, and fulling-mills in the vicinity of the town.

NANTUCKET-SHOAL, a bank which stretches out above 15 leagues in length, and 6 in breadth, to the SE of the above island.

NANTWICH, or NAMPTWICH, a parish and market-town in Cheshire, 18½ m. ESE of Chester, and 164 m. NW of London, intersected by the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal and the Grand Junction railway, and comprising the townships of Alvaston, Leighton, Willaston, and Woolstanwood. Area 3,165 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,357; in 1851, 5,871.

—The town is situated in a pleasant valley on the banks of the Weaver. Its streets are irregular, and a considerable number of the houses are ancient erections. The principal manufactures are those of silk, shoes, and cotton. It was formerly noted for its extensive manufacture of salt. In the time of Henry VIII. there were 300 salt-works; but in consequence of superior springs having been found in other places, the trade has declined; a large quantity of salt, however, is still made here for home consumption. The pop. of the town in 1851 was 5,426. A decisive battle, on 18th January 1643, was gained in the vicinity of N. by the parliamentary troops under Fairfax.

NAN-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Nan-yang-fu.

NAN-YANG-FU, a div. and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan. The div. comprises 12 districts. The town is 180 m. SW of Kae-fung-fu, and 120 m. S of Ho-nan-fu, in N lat. 33° 6' 15", and E long. 112° 34' 35". It is enclosed by mountains in which azurite stone is found.

NAN-YAN-KEANG, a river of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, and island of Hai-nan. It descends from a mountain in the centre of the island; runs W; receives several considerable affluents; passes a little to the N of Kan-gan, and throws itself into the bay of that name.

NAOS. See NAVY BAY.

NAOS, a port on the SE side of Lanzarote, one of the Canary islands.

NAOUR, a village of Nubia, on the Nile, 15 m. NE of Moscho.

NAOURS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, 9 m. N of Amiens. Pop. 1,918.

NAPA, a river of Upper California, which flows through a beautiful valley into the N side of the strait of Carquinez, which it enters by a beautiful estuary. The valley is 36 m. in length from N to S, and is bounded on each side by lofty sierras, which at the lower end are 6 or 7 m. apart, but gradually approach each other at the upper end. The soil of this valley is of considerable fertility; and here the fruits of the temperate zone, peaches, pears, apples, melons, and grapes, grow side by side with the sugar-cane, date, fig, banana, and other natives of tropical climates.

NAPAGEDL, a small town of Moravia, on the March, 38 m. E of Brunn. Pop. 2,500.

NAPA-KIANG, a port on the island of Lieu-Kieu, the S point of which is in 26° 12' 25" N lat. The bay in every part is circumscribed by a broad coral ledge, beyond which are the coral islands of Tzi. It is open to winds from the N by W, to SW, yet is very secure. There are two entrances to the outer harbour, one from the N, the other from the W. Near the bay is a bustling little town called Napa or Naps-ching.

NAPANEE, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Richmond, 25 m. W of Kingston, on a river of the same name, which is navigable to the r. for schooners drawing 6 ft. water. Pop. 500.—The river rises in Midland district, and flows into the bay of Quinte.

NAPANIR, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Maiwah, in N lat. 24° 2', E long. 77° 9'.

NAPARIMA (MOUNT), a hill on the W coast of the island of Trinidad, 9 1/2 m. NE of Point-Brea.

NAPATA, a village of Scinnaar, near the E bank of the Nile, 210 m. ESE of Dongola.

NAPEH-NIEU, a town of Burmah, on the road from Ava to Arracan by the Aarg pass, 32 m. SSW of Salween.

NAPIER, a township of Bedford co., in Pennsyl-

vania, U. S. Pop. 2,468.—Also a river of Western Australia, a branch of the Kalgan.

NAPIER (MOUNT), a flat-topped hill of Eastern Australia, in S lat. 37° 52', 15 m. from Portland bay. Its summit presents a circular crater wholly composed of lava and scoria.—*Mitchell*.

NAPIERVILLE, a village of Du-Page co., in Illinois, U. S., 176 m. NNE of Springfield. Pop. 300.

NAPLES (KINGDOM OF),

A European state of the second class, politically designated IL REGNO DELLE DUE SICILIE, i. e. 'the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies,' consisting of the continental territory of Naples, or the southern portion of the Italian peninsula, and of the island of Sicily, which are sometimes distinguished as the *Regno-diqua-dal-Faro* or Higher Sicily, and the *Regno-al-della-del-Faro* or Further Sicily. The continental portion, extending from 38° to 43° N lat. and from 14° to 18° E long., is bounded by the Papal dominions on the NW and N; the mouth of the river Tronto on the Adriatic, and of the outlet of the Lago-d-Fondi on the Mediterranean, marking the limits between the two territories; on the E by the Adriatic; on the S and W by the Mediterranean, and the straits of Messina by which it is separated from Sicily. It extends in length from SE to NW, that is, from Cape Lenco to the mouth of the Tronto, 280 m.; but if we measure from Cape Spartivento to the mouth of the Tronto, it will be 360 m. Its greatest breadth is 120 m.; in many places it is 80 m., and in some only 25 or 20 m. The extent of coast-line of this portion of the kingdom is 1,134 m.; its superficies 24,971 Italian or geog. sq. m. according to Bianchi, or 24,563 according to the *Almanach de Gotha*; that of the entire kingdom being 32,758 Italian sq. m. according to Bianchi, and 32,530 according to the *Almanach de Gotha*.

[Administrative divisions.] The whole kingdom is administratively divided into provinces; the provs. into *distretti* or districts; and the districts into *circoscrizioni* or circles, which last are again subdivided into *comuni* or communes. The following table presents the area in Italian sq. m., and population in 1837 and 1845, of the several provinces of Continental Naples, or the PROVINCIE-AL-DI-QUA-DEL-FARO, as they are designated:

Provinces.	Area.	In 1837.	In 1845.
Napol.	288	115,654	780,494
Terra-di-Lavoro,	1,885	69,986	721,971
Principato-Citeriore,	1,710	513,177	557,606
Basilicata,	3,134	486,270	481,288
Principato-Ulteriore,	1,064	379,386	384,507
Capitanata,	2,205	302,666	311,517
Terra-di-Bari,	1,783	448,943	491,331
Terra-d'Otranto,	2,171	385,284	401,488
Calabria Citeriore,	1,980	402,757	414,932
Calabria-Ulteriore II.	1,560	356,916	372,291
Calabria-Ulteriore I.	1,659	272,444	306,328
Molise or Sannio,	1,344	342,778	353,083
Abruzzo-Citeriore,	940	287,052	301,746
Abruzzo-Ulteriore II.	1,905	300,257	307,708
Abruzzo-Ulteriore I.	335	260,719	216,486
		24,563	6,089,288
			6,382,706

[Physical features.] The Apennines on the NW run into Naples as far as the district of Rapolla, where the ridge divides into two branches, one of which passes through the prov. of Basilicata into that of Terra-d'Otranto, and terminates at Capo-di-Leuca; the other runs through the three Calabrias to the S point of Italy. From these main ridges side-branches run in several directions, partly connected with the principal chain, and partly forming separated groups. Among the former are the chains of Sorrento and Cenide; among the latter, the mountains of Gargano in Puglia, which cover a surface of 600 geog. sq. m.,

Monte-Barbaro and Mount-Vesuvius near Naples, and the Volture in Puglia. These mountains are not very well known; but their basis is almost generally granite and calcareous rock; the latter is predominant in the neighbourhood of Naples.—The principal capes on the Tyrrhenian sea are Capo-di-Gaeta, Ancini, Della-Campanella, D'Orso, Licosa, Dell'Asiarioli, Palinuro, Centraro, Zambrone, Vaticano, and Dell'Armi; on the Ionian sea are Spartivento, Rizguto, Delle-Colonne, Dell'Alice, and Di-Leuca; on the Adriatic, Capo-d'Otranto, Cavalllo, Punta-Rossa, and Punta-Saracina. The strata of the Apennines are granite, gneiss particularly mica slate, porphyry, jasper, and clay: their flanks are mostly calcareous rock and serpentine; on the NW coast of the continent, and on the E. of the island of Sicily, basalt, lava, and volcanic tufa present themselves. The Apennines attain their greatest elevation in the Abruzzi, where the Gran-Sasso has an alt. of 10,185 ft., and the Monte-Majella of 9,325 ft. See article APENNINES.—The most extensive of the level tracts of continental Naples is that of Puglie, which extends over the greater portion of the provs. of Capitanata and Terra-di-Bari. The ancient *Campania Felix*, surrounding the city of Naples, is also a magnificent plain, stretching about 40 m. in length, with a breadth varying from 10 to 20 m.

Rivers and lakes.] The seas which wash the coast form several considerable gulfs. The Tyrrhenian sea, which is connected with the Ionian sea by the straits or the Faro-di-Messina, forms the bays of Gaeta, Naples, Salerno, Policastro, and Santa Eufemia; the Ionian sea forms the bays of Squillace and Tarento; and the Adriatic the bay of Manfredonia.—All the rivers descend from the Apennines, and have consequently but a short course. The principal rivers of continental Naples falling into the Adriatic are the Tronto, which divides the Neapolitan dominions from the Papal delegation of Ascoli, and which is navigable for about 42 m. by small vessels; the Aterno or Pescara, formerly navigable, but now nearly choked up; the Sangro, flowing into the sea near Fossaceca; the Biferno, falling into the sea, after traversing a wild and sylvan district, between Termoli and Campo-Marino; the Fortore, the principal river of Capitanata; and the Ofanto, which in a course of 70 m. divides the prov. of Capitanata from Basilicata and Terra-di-Bari. The Bradano and the Crati flow into the gulf of Taranto. The Mediterranean receives the two largest rivers in the kingdom, the Gangianno or ancient *Liris*, and the Volturno, which passing Capua, flows into the gulf of Gaeta.—The Fucino or Lago-di-Celano is the principal lake in this part of the kingdom. It is situated in the Abruzzi, and has an area of 86,315 acres.—The physical features of SICILY are described under that article.

Climate.] In the highly elevated districts of Continental Naples the cold of winter is severe and protracted. Towards the end of October, the tops of the mountains are covered with snow, which usually lies till the following summer. In some parts of Abruzzo the winter lasts 8 months; in the Terra-di-Lavoro and Apulia, cold weather continues only 4 or 5 months. In the plains and villages at the foot of the Apennines, snow seldom falls, and the climate is mild and balmy: perpetual spring seems to reign in this beautiful region: the winter is scarcely ever so cold as a cool Scotch September, and vegetation is never interrupted. Here, even in the depth of winter, the fields are green, the orange-trees continue in flower, the air is filled with the fragrance of shrubs and flowers, and the sea ever reflects a dark blue sky; but from the end of May to the beginning of September, the sun con-

sumes the vegetation with his almost vertical rays, and an ever-cloudless sky yields little refreshing moisture to the languishing earth; even the sea-breeze comes laden with the fiery winds of Africa and conveys no relief to exhausted nature. Some tracts are infected with the exhalations of mephitic swamps, which seem to increase every year, as districts which were formerly accounted healthy are now deserted on account of the pestilential air. A great part of Puglia is a desert, on which during winter only innumerable flocks of sheep are fed. At the S. extremity of the kingdom, the aloe and palm flourish in the open air.—The atmosphere is much more charged with moisture on the W side of the Apennines than on the E.; but the average annual fall of rain is about 29 inches.

Agriculture and trade.] The Neapolitan territory is thus appropriated to agricultural purposes:

	British sq. m.
Corn-lands,	12,000
Vineyards,	1,000
Woods and olive-grounds,	3,000
Gardens and orchards,	500
Pastures and sheep-walks,	6,500
Wastes,	9,000
Total,	32,000

The chief products of husbandry are corn, wine, oil, cotton, flax, hemp, liquorice, paste, silk, and wool. There is an indescribable richness of vegetation throughout this country, and corn, wine, and oil are exported from it to a large annual amount; yet agriculture is carried on in the most wretched manner; and those districts on which Nature has scattered her richest bounties seem the most neglected. In the mountainous and more rugged quarters there is more industry exhibited than in the teeming plains. The peasants live mostly upon Indian corn and vegetables, reserving their wheat for exportation. Neither the inhabitants of N., nor those of Sicily, understand the management of wine; nevertheless, the wines of Vesuvius and Etna, and those of Syracuse and Ischia, are good; while the oil of Puglia, though inferior to that of Lucca and Genoa, is an article in demand. Silk is extensively grown on the continent; and numerous flocks of sheep are kept, which furnish tolerably good wool. The horse is a noble animal here; but only buffaloes and oxen are used in the plough. The average crop of wheat is 5,500,000 imperial quarters, and the yearly consumption 5,000,000 quarters. The yearly production of wine is about 400,000 pipes, the greater portion of which is consumed at home. About 70,000 tuns of olive-oil are expressed yearly, half of which is retained for home-consumption. The yearly crop of cotton is about 10,000 tons. The annual production of raw silk is calculated at 1,000,000 lbs., of which one-half is consumed at home.—The chief manufactures are those of cloths, leather, and silks. The woollen factories produce yearly about 6,000 pieces of fine cloth for the markets of Naples and Palermo, and from 60,000 to 80,000 pieces of coarse cloth for the use of the peasantry and fishermen. The cotton manufacture is principally in the hands of Swiss and German capitalists. The wages of men is 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. a-day; of females, 8d. to 10d.; of children, 5d. to 7d. About 1,500 tons of malleable and 500 of pig-iron are made yearly in the realm.—The inland trade has increased considerably of late years, since the roads have been improved. The building of merchant-ships—promoted by the abundance of materials, and the cheapness of workmanship—has made great progress within the last 20 years. In 1824 the total capacity of the Neapolitan marine was 8,000 tons; in 1837 it amounted to 150,634 tons, comprised in 7,800 vessels. The fisheries of Sicily

are considerable, and employ between 4,000 and 5,000 hands. In 1835 there were 2,058 vessels attached to Sicily, possessing a tonnage of 41,800. The imports from Sicily into N. in 1836 amounted to £443,000, of which £257,000 consisted of materials of food. The exports from N. to Sicily during the same year amounted to £454,000, of which one-half was for articles of clothing, building, and furnishing. The total foreign trade of N. in 1840 amounted to £1,526,845 in imports, whereof £802,176 was from Great Britain and her colonies; and in exports to £612,500, whereof £123,949 was to Britain and the British colonies.—The tariff of the Two Sicilies, framed in 1823 and 1824, imposed inordinate duties, varying from 40 to 100 per cent. *ad val.* on colonial produce and on foreign manufactured goods, and by this system it encouraged smuggling and injured trade. In August 1845 a royal decree was published, reducing the duties on colonial produce and salt fish from a high to a moderate standard. The reform of the colonial tariff led to that of the duties on manufactured goods. A decree appeared in April 1846, reducing to a considerable extent the duties on 110 articles of natural products, manufactured goods, and goods necessary to manufactures. The second class includes cotton and woollen goods of all descriptions, on which the duties were reduced from 80 and 90 per cent. to 40 and 50. This reform was no less beneficial to the revenue than it had been to the trade of the country. In the second half of the year 1845, the customs' revenue of the kingdom amounted to 1,437,634 dollars, or £238,272; in the second half of the year 1846 it had risen to 1,565,048 dollars, or £260,841. See article NAPLES (CITY OF).—Accounts are kept in ducats and grains. Ten grains make a carline, worth about 4d.; and 10 carlines a ducat, worth 3s. 4d. Heavy goods are weighed by the cantaro and the rotolo. A rotolo is somewhat less than 2 lbs.; and 100 rotoli make a cantaro.—Weekly communication is kept up between the Two Sicilies by means of steam-packets of from 160 to 240 horse-power; and almost daily communication is maintained between N. on the one hand, and Civita Vecchia, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles on the other, by national and foreign steamers of large size.—The king has ordered surveys to be made for two important railroads, which, after having passed the Apennines, are to unite the capital with the two extreme points of his states from N to E. The first of these two grand enterprises is to run from N. to Termoli on the Adriatic, with a branch to Chieti. The second line is intended to be carried from N. to Lecci, 8 leagues from the port of Brondes on the Adriatic. A railway from N. to Castellamare was opened on the 1st of August 1841. It is 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ Neapolitan or about 15 English m. in length.

Population.] In 1465 the kingdom of N., exclusive of Sicily, contained a pop. of only 1,647,376 inhabitants, which in 1483 had fallen to 1,540,645. In 1505 the pop. had increased to 1,760,339; in 1510 it had further risen to 1,824,070; in 1518, after the plague, it was 1,737,196; in 1561 it had increased to 3,818,547; and in 1595 to 3,624,501. From this period to 1669 there are no records extant; but in that year we find that owing to sundry visitations of the plague, and the oppression of the Spanish viceroys, who, it is said, from 1631 to 1644 sent into Spain 100,000,000 *scudi* (£23,750,000), the pop. had fallen to 2,718,370, being a reduction of 906,131. We have no official accounts from 1669 to 1734, when the pop. had again increased to 3,014,562. In 1705 it was 3,953,098; in 1773 it was 4,249,430; in 1791 it had risen to 4,925,381; and in 1805 to 4,988,679. In 1814 it had decreased to 4,956,693, in consequence

of the war with France. In 1819 it had recovered to 5,034,191; and in 1824 it was found to be 5,386,040, which, with 1,730,000 for the island of Sicily, made the total pop. of the whole kingdom at that period 7,116,040. In 1840 the pop. of the kingdom of N. was returned at 6,177,598; and that of Sicily at 1,800,000; making a total pop. of 7,977,598 souls. The *Almanacco reale del regno delle Due Sicilie* for 1844 estimated the pop. of the Neapolitan territories at 6,309,894; and of Sicily at 2,010,323, making a total of 8,320,217. The pop. was returned in 1845 at 6,382,706 for the continental territories, and 2,040,610 for the insular territories of the kingdom. In 1851 the pop. of continental Naples was estimated at 6,640,679. This pop. is very unequally scattered. There are entire tracts of land, such as the plains of Puglia, desert and waste; whilst others, as the Campagna Felice, and the neighbourhood of the capital, have upwards of 450 inhabitants on a sq. m. With the exception of 75,000 Arnauts, a few Greeks, and about 2,000 Jews, the whole Neapolitan nation are Italians, and speak a dialect of the Italian language varying according to the different provs. The Arnauts reside on the E coasts of the continent, and in four districts of the Val-di-Mazzara in Sicily; they have preserved their national manners and customs, and even their language, and all belong to the united Greek church.

Ecclesiastical affairs, &c.] The religion of the state is the Roman Catholic; but the Protestants, until recently, enjoyed here considerable toleration. No inquisition was ever established in Naples; and no bull of the pope can be published without the royal assent. The king himself is head of the Neapolitan church, and has the title of 'Beatissimo Padre.' In 1824, according to the official registers, there were in the whole of Naples, exclusive of Sicily, 27,612 secular priests, 8,455 monks, and 8,155 nuns: total in holy orders, 44,222. In Sicily the proportion is much greater. When Joseph Bonaparte suppressed the monastic orders, their wealth amounted to 150,000,000 ducats = £25,000,000. By a concordat with the Pope in 1818, it was stipulated that the number of bishoprics in M. should be 109, and that each should have a revenue of not less than 3,000 ducats = £500; and that the dissolved monasteries should be re-established.—The kingdom of N., says Lady Morgan, "gave to ancient Rome, Ennius, Cicero, Horace, Ovid, and Statins; and to modern Europe, Tasso, Sannazaro, and Salvator Rosa. N., in the lower ages, was the asylum of the little learning then left; and the greater part of the classics which have reached posterity, was preserved by the learned industry of the Benedictine monks of Mount Cassin and Otranto. The flame of science was re-kindled in the schools of Salerno; the Pandects of Justinian were found in Amalfi; and, in the 16th cent., its society, according to Apostolo Zeno, was so literary that the intellectual of all countries might have chosen for their residence the favourite retreat of Virgil, of Seneca, of Livy, and of Claudian." Colletta, writing in recent times, complains that "instruction was not public and diffused; and its political end sacrificed,—an error," he adds, "which pervaded every age, and every turn in the fortunes of our literature, down to our own days in 1806." Public instruction is carried on by means of an university, lyceums, and colleges, seminaries, and primary and secondary schools. In the university of Naples education is divided into the 5 faculties of divinity, jurisprudence, medicine, physics, and morals, each of which has various professorships attached to it specially. The lyceums are those of the capital and of 4 of the chief provinces. The other 11 provinces have colleges or minor lyceums. Some of

the pupils pay for their board and education, and others are free scholars. Secondary schools, or classical and mathematical seminaries, are established in all the principal communes; and primary schools, or schools for reading, writing, and arithmetic, are instituted in all communes without distinction. Youths intended for the medical profession are educated at a medical school in the metropolis, which is amply supplied with subjects for dissection, and which is closely connected with the general hospital. The principal establishments for female education are the first and second *Educandati Isabella*. In the first, which was founded by Caroline Murat, 116 girls, daughters of noble parents, are boarded and educated. A certain number, called Queen's scholars, pay £15 a-year; the others, who form the minority, pay £30 each. They enter the school at 8 years of age, and remain until 18. The second *educandato* is on the same plan with the first, but on a smaller scale, and is open to all girls, without distinction of rank or parentage. Girls of the lower orders receive gratuitous instruction in reading, writing, and sewing in the schools of the metropolis. Schools for the lower classes were established in 1843, in which reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught; but the means of public instruction which exist are entirely in the hands of the clergy. There is an academy of sciences at Naples, and several public libraries mostly consisting of theological works.—In 1821 and 1822 only 56 works were published in the kingdom. The greater part of the works which issue from the Sicilian presses relate to antiquities and the fine arts. In the capital of Naples there are 45 printing-offices, but on the whole island of Sicily only 5.—From an official statement published by the official *Journal of the Two Sicilies*, it appears that the number of crimes in that kingdom, which in 1837 amounted to 17,361, in 1838 to 17,913, in 1849 to 17,855, was only 16,626 in 1850. The average of crime with respect to population, calculated upon a period of 10 years, is one crime for every 438 inhabitants. The number of cases brought before the criminal tribunals in 1850 was 4,016, relating to 5,805 prisoners. The number of political prosecutions was 215; the persons under trial 442, of whom 142 were acquitted.

Government. The government of N. is an hereditary monarchy in the male and female line of the present dynasty. The laws are contained in the *Codex Carolinus* published in 1784. The kingdom of Naples for many ages laboured under the accumulated weight of the feudal system in its worst form, and of vice-regal administration. The former chained and enslaved nine-tenths of the pop.; whilst the latter—the most pernicious mode of government ever experienced—subjected the whole nation to systematic plunder. The accession of the late sovereign, weak and ignorant as he undoubtedly was, was so far a fortunate circumstance that it delivered the Neapolitans from the tyranny of a viceroyalty. The kingdom is at present governed by an absolute monarch, in whose person the legislative and executive functions are placed as in a centre. The will and pleasure of the sovereign is divulgated officially by laws, decrees, regulations, and rescripts. A law is made by the sovereign for general purposes. The draft of a law is first laid before the *consilia* of state, then brought before the council of state, of which the king is the head, and lastly, is made into a law of the land in which shape it is put into force by a minister of state. A decree is made by the king to carry the principle of law into full effect, at the instance of the minister under whose care and attention the law particularly comes. A regulation is made by a minister of state for the better execution of a law or decree. A royal rescript is a decision clearing up doubts as to the meaning of decrees, which proceeds from the king in council.—The principal branches of government are the ordinary council of state, the council of ministers, the offices of president of the council of state, the ministries for foreign affairs, grace, and justice, ecclesiastical affairs, finances, the interior, war and marine, and police, and the general consulta of the kingdom. The last department embraces two sections: one for the affairs of Naples, consisting of 16 Neapolitans, and one for those of Sicily, consisting of 8 Sicilians. The united sections compose a general consulta for the common concerns of both divisions of the kingdom. The judges by whom the laws are administered are appointed and paid by the king, who has established a scale of rank in which every magistrate finds his proper place. A *conciliatore*, taken from among the principal

householders, and recommended by the *decurionato* to the king, exercises authority in every commune to settle petty quarrels at the instance of the disputants. A judge of *circoscrizioni*, resident in every country town and in every quarter of the chief cities, acts as a civil and criminal authority. A judge of instruction is stationed in every district for the arrest and prosecution of criminal offenders. Tribunals of commerce, whose decisions are final in certain cases, are established in all the principal cities. A civil tribunal in every province pronounces judgment in the first instance in causes of limited value, and admits appeals from minor authorities, whose sentences it reverses or confirms. A criminal great court, established in every prov., decides in the first and last instance in criminal causes, and receives appeals against sentences of judges of *circoscrizioni*. Supreme courts of Justice in Naples and Palermo are appeal courts from all tribunals, whether civil or criminal, by which all judges are kept under constant control. The judicial system, however praiseworthy for the even distribution of magisterial power, is faulty in the immense number of agents required for its daily working. In Naples there are no less than 800 judges and assistants; in Sicily there are 250. They receive from £40 a-year, the stipend of a judge of *circoscrizioni*, to £667, the net salary of the president of the supreme court. In July 1812 a new constitution was drawn up for Sicily, upon the model of that of Great Britain, which received in part the royal assent, at the hand of the hereditary prince, under the title of vicar-general; but this constitution soon became little more than a dead letter. In 1848, under the pressure of the revolutionary movements of Europe, and of Sicily in particular, a liberal constitution was granted, which was as speedily revoked when the danger seemed to have passed away.

Revenue, &c. The joint revenue of the kingdom amounted in 1814 to £4,333,333, and its debt to £20,619,000. In 1825, the revenue was 26,669,787 ducats = £4,444,964; the expenditure 27,298,616 d. = £4,549,436. The present revenue of continental Naples is about 26,000,000 ducats; while the debt in 1844 was 86,299,380 ducats. The revenue is derived from five principal sources, viz. direct taxes, indirect taxes, miscellaneous branches, petty receipts, and contributions from Sicily. The direct taxes consist of the land-tax and the tax on grinding corn. The former, or *fondiaria*, is levied upon the net rental of all lands, houses, mills, and barns, on an average of 10 years, at 12½ per cent. The latter, or *macino*, is levied upon corn ground at the mill, at the rate of about 3s. 2d. a quarter. The indirect taxes consist of the produce of the customs, the navigation dues, the consumption duties, and the royal monopolies of salt, tobacco, gunpowder, playing cards, and snow. The miscellaneous branches consist of the registration and stamps, the lottery, the post-office, the mint, the united branches of the sinking fund endowment and the public demesnes, the woods and forests, and the *crociata* or sale of indulgences. The petty receipts consist of deductions from salaries, fees of office, and petty perquisites. The contribution from Sicily consists of the Sicilian quota, or one-fourth of the general revenue, and of the Sicilian debt, payable by instalments to the Neapolitan treasury.—In 1827 the armed force consisted of 47,324 men; in 1850 it was returned at 45,000. The militia amounts to about 40,000. The strong places are Gaeta, Scilla, Amandea, Regio, Brindisi, Manfredonia, Capua, and Pescara. In 1827, the navy consisted of 2 ships-of-the-line, 5 frigates, and 50 armed vessels of less size. In 1850 it was composed of 1 ship of 80 guns; 2 frigates of 60 guns, and 3 of 44 guns; a corvette of 22 guns, and 8 other armed vessels; besides 6 steam-frigates of 300 horse-power each, and 8 smaller steamers.

History. The S portion of the Italian peninsula was in early times inhabited by tribes of Illyrian descent. Grecian colonists having settled on the coast, it received from them the name of *Grecia Magna*. After the fall of the occidental empire, this part of Italy was seized by the Ostrogoths, whilst Sicily fell into the hands of the Vandals. In 554, Narses re-conquered both countries for the Grecian emperor Justinian I., whose successors incorporated them with the exarchate of Ravenna. The weakness of the exarchs, and the politics of the court of Constantinople, caused the establishment of the distinct principalities of Benevento, Naples, Salerno, Capua, and Tarentum, which successively became independent. The Greeks, however, during the incessant incursions of the Saracens—who in the 9th cent. settled in Sicily—exercised important influence in Apulia of Sicily, but both Greeks and

Arabians were finally driven from all their possessions in these countries in 1035. The Normans united all the principalities which had hitherto subsisted in Naples with Sicily; and Roger II. in 1130 assumed the title of king of Naples and Sicily, or 'of the Two Sicilies,' a title which was only revived in 1816. With William II., Roger's male line became extinguished; but the right to both crowns was inherited from the house of Hohenstaufen by the emperor Henry VI., who had married the Norman princess Constance. Conrad IV., in 1254, closed the line of Hohenstaufen on this throne. The Pope, taking advantage of Conrad's minority, gave the kingdom to Charles of Anjou, brother of Louis IX. of France. Sicily freed itself from French dominion in 1282 by the insurrection of 'the Sicilian Vespers,' as it is called, and came into possession of Peter of Aragon; but the line of the kings of Naples, of the house of Anjou, ended with Joanna I. Charles of Durazzo, his son, and his grand-daughter, Joanna II., successively occupied the throne in the midst of great trouble. The latter gave it by testament to Alfonso V. of Aragon, who maintained his right to it against Louis III. of Anjou. Ferdinand the Catholic conquered N.; and his grandson, Charles V., inherited the two Sicilies. For two centuries the united kingdom remained a Spanish prov.; but rebellions and internal dissensions constantly distracted the country, and the insurrection of Massaniello nearly subverted the government. The peace of Utrecht, which terminated the Spanish war of Succession, gave N. to Austria, and Sicily to the house of Savoy; and when Spain in 1717 attacked Sardinia and Sicily, Austria made an exchange with Savoy of Sardinia for Sicily, and the kingdom of the two Sicilies became a part of the Austrian monarchy. In the war which arose in 1733, after the death of Augustus II. of Poland, Spain again conquered the two Sicilies for the Spanish Infant Don Carlos, who being in 1739, by the death of his brother, called to the Spanish throne, gave the Sicilies to his son Ferdinand IV., under the condition that this kingdom was never to be again united with the Spanish crown. The French revolution led the king of N. into a war with France. In 1796 he obtained peace by paying a large contribution; but a new war having broken out, a French army entered Naples and forced the king to retire to Palermo in Sicily. In January 1799, the Parthenopean republic—as it was called from the ancient name of the town of Naples, *Parthenope*—was founded at Naples. In the summer of 1799 the Russians and Austrians being successful in Upper Italy, Macdonald who commanded the French troops in N. was compelled to retire, and the ancient order of things was again restored; but the battle of Marengo forced N. to conclude a separate peace with France at Florence, in March 1801, in which the island of Elba, the principality of Piombino, and the Stato-degli-Presidii were ceded to France, and Naples agreed to shut its harbours against the British. When war broke out again between France, Austria, and Russia, a treaty of neutrality was concluded between N. and France in September 1805; but Napoleon embraced the pretext of Russian and British troops being allowed to land in the rear of Massena to declare that the reigning dynasty had forfeited the throne of Naples. Massena now occupied the Neapolitan states, and Ferdinand and his family fled to Sicily, where he remained under the protection of the English till 1815. In March 1806, Napoleon named his elder brother, Joseph, king of Naples, and settled the hereditary royalty on his male descendants. But after a reign of two years Joseph was called to the throne of Spain in 1808, and Napoleon's brother-in-law, Joachim Murat, named king of Naples. Murat's ambition of becoming sole king of Italy, fanned into flame by the sudden resuscitation of the phoenix at Elba, encouraged him first to temporize with the allies, and then suddenly to attack the unprepared Austrians. The scheme at first succeeded; but the Austrians recovering from their surprise, rallied their scattered troops, and in their turn attacked Murat, and compelled him to make a hasty retreat towards his own dominions. In the meantime, a British squadron appeared before the capital, and 2 sail-of-the-line afloat, and one on the stocks, with all the stores in the naval arsenal, were taken possession of by the British government for Ferdinand, king of the two Sicilies. On the 29th of May, 1815, a military convention was signed, by virtue of which the whole kingdom of N.—the fortresses of Gaeta and Pescara, together with Ancona in the Papal states excepted—was surrendered to the allies, to be held by them for their lawful sovereign, Ferdinand IV. On the 22d, the Austrian army entered Naples, and the queen, agreeably to a treaty concluded with her, was conveyed by the British fleet to Trieste, and allowed an asylum in the Austrian dominions. Murat effected his escape from Naples to Portici, where finding a small vessel, he got on board and sailed for Toulon. Soon after this event, Pescara and Ancona surrendered; and Gaeta, a place of great strength, and defended by a numerous garrison commanded by French officers, was forced after a short defence to surrender to the united Austrian and British troops. Ferdinand returned to Naples in 1815, and solemnly promised a constitution to his subjects, but broke his word, and even did away with the constitution given by the English to Sicily. Murat was but coldly received by Napoleon. After the battle of Waterloo he with difficulty escaped in an open boat to Corsica. While here, a retreat was offered to him in Austria on condition that he would consent to live there merely as a private individual; but he had now got himself surrounded by a band of needy and desperate adventurers who prompted him to the mad enterprise of landing on the coasts of Calabria with the view of recovering his kingdom. He was taken prisoner at Pizza a few hours after his landing, and sentence of death passed and executed upon him the same day. In 1820 the

introduction of the Spanish constitution was demanded from the king, who consented to it, and he and the crown-prince swore to it on the 7th of July. This proceeding dissatisfied the Holy Allies. An Austrian army entered N. in February 1821. In a few weeks the Austrians were masters of N., and soon afterwards of Sicily also, upon which the king returned to Naples, where all the blessings of an arbitrary government were restored. After the return of Ferdinand from the congress of Laybach, in May 1821, it was ordered that the administration of Sicily should be separated from that of N. A ministry was therefore instituted in Naples for the exclusive management of the affairs of Sicily, and a council-of-state was established in Palermo. This ministry lasted until June 1824, and the council was then installed in Naples, forming one only body with that of N. In 1833 the ministry for the affairs of Sicily was renewed, and besides the ministry, 4 directors, 2 of whom were Neapolitan, were appointed as advisers to the lieutenant-general. In 1837 the ministry for the affairs of Sicily, in Naples, was again abolished, and their direction placed in the hands of the Neapolitan ministers. The authorities of Sicily were directed to correspond directly with the ministers of Naples; the lieutenant-general was removed as the medium of communication, and remained only for the functions of his office: all the central administrations of Sicily were abolished, the general direction of police, the general superintendence of the roads, and others; and those which remained were considered as provincial establishments, dependent on Naples. A revolution at last burst forth on January 12, 1848, in which the Sicilian people, by force of arms, for a moment re-acquired their ancient independence and liberty. See article Sicily.

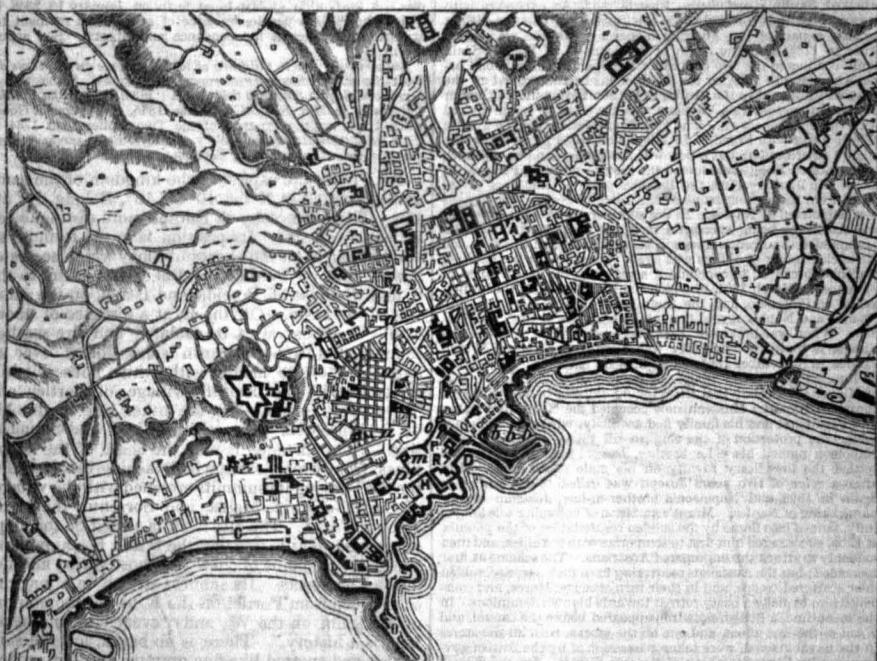
Authorities.—*Carte militaire et topographique du royaume des deux-Siciles.*—*Dictionnaire du royaume de Naples.* 8 vols. 8vo.—*Servizi, Saggio Statistico dell'Italia.* 1838.—*Geografia Politica dell'Italia di Mat. Bianchi.* Firenze, 1845. 8vo.—*Consul Goodwin's Paper on the Progress of the Two Sicilies from 1734 to 1840,* in *Statistical Journal*, vol. v.—*Tenore, Essai sur la Géographie physique et botanique du Royaume de Naples.* 1827.

NAPLES, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, situated in N. lat. $40^{\circ} 50' 15''$, E. long. $14^{\circ} 50' 15''$. There is no city in Europe more distinguished for beauty of site. Its position is in the form of an amphitheatre, on the shores of a bay which seems as it were shut up by the island of Capri, 17 m. to the S., and by those of Procida and Ischia, on the other side of the basin. On the E., at a distance of about 8 m., Vesuvius raises its isolated and fire-scarred summit; its smooth brown sides dotted over to one-third of its height with white houses, while at its feet lie the beautiful villages of Portici, and Torre-del-Greco. On the other side is the hill of Posillipo, with the tomb of Virgil and Sannazarius. At a distance is seen the chain of the Apennines, from which a branch detaching itself runs to the SW., having its summits crowned with the villages of Castell-a-Mare, Massa, and Sorrento, the birthplace of Tasso. The city itself is seated on the slope of a range of hills fronting the S and E, enjoying at almost every point of view the most varied and delightful prospects. Its suburbs stretch in a magnificent sweep from Portici on the E., to the promontory of Misenum on the W.; and "every cliff and headland is a history." There is no beach, but the sand is firm and spotted like fine granite; and the anchorage is so good that the largest men-of-war ride within a mile of the shore. The general form of the city is oblong, extending from N to S, the S side resting on the bay; but the surrounding country is so studded with houses and villas that it is impossible to mark a line of separation between the city itself and its environs. The circum. of the city alone, however, is computed at 9 m.; and with the suburbs at 18 m. The suburbs and contiguous villages extend 6 or 8 m. along the edge of the bay, over wide quays, terraces, and projecting piers, which break the uniformity of a mere line of houses. "To enjoy the picture of N. at its finest point of view," says Forsyth, "you must sail out in the morning about a mile from the mole, and catch the sun rising behind the hills. There you can distinguish at once the three celebrated craters upon which the city forms a loose amphitheatre: you see the whole elevation broken into great masses and crossed by great lines; lines formed of long palaces, hanging gardens, and

regular rows of terraced roofs: you trace the outline on the sea curiously indented, the shipping clustered behind the moles, and castles or towers on the points of projection." The appearance of the interior of the city is in general pleasing; its principal streets are wide and well-built, and the public edifices so lofty and solid as to give a general air of grandeur to the city. Their magnificence, however, chiefly consists in their magnitude: they want simplicity and unity of design, and present a confusion of almost every order and species of architecture, — Greek, Roman, Spanish, Moorish, and Arabian. The paintings, marbles, and other decorations, with which they are enriched, are seldom judiciously placed, and are scattered around with a profusion which mars their effect. The streets, though in general narrow, are straight and tolerably regular, and are handsomely paved with large flags of lava. The Strada-di-Toledo (*a a a*), extending half the length of the city, and having at the one end the Largo-del-Mercatello (*n*), at the other the

Royal palace (*m*), is the finest street in N., and one of the best in Europe. It is broad, straight, well-paved, and bordered in its whole length with elegant buildings. The number of squares is considerable: several are spacious, but few handsome. The principal are those called Largo-del-Castello (*e*), Largo-di-Palazzo (*p*), and Largo-del-Mercatello (*n*). Several of them are decorated with obelisks and fountains. The houses are in general 6 or 7 stories high, flat-roofed, and covered with a kind of stucco, made of *pozzolana* sand, which becomes indurated by continued exposure to the atmosphere. Most of them have their flat roofs covered with flowers and shrubs planted in boxes filled with earth. "More than half their fronts consist in windows, and every window is faced with an iron balcony."

Public buildings.] Of the public edifices of Naples, the churches—which are said to number 330—are the most conspicuous; but their splendour consists less in elegance of architecture than in



the richness of their paintings, marbles, and other decorations. Several of them are understood to occupy the sites of ancient temples. The cathedral (*a*), built on or near the substructure of a temple of Apollo, is a handsome Gothic edifice, but overcharged with ornaments in a discordant style. It is supported by more than 100 columns of granite, belonging originally to the edifice which it has replaced. In the subterranean chapel, under the choir, is deposited the body of St. Januarius. The church of the Santi Apostoli, erected on the ruins of a temple of Mercury, is perhaps the most ancient church in N. The church of St. Paul, said to occupy the site of a temple of Castor and Pollux, is spacious, well-proportioned, and finely incrusted with marble. The church of Santa Chiara is, for its antiquity and magnificence, the most attractive; and the convent attached to it is one of the most distinguished and wealthiest in Italy. The church of St. Filippo

Neri is remarkable for the number of ancient pillars which support its triple row of aisles on both sides of the nave. The Royal palace (*r*), situated near the quay, at the southern extremity of the Strada-di-Toledo, has an air of grandeur: it is three stories high, and consists of three different orders of architecture. The palace of Capo-di-Monte (*R*), another royal residence, is situated outside of the town, towards the N., on an eminence commanding a delightful prospect. The old palace of the sovereigns of N. is now occupied by the courts of justice. "The villas of the Poggia Reale, Capo del Monte, Caserta, &c., &c., are most remarkable for their position. Some of them serve the king as hunting-lodges, but are otherwise rarely inhabited. The old palaces of the nobility, in the dark narrow lanes of the old part of the city, built round little cloistered courts, are melancholy fabrics, ill-furnished, and bearing every mark of time and negligence. Those

of a more modern date, in the Toledo and the other comparatively spacious avenues, though large, are little notable for the beauty of their architecture; and the elegant modern houses of that unrivalled site, the Chiaja, the 'Vaghissima Piaggia' of the Neapolitans, present a striking contrast, in their freshness, elegance, and accommodations, to the edifices of the Anjous and the Arragons, and those of the Spanish viceroy, or the lawless Neapolitan barons. These residences are all of a modern date; and white walls, green jealousies, light balconies, and gay verandahs, accord well with the beautiful gardens of the Villa Reale, which spread before them, without excluding the view of the bay over which these public gardens hang. The Chiaja is principally inhabited by the corps diplomatique, and foreign visitants of all countries, who either hire apartments in the houses of some Italian prince or noble, or occupy apartments in the numerous hotels, in which the Chiaja abounds; in either case the price is enormous; and in every respect N., to a stranger, is perhaps the dearest place in Europe after London." [Lady Morgan.] The theatres of N., great and small, are 7 in number; that of San Carlo, contiguous to the royal palace, is one of the finest in Italy, and perhaps the most magnificent in the world.

The harbour and fortifications.] These contribute greatly to the beauty and importance of N., which, like London, joins the bustle of a seaport to that of a capital. The quays, or buildings along the water-side, extend in the form of a crescent along the bay for the space of nearly 5 m., from the gate of Posilipo (r) on the W., to Ponte-della-Maddalena (m) or bridge over the small river Sebeto on the E. Their appearance, particularly in the quarter of the Chiaja, to the W. of the harbour, is grand and imposing. The Villa-Reale or royal garden in this suburb (g) is a favourite promenade of the inhabitants, and commands a charming view of the bay. Though the bay is large, the harbour properly so called is small, and is entirely artificial, being formed by a large mole (b b) projecting into the sea, and enclosing a basin nearly square, but little more than a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. across. At its entrance is a lighthouse.—The fortifications of N. are not adapted to resist an army, though the city is surrounded with a wall, and defended by a number of towers as well as by three large castles. The Castello-Nuovo (d) is situated near the harbour, and is connected by a covered way with the Royal palace (n). The Castel-del-Ovo (o), so called from its oval figure, is a fort of considerable strength, situated on a rock which communicates with the quay by means of a mole. The castle of St. Elmo (e), the chief citadel of the place, stands at a distance from the sea, on a hill to the W. of the city; its subterranean works are extensive, and bomb-proof. The arsenal (n) adjoins the sea, and is defended by bastions.

Literary and charitable establishments.] The university of N. was founded in 1224. Its pile of building, called the Palazzo-degli-Studii, is on a large scale, and when completed will be very elegant. Its interior is divided into several compartments, each containing a valuable collection. Among these are a library with 90,000 vols., a number of manuscripts and specimens of the press of the 15th cent., a cabinet of manuscripts of Herculaneum, with the various machines for unfolding them, a museum of paintings, a museum of sculpture, a collection of bronzes of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and a collection of Etruscan vases. In addition to its university, N. has a number of schools and conservatorii, a royal military school, a naval college, a college for the instruction of young Chinese and Japanese, a school for music and the arts, and a deaf-and-dumb school. Its in-

stitutions of a higher class are the royal academy of arts and sciences, and the society of agriculture, manufactures, and arts. Besides 4 public libraries, it has a museum, a botanical garden, and an observatory.—The charitable establishments of this city are numerous and well-endowed. Their total number is above 60. Of these, 7 are hospitals; above 30 are schools for poor children of both sexes, who are boarded, educated, and taught, in some a mechanical occupation, in others music; 5 are pawn banks for the industrious poor; most of the others are charity schools. The two principal hospitals are the Degli Incurabili and Della Annunziata. The former is open to the sick of all descriptions; the latter, which is well-endowed, is destined to receive foundlings and penitent females. Each affords relief to between 1,500 and 2,000 at a time.—On the E side of the city, by the side of the Campo Marzo, which stands high, and to which a splendid road leads, is the cemetery of Santa-Maria-del-Pianto, the general burying-place of the city, consisting of 365 huge pits or wells dug into the pozzolana of which the hill is composed, each closed by means of a stone with a ring to it. One of the holes receives each day the dead bodies of that day, which are brought in carts and tumbled down into it; after which quicklime is thrown in, and the pit is closed for a year.

Trade and manufactures.] The trade of N., though great for so inactive a country as the S of Italy, is small when compared to most of the crowded seaports of England and Holland. Its exports are confined to the products of the adjacent country, such as silk, wool, cotton, oil, wine, corn, and fruit. Silk is exported to a considerable amount to France and Spain, and, in a manufactured state, to England. The wool of Puglia is exported in considerable quantities. The cotton of N. is raised chiefly in the southern provs. The oil exported under the name of Gallipoli oil, is made both in Puglia and Calabria. Wine, particularly of the growth of Puzzuoli and the neighbourhood of Vesuvius, is shipped from N. in considerable quantities, as well as fruit, both dried and in a natural state. Timber also forms in a small degree an object of export, together with the very different articles of essences and liqueurs. The following table shows the foreign trade of N. in 1840:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
United States,	£90,586	£54	£90,640
Baltic countries,	141,733	14,692	156,425
Belgium, Germany, &c.	60,084	9,236	69,320
Brazil and states of the Rio de-la-Plata,	12,214	...	12,214
France and colonies,	200,109	304,337	504,446
Great Britain and colonies,	802,176	123,949	926,125
Italian states,	191,711	155,691	346,402
Mediterranean countries,	28,232	1,681	29,913
Total,	1,526,845	612,390	2,139,435

N. has extensive manufactories of silk fabrics, and on a small scale, stockings, gloves, lawn, lace, cotton stuffs, diaper, fire-arms, china, glass, soap, and leather. A good deal of ingenuity is displayed in making violins and other musical instruments, also in mahogany furniture and carriages, and in the manufacture of snuff-boxes from lava and tortoise-shell.—The city is divided into 12 administrative wards, and 48 parishes. The municipal district includes 30 villages and hamlets.

Population.] The pop. of N., according to an official census, amounted, on the 1st of January 1845, to 400,813 souls, viz., 197,423 males, and 203,390 females. There were besides 30,000 foreigners, provincial, soldiers, and prisoners. The births in 1844 were 14,181 in number, viz., 11,631 legitimate, 128 illegitimate, and 2,222 *esposti*, or exposed before the figures of Madonnina. The deaths were in the same year 13,342, or 839 less than the births. The various classes of the pop. were divided as follows:

	Secular clergy.	3,401
Clergy,	Regular do.	{ Monks, 1,764 Nuns, 1,445 }
		3,209
		6,610
Proprietors,		16,878
Government officers,		8,337
Pensioners,		11,902
Professors of sciences and assistants,		5,051
Professors of the liberal arts, and others,		1,936
Merchants and shopkeepers,		3,465
Notaries,		115
Students,		1,383
Farmers, shepherds, &c.,		2,596
Mechanics,		83,176
Engaged in the royal commission of benevolence,		2,830
Military,		18,184

Among the scientific professors were 133 bleeders! The schools are almost entirely placed under the control of the Jesuits. There were 24 primary schools, 253 private institutions for boys, and 137 for females. In N. they reckon 13,047 births in the year, and amongst them 2,164 illegitimate; in the kingdom the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate is as 4 to 100. With respect to the state of crime, we may expect it to be formidable. There were in one year 4,104 sentences pronounced in the tribunals, and 22,050 cases where the crimes were not prosecuted for want of evidence or discovery of the guilty. There were before the tribunals of correctional police in a year 144,465 cases, of which only 32,297 were convicted. Amongst the serious crimes were 115 of violence against the government officers, 5 of parricide, 37 *di congiuicidio*, 21 of murder of relations, 16 infanticides, 9 of poisoning and attempts at poisoning, 124 premeditated homicide, 46 attempts at murder, 89 involuntary homicides, 482 stabbings, many horrible crimes, 129 burning of houses, 75 thefts with murder, 1,700 robberies, &c. The fickleness of the people in making charges and withdrawing them is manifest from this, that of 88,558 prosecutions before the tribunal of correctional police in 1832, 40,504 were withdrawn by the complainants: this arises from terror, threats of vengeance, or false compassion. The number of female criminals is comparatively small. There were 95 persons condemned to death in 1833. A mild climate exalts the susceptibility and quickens the imagination of the Neapolitans, and gives an air of picturesque extravagance to many of their proceedings. Owing to the same cause, too, an unusual proportion of their time is spent in the open air, and many of the operations which in other countries take place within doors, are here exposed to public view: even the cookery of the lower orders is generally performed on the street. Mr. Whiteside says of the Neapolitans: "They are in all respects the reverse of the Romans in look, manner, dress, disposition, and civilization; insomuch that it is difficult to believe them to belong to the same country; an union between races so different would seem to be impossible. The Romans are quiet in their streets, almost gloomy, naturally grave and serious; the Neapolitans are like a crew of Bacchanalians in perpetual revelry. N. seems ever in a carnival: it is scarcely possible to suppose the people we behold appear in their real characters; the business of life is turned into a masquerade. The glorious climate in which they live may have much influence on the habits of the people,—their corrupt government more. Populous as N. is, to a stranger it appears to possess a pop. exceeding that of London; for this reason, the whole mass of the pop. man, woman, and child, rush with one consent into the streets in the morning, and continue there, shouting, grinning, dancing, or at their trades or occupations, till night. Little real business all the while is done. Naples, for its size and importance, has less trade than any such city in the world. The people supply the want of business by noise and clamour. The dwellings of the people are cheerless and wretched; when, therefore, the bright sun shines in the morning, they pour down from their lanes and narrow streets into the broad Piazza, or Chiaja, or the Mole. The men do any little work they get, the women bring their chairs, and sit down and knit, or sew, or cleanse their hair in the streets, while the little *lazzaroni*, of whom I have reckoned one hundred in a short distance, tumble about in the dust, or roll an orange from one sewer to another; or, if on the shore, will dive for a farthing; and so their intellectual day passes, not omitting their enjoyment of the animating exhibition of *Pulcinella*, a spectacle to be seen in all parts of N., and announced by a national air highly musical. The *lazzaroni*, in which term I include fishermen, porters, messengers, &c., are, physically, a fine race of fellows; they seem as if preparing to go to bed, pursuing their occupations in linen drawers and a nightcap; they disdain shoes or stockings. Their gait is an ambling, between a walk and a run, and they are equally ready for playing or fighting. I really believe their felicity would be complete with macaroni and *Pulcinella*. Punch is a very important personage in N.; he dresses up and retails the dolefulness of the day; he is the channel of the passing opinions, and could gain a mob or keep the whole kingdom in good humour. The fishermen who drag their nets at the end of the Villa Reale will suddenly drop their rather profitless business, (the fish is small and scanty,) seat themselves on the beach, and play with dirty cards; their gravity during this sport being more ludicrous than their merit. I may add some particulars of daily life. The cows are driven to the doors in the morning to be milked; nobody would believe he got milk otherwise. Herds of goats with bells are also twice every day driven into the city for the like purpose, while the national conveyance (*curriculo*) flies along the Chiaja, with a dozen people hanging on and around, and behind it, all so bal-

anced that one horse can draw it and gallop. No filth remains in the streets, for, unlike the Romans, the Neapolitan gardeners employ *lazzaroni* to go about with asses, loaded with two deep pockets of strong matting at each side, into which they pack daily the offal of the city: they thus scour the streets effectually. There is gas, but it escapes; there are sewers, but they have no fall, nor water. Being open to the bay, when the wind blows from the SE, they are to some extent washed out; otherwise, as there are no tides, the consequences are not agreeable. There are volumes of dust never laid with water, and raised sometimes by sweeping. It results that the higher your apartment is the better, as well to escape these annoyances, and the unceasing noise, as to secure the view. I conceived an unconquerable repugnance to the Neapolitan people which I could not overcome; their savage appearance, wild behaviour, incessant uproar, gross ignorance and superstition, disgusted a stranger; while to an invader the din of N. is intolerable. A man may occasionally smile at the amusing follies of a light-hearted people; but it is not possible to behold the utter degradation of his fellow-creatures, and preserve a permanently cheerful spirit. The *lazzaroni* constitute a distinct class of the populace, peculiar to N. Nearly 50,000 of them crowd the porches of the city, or the caves in the neighbouring beach. They perform miscellaneous services of all kinds for hire; beg, and occasionally steal.—If the feudal bondage under which N. has groaned for centuries were abolished,—the enormous wealth and numbers of lazy ecclesiastics reduced,—and the attention of government directed to the introduction of useful manufactures and the encouragement of commerce and agriculture, we would probably hear as little of the *lazzaroni* of N. as of the *lazzaroni* of London. The lower classes among the Neapolitans are dexterous swimmers and divers. They are also adroit in catching shell-fish, of which there is a great variety in the bay, attached to the rocks, and in very deep water. It is astonishing the length of time these *pescatori* will remain under water. The violent pressure on the lungs produces affections of the chest; yet, with the certainty that they are to be prematurely cut off, they persist in this arduous employment which after all earns them but a scanty subsistence. The remarkable transparency of the sea in the bay of N. is such that, in the clear sunlight, and with quiet water, you may see to a depth of 24 ft., and far beyond what can be seen in any stream. As soon, however, as the slightest breeze ruffles the surface of the water, the depths become dark, in proportion of course to the size and strength of the waves, which disturb the fall of light, and refract it considerably. The fishermen of N. always carry with them, therefore, a small flask of oil; and if the water be disturbed, they pour a few drops upon it. Oil expands rapidly on the surface, and in a few seconds forms, as it were, a clear glass, through which you can trace the bottom of the sea, and the fish or molluscs that inhabit it. This pure and transparent water, which in a vessel will appear perfectly colourless, is, like the air, of a deep blue tint,—the deeper the water, the deeper the blue. In the canals of Venice, Trieste, and Leghorn, and in the inner harbour of N., the water is of a dark green colour, owing to the constant disturbance of the black clayey soil. One of the most beautiful appearances of the sea here is the white spectre-like light which the waves give at every motion, called by the Venetians *ardore de mar*. The nearer you approach the land the livelier it becomes; and it is more beautiful in the canals of Venice and the harbour of N. than elsewhere.—The nobility of N. are excessively addicted to show and splendour. About 100 of them are called princes, and a still greater number are denominated dukes. Six or seven of them have estates from £10,000 to £13,000 a-year. A considerable number have possessions to half that amount; many not more than £1,000 or £2,000 annually. The inferior nobility are much poorer: many counts and marquises not having above £300 or £400 a-year of paternal estate, and not a few enjoying a title without any estate whatever to support it.—N. was the birth-place of Marino, San-nazaro, Costanza, Porta, Borrelli, Flangieri, Bernini, and Per-golesi.

Climate.] The situation of N. is even surpassed by its climate: its sky is ever pure and serene, its air free and salubrious, and its soil remarkably fertile. It is not then surprising that travellers should describe N. with more than ordinary enthusiasm. During the time of the Romans, the shores of its bay were covered with their villas; and there are few Roman poets who have not celebrated the beauties of *Parthenope*. In modern times, such has been the increase of its inhabitants that many of the villages which formerly surrounded the town are now joined to it, and these suburbs now contain a much larger pop. than the ancient city itself. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the climate of N. is altogether exempt from violent atmospheric perturbations. "When," says Dr. Burgess, "the NW wind, the *mistral* of Italy, escapes round the promontory that separates N. from Pozzuoli and Baiae, it sweeps along the entire locality with enormous force, agitates the sea violently, and rushes impetuously along the magni-

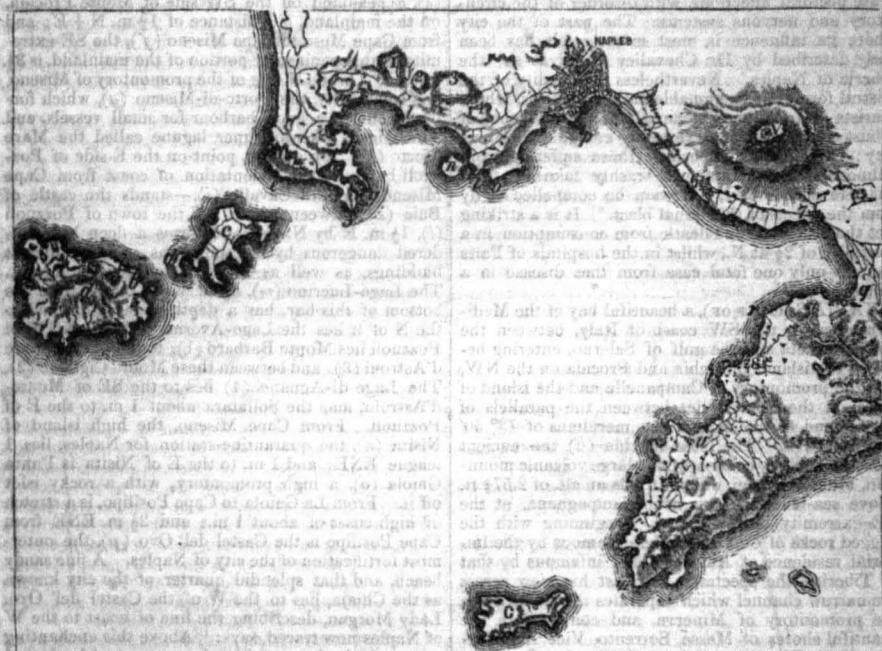
ificent street which skirts the quay. It is singular that whilst this boisterous wind is playing in full force in the above-named locality, the atmosphere of the interior of the city is comparatively calm. The mistral of Italy is generally charged with humidity, and is so far different from that of Provence, which is dry. Although the autumn and winter are the seasons during which it most prevails, the other periods of the year are by no means exempt from occasional visits. During a sojourn of three months at N., including the months of November, December, and January, M. Carrière felt the influence of this wind, as nearly as possible, every fourth day. It prevailed most frequently in the morning; and when occurring in the evening it was charged with a glacial humidity that would make strangers wince, although of the strongest constitution. This baneful wind suddenly suppresses the transpiration, causes acute pectoral affections, with disorder of the circulatory and nervous systems. The part of the city where its influence is most severely felt has been aptly described by Dr. Chevalley de Riyas as "the Siberia of Naples." Nevertheless the locality of the mistral forms the fashionable part of the city, where tourists and foreigners generally reside. Persons of robust constitution may certainly escape with impunity; but invalids, especially those suffering from pulmonary complaints, who rashly take up their quarters in this part, will soon be compelled to fly from the effects of this lethal blast." It is a striking fact that there is one death from consumption in a mortality of $2\frac{1}{2}$ at N., whilst in the hospitals of Paris there is only one fatal case from that disease in a mortality of 34.

NAPLES (GULF OF), a beautiful bay of the Mediterranean, on the SW coast of Italy, between the gulf of Gaeta and the gulf of Salerno, entering between the islands of Ischia and Procida on the NW, and the promontory of Campanella and the island of Capri on the SE. It lies between the parallels of $40^{\circ} 54'$ and $40^{\circ} 36'$ N., and the meridians of $18^{\circ} 50'$ and $14^{\circ} 30'$ E. The Isola-d'Ischia (a), the ancient *Pitheuma*, chiefly consists of one large volcanic mountain, Monte Ipomeo, which attains an alt. of 2,574 ft. above sea-level. From near Campagnana, at the SE extremity of this island, "beginning with the rugged rocks of *Caprea*, rendered famous by the imperial residence of Augustus, and infamous by that of Tiberius, the spectator may cast his view across the narrow channel which separates the island from the promontory of Minerva, and contemplate the beautiful shores of Massa, Sorrento, Vico, and Castelmare. The sites now occupied by the remains of *Stabia*, *Pompeii*, and *Herculaneum*, and the fiery mountain to which they owe their ruin, may next engage his attention. He will reflect with surprise on the boldness of the present generation, who have erected their numerous and sumptuous palaces on the very ashes of the cities destroyed; and will dread lest a repetition of the same tremendous phenomena should at some future period involve the modern establishments in a similar fate, and again consign to ages of oblivion the valuable and curious remnants of antiquity which have been recently brought to light. The melancholy feelings which this prospect awakens are soothed by a view of the gay, the luxurious Parthenope, the abode of ease and voluptuousness, and the enchanting coast of Paestum, where Lucullus and many other distinguished Romans sought a relief from the cares and bustle of the capital. From thence the eye will rove over the nearer shores of Nisida, Puteoli, and Baiae, once the seats of pleasure and licentiousness; first the retreat of Marcellus, Sulla, Cicero, and the Caesars, and afterwards contaminated by the debaucheries, the cruelties, and the

parcicide of Nero. From hence the eye may range along the bold promontory of *Misenum*, and its Elysian fields; may mark the situation of the ancient *Cuma*; and finally, after dwelling on the neighbouring island of Procida, may repose on the observatory station, which has furnished one of the most exquisite panoramas that nature can display or taste select; and no less distinguished by historical and poetical interest than by picturesque beauty." [C. H. Hoare.] On the E side of the island of Ischia stands the fortified town of Ischia (b); and directly in front of that town, and midway between it and the broad promontory of Misenum, lies the island of Procida (c), the ancient *Prochyta*, the SW extremity of which is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from the castle of Ischia; while the little islet of Vivara (d), off the same point, approaches within 1 m. of Ischia. From Chiupetto point, the NW extremity of Procida, to the high point of Cape Mesa (e), a headland on the SW side of Monte Procida, on the mainland, is a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N $\frac{1}{4}$ E; and from Cape Mesa to Cape Miseno (f), the SE extremity of this peninsular portion of the mainland, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE. On the N side of the promontory of Miseno, is a small inlet, the Porto-di-Miseno (g), which formerly offered a good harbour for small vessels, and which leads into an inner lagune called the Mare Morto (h). On a steep point on the E side of Pozzuoli bay,—or the indentation of coast from Cape Miseno to Punto Cavallo (i)—stands the castle of Baia (k), between which and the town of Pozzuoli (l), $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N, the land forms a deep bay, rendered dangerous by the numerous ruins of ancient buildings, as well as rocks, which stretch into it. The Lago-Lucrino (m), a few yards inland from the bottom of this bay, has a depth of 80 fath.; and to the N of it lies the Lago-Averno. To the NNW of Pozzuoli lies Monte Barbaro (1); to the NNE, Monte d'Astroni (3); and between these Monte Ciglano (2). The Lago-di-Agnano (4) lies to the SE of Monte-d'Astroni, and the Solfatara about 1 m. to the E of Pozzuoli. From Cape Miseno, the high island of Nisita (n), the quarantine-station for Naples, lies 1 league ENE; and 1 m. to the E of Nisita is Punta Gaiola (o), a high promontory, with a rocky islet off it. From La Gaiola to Cape Posilipo, is a stretch of high coast of about 1 m.; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE from Cape Posilipo is the Castel del' Ovo (p), the outermost fortification of the city of Naples. A fine sandy beach, and that splendid quarter of the city known as the Chiaja, lies to the W of the Castel del' Ovo. Lady Morgan, describing the line of coast to the W of Naples now traced, says: "Above this enchanting coast, which places within view so many islands and islets of classic interest and picturesque beauty, rises that hill whose Greek name is said to intimate its original beauty, and which will ever be remembered by those who have visited it as one of the loveliest sites on which nature and art have conferred their combined gifts,—the hill or promontory of Posilipo! Its chain of undulations girdles a great part of the city, and spreads its paradise for 3 m. along the S coast. Pleasure and piety have alike chosen it in all ages for their enjoyment or retreat. Everywhere the spires of churches and convents mingle with villas and belvederes, amidst lovely scenes that still recall and justify the eulogiums of their inspired tenant [Sannazzaro], whose tomb adds new interest to the site he celebrated. The country on this side Naples, Pozzuoli, Baiae, Misenum, &c., &c., will occupy the most cursory antiquarian for many days. For several miles the coast abounds in the remains of temples, villas, amphitheatres, and the sites of ancient song; every rood leaves a point to investigate or a dispute to decide. Among the multifarious objects, however, there are few sufficiently perfect to interest

the general inquirer, by their power of illustrating the internal economy of civil life, like those of Pompeii. But the indescribable richness of the loveliest scenery that can delight the senses, makes ample amends for the fatigue of descending into holes, nick-named caves of sibyls; of plunging into the damp chill atmosphere of buried amphitheatres, not very unlike wine cellars; or of wandering over broken rubbish among tottering walls, by courtesy dignified with historic titles. The whole of this line of country is also the site of an extinct volcano, whose activity most probably ceased when that of Vesuvius commenced; though the formation of the Monte-Nuovo is of a far more recent date. The lake of Agnano forms one crater, the lake of *Avernus*—a lake in Virgil's time—is another, and the eye of science will trace many more within a few miles. The hill of Posilipo is tufa, and the same substance,

seamed with frequent veins of lava, forms the soil of the whole country. The lake Agnano yet retains two traces of its original formation, in the Grotta del Cane, emitting for ages an unceasing stream of carbonic acid; and within 100 yds. the vapour-baths of St. Germano, which are produced by simply scratching the earth, when dense and hot mineral vapours exhale and form an atmosphere esteemed powerful in the cure of rheumatism. The Solfatara, a crater that can scarcely be said to be yet extinct, emits at all times a dense smoke, and sufficient sulphur is sublimed from the abyss below (whose vault resounds like thunder to a blow struck on the earth) to supply a manufactory which, when Sicily was shut out from Naples, provided for the consumption of the continental kingdom. There is also a considerable manufacture of alum; and there too, baths, more active than those of St. Germano, are said to prove highly



serviceable in pulmonary diseases." There is no regular tide in the bay of N.; but a rise and fall of water, occasioned by SW gales, is often experienced at the quays of the city. From the mole of Naples to Castellamare (q), where are the royal dock-yards, the distance is 13 m. SE by S. and the coast-line presents a succession of sandy beaches, towns, and villages, including Portici (5), Torre dell' Greco (6), and Torre dell' Annunziato (7). At the distance of 3 m. to the NNE of Torre dell' Greco is Mount Vesuvius (V); and 2½ m. E. of Torre dell' Annunziato is the site of the buried city of Pompeii. "From N. to Pompeii," says the brilliant writer already quoted, "the route along the bay includes not only one of the loveliest of the many lovely views of this region, but most of the principal objects for which the naturalist and antiquarian visit this extraordinary region, — Herculaneum, Portici, Vesuvius. A long suburban line of buildings, some shattered and miserable (the abodes of the people), others spacious but deserted (the villas of the nobles), leads to the royal

palaces of Portici, by the village of Resina — the first stage in this journey of wonders at which taste or curiosity is induced to stop, for the streets of Resina cover the buried ruins of Herculaneum." Capo d'Orlando (r) is 1½ m. W. from the mole of Castellamare; and 1½ m. further SSW is the village of Vico (s). About 1 m. W. by S of Vico is Cape Gradele (t), 2½ m. WSW of which is Cape Sorrento. The intervening coast-line is steep and smooth at the summit, but hollowed out into subterranean cells, the work apparently of the Romans. In the S part of the bay, between the two last-named capes, is the town of Sorrento (u), situated on the side of a hill rising from the shore between Monte-Viso and Monte-Massa. From Cape Sorrento the Capo-di-Massa bears 1½ m. SW by W; and from the latter cape to Capo-di-Como (v) is about the same distance SW ½ S. La Punta-della-Campanella (w), the extremity of Monte Costanza, and of the peninsular projection of the mainland on the SW of the bay of N., the *Promontorium Minervum* of the an-

cients, is 3 m. S by W. The E point of the island of Capri (*C*) lies 3 m. WNW of Cape Campanella.

NAPLES, a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 66 m. SW of Augusta, watered by Crooked and Sango rivers, and by portions of Long and Brandy ponds. Pop. in 1840, 758.—Also a township of Ontario co., in the state of New York, 18 m. S of Canandaigua. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by inlets of Canandaigua and Honeoye lakes. The soil consists chiefly of clay loam. Pop. 2,345. The village is on an inlet of Canandaigua lake, and contains about 1,000 inhabitants.—Also a village of Scott co., in the state of Illinois, 56 m. W of Springfield, on Illinois river, 2 m. above the mouth of Manistee river. Pop. about 200.

NAPLOUS. See NABLUS.

NAPO, a river of Ecuador, which has its source in the Andes, in the dep. of Pichincha, 30 m. SE of Quito; runs ESE; traverses the territory inhabited by independent Indian tribes; and throws itself into the Amazon, on the l. bank, in S lat. $3^{\circ} 25'$, and W long. $71^{\circ} 38'$; and after a rapid course of 600 m. Its principal affluents are the Coca and Ahuaruen, which it receives on the l., and the Curaray. In 1774 this river, in consequence of an eruption of the volcano of Cotopaxi, inundated an extensive tract of country.

NAPOLEON, a township of Jackson co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 66 m. W of Detroit. Pop. in 1840, 1,098.—Also a township of Henry co., in the state of Ohio, 154 m. NW of Columbus. Pop. 615. The village is on the bank of Maumee river.—Also a village of Ripley co., in the state of Indiana, 59 m. SE of Indianapolis. Pop. about 100.—Also a village of Chicot co., in the state of Arkansas, 148 m. SE of Little Rock, on the W bank of the Mississippi, at the entrance of Arkansas.

NAPOLL. See NAPLES.

NAPOLE, a township of Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, U. S., 308 m. W by S of Albany. It has an elevated surface, drained by Coldspring creek. The soil possesses considerable fertility. Pop. 1,145.

NAPOLE-DI-MALVASIA. See MONEBASIA.

NAPOLE-DI-ROMANIA. See ANAPL.

NAPONOCH, a village of Wawarsing township, Ulster co., in the state of New York, U. S., on Rondout creek. Pop. in 1840, 500.

NAPOULE (L^a), a village of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 14 m. ENE of Frejus, and 24 m. E of Draguignan, on a gulf of the same name. It has a small harbour defended by a fort. The gulf of La-N. is 6 m. in length, and 3 m. in depth.

NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of Warwickshire, 3 m. E of Southam. Area 4,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 833; in 1851, 999.

NAQADEH, a town of Upper Egypt, in the prov. of Thebes, 3 m. SW of Kous, on the l. bank of the Nile. It contains 5 churches and a Franciscan convent, and has manufactures of blue calico.

NAQUERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 17 m. N of Valencia, and partido of Murviedro. Pop. 473. In the environs are quarries of fine marble.

NARA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in a small lake in the gov. of Moscow, in the district and 21 m. NNE of Vereia; runs SE; traverses the NE part of the gov. of Kalouga; re-enters that of Moscow; and joins the Oka, on the l. bank, 1½ m. below Serpukhov, and after a course of 75 m.

NARA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nipon and prov. of Oumi, 24 m. NE of Meaco, and near the W bank of Lake Oitz.

NARAINGUNGE, a trading town of Bengal, in the district of Dacca, in N lat. $23^{\circ} 37'$, E long. $90^{\circ} 30'$, on the W bank of a branch of the Brahmaputra. Pop. 15,000. The inhabitants carry on an extensive traffic in grain, salt, tobacco, and lime; a consider-

able quantity of fine muslin is also made here. During the rainy season the greater part of the adjoining country is inundated.

NARAINGUR, a town of Bengal, in the district of Midnapore, in N lat. $22^{\circ} 11'$. It was formerly surrounded at some distance by a thick wood, defended by batteries and impervious by cavalry.

NARAJOW, a town of Galicia in the circile and 10 m. N of Brzezany, and 36 m. SE of Lemberg, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Dniester. It has a Catholic and a Greek church.

NARANG, a village of Afghanistan, on the r. bank of the Kuner, 26 m. NW of Bajour.

NARANGABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, 72 m. NW of Hyderabad.

NARANJO, a port on the N coast of Cuba, at the mouth of a small river of the same name.

NARANJOS, a group of islands off the coast of New Granada, in the dep. of Ystmo, in the gulf of Panama, in N lat. $9^{\circ} 27' 30''$, E long. $79^{\circ} 52'$.—Also a group of small islands in the Philippine archipelago, near the S extremity of the island of Luçon, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 20'$, E long. $124^{\circ} 3'$.

NARBERTH, a market-town and parish of Pembrokeshire, 11½ m. NNE of Pembroke. Pop. of p. in 1831, 2,589; in 1851, 2,822. Pop. of town in 1851, 1,392. The town joins with Haverford-West and Fishguard in sending a member to parliament. Electors in 1848, 44.

NARBONNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Aude, 32 m. E of Carcassonne, on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette, and on two canals, of which one communicates with the great canal of Languedoc, and the other with the Mediterranean. Pop. in 1789, 8,528; in 1846, 10,578. N., the *Narbo* of Roman times, was the capital or central station of *Gallic Narbonensis*; but, notwithstanding its early celebrity, few monuments of its antiquity now remain. The cathedral is admired for the elegance of its architecture, and the boldness of its vaulting. The palace of the archbishop is an ancient building, and has, from the number of its towers, the appearance of a fortress. N. has some trade in corn, salt, oil, saltpetre, and verdigris; and an extensive traffic in honey and wax, the produce of the neighbourhood. Its manufactures chiefly consist of stockings and leather. It is the see of an archb.—The cant. comprising 9 coms., had a pop. of 16,727 in 1841.—The arrondissement, comprising 6 cantons, has an area of 149,565 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 39,847.

NARBOROUGH, a parish of Leicestershire, 5½ m. SSW of Leicester. Area 2,657 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,147; in 1851, 1,383.—Also a parish in Norfolk, on the East Anglian railway, 5½ m. WNW of Swaffham. Area 3,545 acres. Pop. in 1831, 300; in 1851, 275.

NARBOROUGH, an island in the group of the Galapagos islands, to the W of Albemarle island, in S lat. $1^{\circ} 20'$, W long. $91^{\circ} 40'$. Its highest summit has an alt. of 3,720 ft. above sea-level. Its chief headlands are capes Douglas and Hammond. On the N it forms, with Albemarle island, Banks bay.

NARCIA, a river of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. of Oviedo, which has its source in the SW part of the prov.; runs NE; and throws itself into the Nalon, on the l. bank, 14 m. above Pravia, and after a total course of about 54 m. This river is supposed to be the *Melso* of the ancients.

NARCISSO, CLERKE or ANGIER ISLAND, an island of the South Pacific, in the Low archipelago, in S lat. $17^{\circ} 19'$, W long. $138^{\circ} 30'$. It is about 12 m. in length from E to W, and 3 m. in breadth. It was discovered by Boencheo in 1772.

NARCONDAM, an island in the bay of Bengal, in the Andaman archipelago, 90 m. E of Great An-

daman island, in N lat. $13^{\circ} 24'$, E long. $93^{\circ} 12'$. It is covered with wood, and is uninhabited. It attains an alt. of 2,500 ft. above sea-level, and forms an important sea-mark.

NARCY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 5 m. NE of La-Charité, and 15 m. SSE of Côme, on the Mèves. Pop. 775. In the environs are extensive forges and nail-works.

NARDA, a town of Japan, in the island of Kinsiu, and prov. of Fizen. It has manufactories of porcelain.

NARDINPELT, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 80 m. SE of Hyderabad, district and 36 m. N of Dawurconda.

NARDO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 11 m. NNE of Gallipoli. Pop. 8,000. It has a cathedral, several churches, and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of blankets and of cotton fabrics, of the latter of which the material is grown in the environs.

NARE, or NARES, a river of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, and prov. of Antioquia, which descends from the E side of the Andes; runs E; and throws itself into the Magdalena, on the l. bank, at a village of the same name, and after a course of about 60 m. The village is 105 m. ESE of Santa-Fe-de-Antioquia, and 120 m. NNW of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota. Its port is the most frequented in the prov., and carries on an active trade in cocoa-nuts and gold.

NAREA. See ENAREA.

NAREAH, a village in Sinde, 53 m. N of Sehwan, about a mile from the l. bank of the Indus. It is built of brick and is of considerable extent.

NARELLAN, a parish and village of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland. Pop. 773. The village is 55 m. from Sydney.

NARENTA, NARONA, or OPUS, a river which has its source in Herzegovina, near Vorba. It runs first NW; then S to Mostar, where it passes under Trajan's arch; thence turns SW; passes Pocitejl and Gabela; enters Dalmatia; and divides at Opus into 3 branches, which discharge themselves into the channel of the same name between low flat banks overgrown with reeds. Fort Opus is at the apex of the delta, which is laid out in vineyards and meadows, but much of which is often under water. It has a total course of 180 m.; and receives on the l. the Drinovnik and Croupa, and on the r. the Dretznitza, Jossinitza, and Trebisat.

NARENTA (CHANNEL OF), a branch of the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, extending between the peninsula of Sabioncello on the E, and the island of Lesina and the continent on the W. It is 42 m. in length from NW to SE, and 12 m. in breadth.

NAREW, a river which has its source in Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Grodno, in the S part of the district of Volkovisk, and a little to the SE of Novosiolki; traverses the prov. of Bialystok, in which it bathes a town of the same name; runs along the Polish frontier, and passes Surasz and Tykocin; enters Poland; traverses the voivodies of Augustow and Plock, passing in its course Lomza, Ostrolenka, and Pułtusk, and throws itself into the Bug at Sieleck. It has a total course, and in a generally W direction, of 210 m. Its principal affluents are the Narewka, which it receives on the l.; and the Bobra, Pysz, Omulew, and Orsic. The town of N. is 20 m. SSE of Bialystok, district and 17 m. ENE of Bielsk, on the l. bank of the river of the same name. Pop. 425.

NAREWKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the prov. and 42 m. S of Grodno, district and 36 m. NW of Proujani, on the r. bank of a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Narew.

NARGAN, NARGEN, or NAROE, an island of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Estonia, district

and 12 m. NW of Revel, in the gulf of Finland. It is about 4 m. in length, and 2 m. broad; affords easy landing, and has a lighthouse at its N extremity, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 36' 22''$, E long. $24^{\circ} 31' 4''$. It is well-wooded, and is partially cultivated. Fishing forms the chief occupation of its inhabitants.—Also a small island of the Caspian sea, near the coast of Shirvan, in Russia in Asia, and 9 m. SE of Baku.

NARGHUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 16 m. NE of Mundessor. In 1820 it contained about 500 houses.

NARI, a river of Beluchistan, which has its source on the E side of the Hala mountains; runs in a generally S direction for about 50 m., when it is joined by the Bolan or Kauhi; thence continues its course to the S; and is lost in the desert of Cutch-Gundava. In great inundations its waters are said sometimes to extend to the Indus.

NARIGIAN, a strong position in the Tumar mountains, at the summit of the Aeng pass, on the frontiers of Arracan and Burmah. It is within the British frontier; but when we pass it, we step into the Burmese country. The position is one of remarkable strength. A hundred men posted here might bid defiance to an army; and as there is a fine piece of table-land, it might be fortified with ease, and provisioned without difficulty. From N. you "look down upon a rich and fertile country,—the Irawaddi close at hand, and abundance of pop. and cultivation as far as the eye can reach,—yellow paddy fields and curling smoke, a sight most pleasing as compared with the desolate regions on our side." The descent immediately on the other side of N. may be troublesome, but only for a short distance. Vegetation here is luxuriant; and as the road soon runs into the course of the Maine river, which is fed by numerous mountain-torrents, water is of course abundant. A deep defile leads out into the open country, not far from the Burmese frontier-town of Maphek-Mio, which all describe as an admirable military position; and from this point the road to Sembeghwin lies through a cultivated tract of country, "embellished with groves of palmyra and other trees, and full of populous villages." Captain Trant, with a regiment, accomplished the distance from N. to Sembeghwin,—that is, from the Burmese frontier to the banks of the Irawaddi,—in eight marches. A larger force with artillery would occupy a few days more; but there is little room to doubt that a British force, sent through the Aeng pass, might reach the banks of the Irawaddi 15 days after breaking ground from Aeng.

NARIMM, a town of Japan, in the island of Ni-fon, and prov. of Owari. Pop. 2,000.

NARIN, a mountain of Mongolia, in the Khalkas territory, a little to the W of Urga.

NARIN-KUNDU, a mountain of Mongolia, in the Khalkas country, near the r. bank of the Orkhon. It is covered with lofty pines.

NARKUS (JEREL), a remarkable bell-shaped hill in the El Haman chain in the peninsula of Sinai, a ridge of low calcareous hills at a distance of $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the beach. It is about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Jebel-Mokattab, and is composed of a light-coloured friable sandstone, having an alt. of about 400 ft. This hill has been long celebrated for the extraordinary musical tones elicited from it, which have generally been compared to the deep booming of a church-bell; hence its name, which signifies 'the mountain of the Bell.' Of the cause of the phenomenon many opinions have been broached. The Arabs in the neighbourhood, with their ordinary propensity to the marvellous, attribute it to the real bells of a subterranean convent swallowed up by some convulsion of nature; and the Christian monks of Mount Sinai countenance this belief, by the idle story that the sound was first heard after the destruction of one of their convents in its vicinity. Some have supposed the sounds to be caused by the dropping of sand into the cavities of the rocks; others, by its motion over hollow rocks; others have attributed them to subterranean volcanoes; and a few have supposed that the action of the wind upon the elastic plates of mica, which is a component part of granite, may have

been the origin of the sound. Lieut. Newbold and Capt. Wellsted concur in opinion that the sound is produced by the rolling down of sand put in motion by the wind, or by persons walking on its surface. On the W. side of this hill, which faces the Red sea, is a slope of about 80 ft., covered with a very fine quartzose sand, varying in depth from 5 or 6 inches to as many feet, according to the form of the sandstone rock which it covers; this is the spot from whence the mysterious sounds issue. Not the slightest noise was heard to issue from the hill at the approach of Lieut. Newbold's party; but when their Arab guide, desiring them to wait still at the bottom of the slope, began to ascend the slope, sinking to his knees at every step, they soon heard a faint sound resembling the lower string of a violoncello slightly touched. Disappointed at the result, they determined to ascend themselves, in spite of the intense heat of the sun and extreme fineness of the sand; and on reaching the summit, they sat down to observe the effect. The particles of sand set in motion agitated not only those below them, but, though in a less degree, those all around them, like the surface of water disturbed by a stone. In about 2 minutes they heard a rustling sound; and then the musical tone above alluded to, which gradually increased to that of a deep mellow church-bell, so loud that it rivalled the rumbling of distant thunder. This occurred when the whole surface was in motion; and the effect upon themselves the travellers compared to what they supposed might be felt by persons seated upon some enormous strung instrument, while a bow was slowly drawn over the chords. They descended while the sound was at its height; and soon after it began to lessen with the motion of the sand, until at the end of a quarter of an hour, all was perfectly still again. While the observations were making, a steady breeze from the W. was blowing against the surface of the sand; and this Lieut. Newbold considers essential to the production of the sounds; it having been found that the sounds are much fainter in still weather, or even quite inaudible. When the weather is wet no sounds are produced, because the sand is then agglomerated, and will not slide at all. Wellsted has given a view of this hill in his *Travels in Arabia*.

NARLAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, 57 m. E. of Buxar.

NARMATZO, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 38 m. from Kasan. Pop. 4,500. It contains a palace belonging to Prince Kulau-shakov.

NARNI, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 21 m. SSW of Spoleto, and 48 m. N of Rome, on a hill on the l. bank of the Nera. Pop. 3,260. It has a cathedral, numerous churches and convents, a fine aqueduct, and the remains of a magnificent bridge built by Augustus, a house-of-detention, and a number of handsome houses. It possesses a few woollen manufactories.

NARUL, a district and town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Agra. The town is 90 m. WSW of Delhi, at the foot of a hill. It is about 1 m. in length, and is intersected by a nullah or water-course. It was formerly a place of considerable importance.

NARO, a considerable town of Sicily, in the Valdi-Mazzara, situated near the l. bank of a river of the same name, the ancient *Hypsea*, about 15 m. from the coast, and 11 m. ESE of Girgenti, in a strong military position, and surrounded by fertile valleys. It has a pop. of 10,000, who are employed partly as mechanics and manufacturers, partly in cultivating the surrounding country. It has some trade in wine, oil, and sulphur. It is thought by some to be the *Motym* of Diodorus.—The N. river rises 16 m. SW of Caltanissetta, and flows into the sea, after a SW course of above 20 m.

NAPODICZE, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 18 m. SE of Ovrutsh. Pop. 600.

NAROL, a town of Austrian Poland, in the circle of Zolkiew, 36 m. NE of Jaroslav.

NARONA. See *NARENTA*.

NAROTSH, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Vilna, 30 m. SE of Swiatszian. It is about 10 m. in length, and discharges itself into the *Vilia*.—Also a town in the gov. of Minsk, 12 m. WNW of Vileika.

NAROV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 21 m. SSE of Mozir. Pop. 1,800.

NAROVA, or *NARVA*, a river of Russia, which issues from Lake Peipus; passes Siresk; and falls into the gulf of Finland, near Narovskain, after a NNE course of 40 m. Near its mouth it has a fall

18 ft. in height. Its principal affluent is the *Pliusa*, on the r.

NAROVTSCHAT, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 74 m. NW of Pensa, near the rivers *Schedai* and *Lagushevka*. Pop. 2,700. It has some trade in the productions of the country, and three large annual fairs.

NARR (DER HOHE), a mountain of Austria, on the S. frontier of the circle of Salzburg, one of the *Noric Alps*. It has an alt. of 11,324 ft. above sea-level.

NARRA, a branch of the Indus, which diverges from it on the E. side, a few miles above Rori in Sind, and flowing S., joins the *Fulaili* branch.—Another arm, known as the *Western N.*, separates from the Indus, 25 m. below Sukkur, and flows in a very winding course to Lake Manchar, in N lat. 26° 30', which discharges again its waters, by the *Arul*, into the Indus.

NARRAGANSET BAY, a bay of the Atlantic ocean, which intersects the state of Rhode Island, U. S. It is about 28 m. long, and 10 m. broad; and contains Rhode Island, *Canonicut*, *Prudence*, with various other smaller islands. The *Providence* and *Pawtucket* rivers flow into it on the NW, *Taunton* river on the NE, and *Pawtuxet* on the W.

NARRAGHMORE, a parish of co. Kildare, 2 m. NNW of Ballymore. Area 11,270 acres. Pop. 2,164.

NARRAGUAGUS BAY, a bay on the coast of Maine, U. S., joining Machias bay. It receives on the NW a river of the same name, and contains several islands.

NARRAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, 70 m. W. by S of Sumbulpur.

NARRAINGUNGE. See *NARINGUNGE*.

NARRAN, a river of Tropical Australia, which, flowing in a SSW course, appears to lose itself in a large swamp, in S lat. 23° 45', E long. 147° 40'.

NARROWS (THE), a channel between Long island on the E, and Staten island on the W, connecting New York bay with the Atlantic, 9 m. S. of New York, U. S. The channel is 1,905 yds. wide, and is well-defended by forts and batteries.—Also the channel between the islands of St. Christopher and Nevis, in the Little Antilles.

NARSINGAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, 60 m. W by N of Cuttack, in N lat. 20° 41'.

NARSINGPUR, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, on the r. bank of the *Cavery*, 21 m. SE of Seringapatam.

NARSINGUR, a town of Bengal, in the district and 57 m. W of Midnapore, near the l. bank of the *Soburyka*. It formerly possessed a good fortress, which commanded the high road from *Pachete* to *Jellasaore*; but, with the other innumerable forts in this district, has been allowed to fall into decay. The town, however, continues to flourish, being favourably situated for the inland trade.

NARSIPUR, or **NARSAPUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, and district of *Eliore*, situated on the S. branch of the *Godavary*, about 10 m. from the sea, in N lat. 16° 21'.

NARUNGPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, and district of *Ghazipur*, on the W. bank of the *Ganges*, nearly opposite *Buxar*.

NARVA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 82 m. WSW of St. Petersburg. It is built, at a distance of nearly 8 m. from the sea, on steep limestone hills on both sides of the river *Narva* or *Narova*, which is here both broad and deep, and 2 m. higher up has a fall of 18 ft. over a ledge of rock. Its houses are of brick, stuccoed white; so that it has more the appearance of a German than of a Russian town; in fact a number of its inhabitants are of German descent. In the suburb called *Ivangorod*, the

remains of an extensive fortress overhang the Narva in a very picturesque manner. N. was one of the Hanse towns, and still has a brisk traffic in corn, timber, and flax. Small vessels can ascend within a few miles of the town; for the remainder of the distance flat-bottomed lighters must be employed. Salt is the chief article of the import trade. Near this town, in Nov. 1700, Charles XII. of Sweden, at the head of 9,000 men, obtained a complete victory over 39,000 Russians, commanded by Peter the Great. N. was retaken by the Czar five years after. In 1773 it was destroyed by fire.

NARWAR, or **NURWAR**, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, situated principally between the 25th and 26th parallels of N lat. The face of the country is hilly and woody, but the soil in many parts is rich and productive. The Sind is the principal river; the chief towns are Narwar, Collarass, and Shepur.—The capital, of the same name, is situated on the E side of the Sind river, 40 m. S by W of Gwalior. It was formerly a place of note, and governed by a Hindu prince.

NARYM, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tomsk, cap. of a district traversed by the small river Narymka, an affluent of the Ovi. It is situated on the Obi, near its confluence with the Keta. It was originally only a simple *ostrog* or palisadoed fort; but this fort has been removed to a different spot, on account of the marshes by which it was surrounded. The Chinese outposts approach the vicinity of this place.

NASACARA, a town of Ximo, in Japan, 15 m. E of Kokura.

NASAS (Rio), a river of Mexico, in the state of Chihuahua, which empties itself into the S end of Lake Cayman, in about N lat. 26° 30', after a N.E course of 180 m. It is nearly dry in the summer season.

NASBINALS, a town of France, in the dep. of Lozère, 28 m. W by N of Mende. Pop. 1,300.

NASCA, a town of Peru, in the prov. and 190 m. SE of Lima, on the r. bank of a small river of the same name. It has a fine harbour, but the town itself is in a state of decay. The surrounding country is fertile in vines and sugar-canies, and is watered by a river of the same name.—The whole of the coast of Peru is continued sandy desert, with here and there an oasis or fertile valley. No rain ever visits these spots; cultivation is, therefore, only effected by artificial means of irrigation. The ancient inhabitants had recourse for this purpose to numerous subterranean water-courses or conduits, which still remain in many places. In the valley of N. they are about 2 ft. in height, and 1 ft. in breadth, lined with uncoated masonry, and covered with slabs. Most of them are now choked up with sand, but some of them remain unobstructed, and supply sufficient water to impart great fertility to the valley, where the vine, which is extensively cultivated, often equals in girth an elm of 10 years' growth. How far the underground aqueducts extend, or whence flow the head-waters, is not known; but the works of the Peruvian in this branch of rural economy are wonderful. Every new acquisition of territory was followed by the construction of *exequias*, as these channels were called.

NASCARA, a river of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, which falls into the gulf of Squillace.

NASCHITZA, or **NASSITZA**, a small town of the Austrian states, in the co. of Verowitz, 26 m. W by S of Eseck.

NASEBY, a parish and village of Northamptonshire, 12 m. NNW of Northampton. Area of p. 3,690 acres. Pop. 848. It was in the vicinity of this v. that the battle was fought, in 1645, between

Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell, which terminated in the total discomfiture of the royalist army.

NASH, a parish of Pembrokeshire, 2 m. NNE of Pembroke. Pop. 155.—Also a parish of Monmouthshire, 4 m. SE of Newport. Area 3,563 acres. Pop. 311.

NASH, a central county of N. Carolina, U. S. Area 640 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 10,657.

NASHAUN, one of the Elizabeth islands, on the SE side of Buzzard's bay, and NW of Martha's Vineyard, off the coast of Massachusetts, U. S.

NASHPORT, a village of Muskingum co., in Ohio, U. S., 54 m. from Columbus. Pop. 200.

NASHUA, a town of Hillsboro' co., New Hampshire, U. S., 12 m. NW of Lowell, on the W side of the Merrimac. Pop. 7,000, chiefly employed in cotton manufactures.—Also a river in Massachusetts, which runs NE into the Merrimac, at Nashua, after a course of 40 m.

NASHVILLE, a town of Davidson co., Tennessee, U. S., in N lat. 36° 9' 33", W long. 86° 49' 3", 909 m. SW of New York, on the S side of the Cumberland river, which is navigable for vessels of 30 or 40 tons, 9 months of the year, and at certain times for ships of 400 tons. Pop. in 1830, 5,566; in 1840, 6,929; in 1850, 17,502. It is regularly laid out, and is a thriving and wealthy town, the largest in the state, and situated in a fertile and populous country; great changes have recently taken place in the elements of its growth, and manufactures of all kinds, which until lately were unknown in it, are now in a rapidly progressive condition. There is steam-boat navigation between N. and New Orleans, from which place it is distant by land, through Natchez, 586 m.; through Madisonville, 480 m. N. university, founded in 1806, has a president and 5 professors, with a library of 12,000 vols.—Also a village in Holmes co., in Ohio, 82 m. NE of Columbus.—Also the cap. of Brown co., in Iowa.—Also the cap. of Washington co., in Illinois.

NASHWAC, a river of New Brunswick, which runs S into the St. John, little above Fredericton.

NASIELSK, a town of Poland, 27 m. N by E of Warsaw. Pop. 1,200. The Russian army, under Kamenskoy, were driven from their intrenchments here by Bonaparte, on 25th December, 1806.

NASING, a parish of Essex, 4½ m. NNW of Epping. Area 3,893 acres. Pop. 757.

NASO, a town of the island of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, on a hill on the coast, with finely wooded environs. It has some handsome buildings, with a pop. of 8,000. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Agathyrnum*. Near it are some mineral springs of ferruginous quality.

NASONGO, or **MORANGANE**, a village of Quilimane, on the Quilimane river. It is inhabited solely by the slaves of the governor of Quilimane, who cultivate a tract of land in the vicinity for their master.

NASPA, a river of Mexico, which flows into the sea 27 m. SE of Acapulco, after a SSW course of 200 m.

NASQUIROU, a river on the coast of Labrador, to the W of Esquimanx river.

NASSABERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 8 m. S of Chrudim. Pop. 560.

NASSAGAIVEYA, a township of Upper Canada, in Gore district. Pop. in 1841, 8,059.

NASSAU, the name of several principalities in the German empire, all of which are now united under one head, and form an independent duchy in the Germanic confederation, lying between the parallels of 49° 56' and 50° 52', and bounded on the W, N, and E by the Prussian territory, and on the E and S by the different states of the princes of Hesse. It has an area of 1,751 sq. m. Pop. in 1818,

303,000; in 1846, 424,817. It is divided into the three districts or governments of Wiesbaden, Weilburg, and Dillenburg; and these are subdivided into bailiwicks. The surface is hilly throughout, and in some places the elevations are considerable; along the rivers there are low level tracts of limited width. The chief mountain-ranges are the Westerwald in the N., and the Taunus or Höhe in the S. The rivers are the Rhine to the W., the Maine to the S., and the Lahn in the interior. The Elz, the Aue, the Weil, the Embs, the Aar, the Dreisch, and the Muhl, are affluents of the Lahn. The Wisperbach flows into the Rhine; and the Nidda is a tributary of the Maine. This duchy contains some of the principal watering-places in Germany, viz., Ems, Schlangenbad, Wiesbaden, Nieder-Selters, Upper Lahmstein, and other places.—The climate is temperate on the banks of the Rhine and Maine; but in the N., where the Westerwald elevates the surface, the air is often cold and piercing. The culture of the vine, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief employments. The principal corn districts lie along the rivers Lahn and Aar; but the best wines, such as Johannisberg, Radesheim, Markbrunn, Asmanshauser, and Geisenheim, are raised on the banks on the Rhine. There are mines of salt, marble, coal, lead, iron, and silver. The chief manufactures are paper, leather, brandy, beer, pottery, tobacco, vinegar, and potash. A considerable quantity of coarse linen is woven throughout the duchy.—The inhabitants of this duchy are almost equally divided between the Protestant and Catholic faith. In 1814, there were 120 Lutheran, 97 Calvinist, and 152 Catholic churches. The two Protestant parties, in August 1817, agreed to lay aside their distinctive appellations, and to unite in one body under the title of Evangelical Christians. There is a gymnasium at Weilburg, and colleges or lyceums at Dillenburg, Hadamar, Idstein, and Wiesbaden.—The duke of N. holds the 13th place in the smaller assembly of the German diet. In the plenum or full assembly he has 2 votes. His duchy is one of the few German states which have received a representative assembly. Justice is administered by the high court of appeal at Dietz, by another court at Wiesbaden, and by inferior offices in the country.—The military force is between 2,000 and 3,000 men; the revenue nearly £180,000.—In 1802, the representative of the house of Orange received in this quarter an additional domain as an indemnity for the stadholdership. In 1806, an accession of territory was given to both branches, on the formation of the confederation of the Rhine. In 1815, certain exchanges of territory were made with Prussia. The N. family, after long being counts, were made princes of the empire in 1688 and 1737. In 1806 they were declared dukes, which in Germany is a distinct and in general a higher title.

NASSAU, the capital of the above duchy, lies on the r. bank of the Lahn, 25 m. NW of Wiesbaden, and 10 m. WSW of Limburg. Near it are the ruins of the ancient castle of Naussaubergh, which gave name to the family of N.

NASSAU, or FOOGY ISLANDS, a chain of islands which skirt the whole length of the W coast of Sumatra, at the distance of 20 or 30 leagues. The N extremity of the most northern island is situated in S lat. 2° 18'; the S extremity of the most southern island in S lat. 3° 16'. They consist of high hills of sudden and steep ascent, and covered with trees to their summits. The sago tree constitutes the chief article of food to the inhabitants. The natives are few in number, and are divided into small tribes, each tribe occupying a small river, and living in one village. The pop. probably does not exceed 1,000.

NASSAU, a fort maintained by the Dutch at Mori, on the Gold coast of Africa.

NASSAU, a county in the NE of Florida, U. S. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,892; in 1850, 2,195. It comprises Amelia island, and is watered by the Nassau on its S border, and by St. Mary's river on the N.

NASSAU, the capital of the island of New Providence, one of the Bahamas, situated on the N part of the island, in N lat. 25° 5', W long. 77° 21'. Pop. 7,000. It is well-built, and is defended by two forts.—Also an island off the coast of Patagonia, in S lat. 55° 50', W long. 71° 04'. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, but was restored to the English in the following year. Its harbour has been considerably improved of late years.

NASSAU, an island in the Pacific, in S lat. 11° 30', W long. 165° 30', discovered by an American whaler in 1835. It is low in surface, and apparently uninhabited; but affords wood and water.—Also a river of N. Australia, which enters the gulf of Carpentaria, on the E side, in S lat. 15° 50'.

NASSAU, a township of Rensselaer co., New York, U. S., 12 m. SE of Albany. Pop. 3,236.

NASSAU BAY, a bay on the S coast of Terra-del-Fuego, discovered by the Dutch in 1624. Its W point is situated in S lat. 55° 39'.

NASSAU (CAPE), a cape on the coast of Guiana, in N lat. 7° 40'.

NASSAU (FORT), a fortress of Brabant, on the Scheldt, between Tolen and Bergen-op-Zoom.—Also a village of British Guiana, on the r. bank of the Berbice river, 45 m. from the sea.

NASSENFELS, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Schutter, 4 m. N of Neuburg.

NASSENFUSS, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Lower Carniola, 5 m. N of Rudolfswerth.

NASSICZE, a market-town of the Austrian states, in Slavonia, 47 m. ENE of Gradiska.

NASSINGTON, a parish of Northamptonshire, 2½ m. SSW of Wansford. Area 1,660 acres. Pop. in 1831, 601; in 1851, 795.

NASSOGNE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, near the source of the river Fosse, 21 m. SE of Dinant. Pop. 900.

NASSUK, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, in N lat. 19° 56', E long. 73° 56', on the Godavery. It is the chief seat and centre of Brahminical learning in the W. of India; and is densely populated, nearly 40,000 inhabitants being here crowded into a space not exceeding 4 m. in circuit. The temples are almost innumerable, and many of them remarkably picturesque. Opposite the city the bed of the river has been built up to a succession of levels, so as to form a series of cascades.

NASTEDE, or NASTADEN, a small town of the duchy of Nassau, 15 m. SE of Coblenz. Pop. 1,550.

NATA, or SANTIAGO-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS, a town of New Granada, 73 m. SW of Panama.

NATA (POINT), the W point of the gulf of Panama, whence the coast extends W to Haguera Point, 7 leagues.

NATAANA, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Serinagar, in N lat. 20° 7'.

NATACHQUOIN, a river of Labrador, which runs into the sea in N lat. 50° 25'. The Little Natachquin has its mouth to the WSW.

NATAKU, a town of the Bambuk territory in Africa, on the l. bank of the Rio-d'Oro, 3 leagues below Tabaura, in a rich plain nearly 7 leagues in length, irrigated by a number of streams which bring down emery impregnated with gold-dust from the mountains of Tabaura to the SE of Bambuk.

NATAL, or PORT NATAL, an English colony, now in progress of settlement, extending along the E

coast of Southern Africa rather more than 100 m., and inland about 150 or 200 m., between the parallels of $27^{\circ} 40'$ and $30^{\circ} 10'$ S lat. It is bounded on the SE by the ocean; on the SW by the Umkomazi or Umcomias river, from the sea to its source on the E flanks of the Quathlamba or Kahlaqua mountains dividing it from the Amaponda territory; on the W and NW by the Quathlamba range separating it from the Basuto territory, and skirting the meridian of 29° E; and on the NE by the Umzinyati, or Buffalo river, from its source in the Quathlamba range to its junction with the Tugela, in S lat. $28^{\circ} 42'$, and thence by the Tugela or Umgala to its efflux into the sea, in S lat. $29^{\circ} 13'$, dividing it from the Zulu territory. The boundaries thus traced enclose an estimated area of 18,000 sq. m.

Physical features.—The principal natural division of this territory is formed by a range of heights which runs nearly parallel with the coast from about the spot where the Umkomazi has its sources, to near the junction of the Buffalo and Tugela rivers. To the E of this range the country is undulating, but in no place rising higher than 700 ft., and furrowed by a number of rivers that find their way to the ocean in courses parallel to the Lower Tugela: of these the most important are the Umkomazi, forming the S frontier of the colony, the Umlazi, the Umgeni, the Umhlali, and the Umavoti. Port Natal is situated in S lat. $29^{\circ} 45'$, nearly midway between the mouths of the Umkomazi and the Tugela. It is a circular basin of about 10 m. in circumf., with a comparatively narrow mouth, across which is a bar about 120 ft. broad, having little more than 11 ft. water over it in the dry season. Inside there is a channel with considerable depth, but great part of the space is occupied by islands covered with mangrove trees, and accessible from the shore at low water. Two inconsiderable streams, the Umbilo, and the Umhlatuzi, empty themselves into the basin. The depth of water, at the ordinary anchorage, is reported to be 20 ft. The Umgeni and the Umlazi rivers have their embouchures, the former 3 m. to the N of Port Natal, the latter 10 m. to the S; and as the land intervening between the mouths of these two latter rivers is almost a dead level, they could with comparatively little labour be turned into the bay, and their combined stream would, it is supposed, produce a weight and volume of water sufficient to clear away all obstruction, and open a deep and permanent channel for vessels of large tonnage. Ships of from 200 to 300 tons have, in the present state of the port, made their exit and entrance with safety; but it is not considered prudent for any vessel drawing more than 12 ft. to attempt the channel. There is, however, good anchorage outside, with a sandy bottom, which affords good holding-ground. The prevailing winds are the NE and SW; and as it very rarely blows from any other quarter, ships may clear the land at any time, without making a tack. With good surf-boats cargo can be landed outside the bay, on the sea-beach, with as little difficulty as in Algoa bay. The bay presents many of the more pleasing characteristics of lake-scenery, and is well-stocked with fish, oysters, and crabs.—The portion of N. which lies to the NW of the dividing range above noticed may be described as a great inland basin drained by the Upper Tugela, through which flow the Buffalo from the NW; the Upper Tugela, with its affluents, the Bushman's, Klip, and Sunday rivers, from the W, and the Mooie or Impafans from the SW; all converging till they meet at a point a little to the W of the termination of the dividing range. The coast-division, extending in a direction from SW to NE for rather more than 100 m. along the coast, with a breadth inland of

from about 60 to 100 m., reaches from a few miles S of the 30th parallel to a few miles N of the 29th. It is throughout well-watered. The soil is sandy towards the shore, passing into loam and clay as you approach the dividing range. In some parts there is great scarcity of timber; whilst in others magnificent clumps of wood are found every few miles. The timber used is principally 'yellow wood,' which is like fir-deal but more splintery in the grain; 'stink-wood,' a dark-grained wood resembling mahogany; 'thornwood,' a tough wood of an ashen quality; and wild lemon, a still tougher wood. Quince is used for the fences. In the vicinity of the coast, little wood is found except mangrove; towards the hills, there is abundance of good timber. On the coast barley, oats, pulse, and most descriptions of vegetables thrive. Arrowroot, ginger, turmeric, pease, beans, potatoes, cabbages, radishes, and cucumbers are grown; and nearly all through the district two crops in the year can be reaped on by judicious farming. The cotton and castor-oil plants grow wild in the woods. There are a variety of indigenous plants yielding indigo; cotton appears to be admirably adapted to the soil and climate; even the sugar-cane grows luxuriantly; and tropical fruits, and most European fruits—with the exception of apples—flourish.—The attention of settlers here was first directed to the cultivation of cotton by observing the spontaneous growth of the native plant scattered over the face of the country, as well as a general tendency in many indigenous plants to produce a material of cottony texture. The first seeds were imported from America, and sown in the garden of a mission-station: for several years these plants manifested the capabilities of the soil and climate for the production of cotton to exist in a remarkable degree. The plant was found to be perennial, to acquire a gradual increase of growth until it attained a height of from 6 to 10 ft., and to spread over a large surface of ground; it produced throughout the year, winter and summer, very abundantly, the quality of the cotton seeming rather to improve than to deteriorate, and the quantity rather to increase than lessen, with each additional year. Seeds have since been procured from the East Indies, Egypt, Brazil, China, and America. The first crops from the several kinds, sown on lands in a comparatively foul and unprepared state, have produced a quality of cotton not inferior, it is said, to that gathered in the several countries whence they have been brought. The American variety is, however, most commonly cultivated; and it has been ascertained that the plant furnishes cotton at N. equal if not superior to the American in all the characteristics that constitute commercial value. It may be sown in N. from Aug. to October. The strength of the cotton-harvest is from January to the end of March. The plant prefers the vicinity of the sea, particularly in dry countries, and the interior districts of naturally damp climates: so that it may be supposed it is not merely temperature by which the quality is affected, but a peculiar combination of heat, light, and moisture. Although Georgia has hitherto been supposed to combine these advantages in the greatest proportion, N. will probably vie with that district. It has an extensive coast; the heat is equal to Georgia; frosts are unknown, except in the mountains; the atmosphere is brilliant; and the soil is peculiarly suited, being a light sand, which cotton prefers, and kept in a perpetual state of moisture by a subsoil of clay. The plant, which is an annual elsewhere, becomes perennial in N., whereby much labour is saved and a greater yield obtained. In London, N. uplands cotton has been sold at from 5½d. to 7d. per lb., and cotton grown from the sea-island seed 1s. to 1s. 3½d.

per lb." Coffee has also been found to thrive near the coast. Horses, cattle, and sheep, have not prospered hitherto on the coast, with the exception of a small breed of cattle reared by the Zulus. On the base and declivity of the dividing range the country has been found well-adapted for the purposes of the grazier. Indications of coal have been discovered on the coast about 40 m. to the N of D'Urban. Copper, tin, and lead are known to exist, and there are indications of silver.—The inland basin, E of the dividing range, is enclosed on two sides by the Quathlamba mountains or Drakenberg. From the sources of the Impafana to those of the Tugela, the direction of this chain is from SSE to NNE. The mountains in this division are so high that snow lies on them a part of the year, and are conjectured to be of granitic formation. From the sources of the Tugela to those of the Buffalo the direction of the mountains is from SSW to NNE. They have here an average alt. of 5,000 ft. above the sea, and about 1,500 ft. above the country at their base. Their outline is rounded; they decline in alt. towards the NE. They are passable at almost any part by horses and cattle. The principal passes in use are Bezuidenhout's, in about $28^{\circ} 33' S$ lat., and $28^{\circ} 44' E$ long.; and De Beer's, in about $28^{\circ} 20' S$ lat., and $28^{\circ} 52' E$ long. Good timber abounds in the river-valleys of this basin, and on the base of the mountains. The country affords throughout abundance of good pasture for sheep and cattle. The soil is generally well-adapted for agricultural purposes, and water abounds. The rocks are of granite, basalt, and other members of the trap family; slate, sandstone, and shale-coal are found in various places at the surface, but generally in beds of inconsiderable thickness. The cereals, pulses, and many kinds of fruit flourish in this division. The animal kingdom presents the buffalo, hippopotamus, leopard, hyena, eland, alligator, snakes, boa-constrictor, elephant, and several varieties of antelope.

Climate.] The heat of N. is less than might have been anticipated from its lat., owing in part to the greater coolness of the southern hemisphere, in part to the presence of high mountains. The hottest months are December and January: in them the therm. has been observed, in the coast division, to reach 85° , rarely 90° . In part of April, in May, and part of June, the highest range of the therm. at noon was 73° ; the lowest, at 8 A. M., 49° . The winter months are generally dry, but few of the rivers ever fail. In summer much rain falls, and there are frequent and violent thunder-storms; but the dust-storms, the plague of the Cape colony, do not extend to N., and the Quathlamba summits interpose a cooling medium between winds blowing from the interior.

Divisions.] For police purposes the settlement has been divided into six districts; three of which are in the coast-division, and three in the inland basin. The coast-districts are: Umvoti to the N, extending from the Tugela to a few m. S of the Umvoti, and comprising the whole breadth of the coast division; D'Urban, on the coast, extending from the S frontier of Umvoti to the river Umlazi; and Pietermaritzburg towards the dividing range, to the S of Umvoti and W of D'Urban. The Umlazi location, as it is called, is a small section on the coast between the Umlazi and the S frontier line of the Umhkmazini. The divisions in the inland basin are: Umzinyati, a triangular district enclosed by the Quathlamba mountains on the W and NW, the Buffalo from its source to its juncture with the Tugela, and the Tugela and its NE affluent the Klip; Upper Tugela, an irregular parallelogram enclosed by the angle of the Quathlamba mountains, the Klip, and a range of heights which divides the Little Tugela from the

Krantz river; Impafana, bounded by the Umzinyati division, the Tugela, Umvoti, and Pietermaritzburg divisions, and the Quathlamba range.

Population.] The native Africans in N. are Zulus or Zuluhs, not aboriginal tribes, but immigrants who have sought shelter from the tyranny of native chiefs. Their number is loosely estimated at from 80,000 to 100,000. There are various locations of these natives in the different divisions, which are declared to be inalienably vested in the chiefs in trust for the use of all their kraals; and a considerable number of stragglers, not yet located, along the Tugela.—The European pop. is principally concentrated in and about D'Urban, Pietermaritzburg, and Weenen. D'Urban, the port of the colony, is situated on a peninsula on the N side of the entrance into Port Natal. It has about 500 inhabitants. The streets are laid out at right angles. There is no municipality and no police, but paved streets and water supply might easily be introduced. Pietermaritzburg is situated on the lower declivity of the Stinkhoutberg, about 50 m. inland, in a direction W by N, from D'Urban. It has about 2,500 inhabitants, exclusive of the military who number 600. Some of the houses are built of a kind of stone which is easily wrought, and hardens by exposure to the air; but many are either of brick or 'wattle and slab.' There are nine parallel streets, intersected at right angles by other five streets, a spacious marketplace, a church in which service is performed in Dutch and English, a Wesleyan chapel, and a government school. A government gazette is published here, and a weekly newspaper. The vicinity is fertile and picturesque. To the W of the town the country rises rapidly, and in winter the snow-clad summits of the hills can be seen from the town.—Weenen is situated near the angle formed by the junction of the Tugela and Bushman rivers, 60 m. N by W of Pietermaritzburg. It contains 800 inhabitants, principally Dutch. The neighbourhood is fertile, affording good pasture for sheep and cattle, and susceptible of tillage. Coal of an anthracitic character occurs here near the surface; but wood is the general fuel, and is abundant. There are a few Europeans at the different missionary stations; some Germans at Bergtheil's settlement on the Umgeli, 15 m. NW of Pietermaritzburg; a village called Vryland, on the Umlazi, about 5 m. from D'Urban, principally inhabited by settlers from St. Alban's; and another village called Compensation, on the Umloti river, where it is crossed by the track of the Zulu traders. The aggregate European pop. of the colony may border on 6,000.

Commerce.] The value of the goods exported from N. in 1846 was £15,416; in 1847, £13,674; in 1848, £10,866; in 1849, £11,265. In the latter year the various articles of export were classified as follows:

Ivory,	£5,454 16
Animals,	2,356 0
Butter,	2,174 16
Hides,	642 15
Grain,	420 1
Cotton,	128 0
Tallow,	30 0
Wool,	16 10
Other articles,	142 8
	£11,265 6

Of these, grain, cotton, tallow, and wool, it is said, might be greatly increased, with immediate profit to the settlers. The number of vessels entered inwards during the year 1849 was 40, with a capacity of 5,905 tons; and the number cleared outwards was 93, with a capacity of 6,066 tons. The value of the imports from all parts in 1849 was £55,922. A return of the value of goods imported into the colony during the quarter from January 6 to April 5, 1851, gives a

sum of £25,351, against exports valued at £5,419. The customs-duties levied during that period were £2,552. The shipping returns for the same period give the following results:—

ENTERED INWARDS.

From Great Britain,	5 ships, of 997 tons, and 60 men.
" Cape of Good Hope,	5 — 655 — 44 —
" Mauritius,	2 — 268 — 21 —
" Madras,	1 — 149 — 9 —
" St. John's, N. B.,	1 — 97 — 7 —
Total,	14 — 2,166 — 141 —

ENTERED OUTWARDS.

To Akyah,	1 — 337 — 17 —
" Cape of Good Hope,	10 — 1,470 — 97 —
" Mauritius,	2 — 317 — 21 —
Total,	13 — 2,124 — 135 —

The total value of the imports for 1850 was £111,016, against £55,922 in 1849, being an increase of £55,094. The exports in 1850 were of the value of £15,614, against £11,265 in 1849, being an increase of £4,349. The value of the principal articles of export in both of the above-mentioned years was:

	1849.	1850.
Ivory,	£5,455	£9,199
Butter,	2,175	3,329
Hides,	543	851
Cotton,	128	243

In 1849, 27 vessels entered inwards from the Cape of Good Hope, 10 from Great Britain, 2 from the Mauritius, and 1 from Gottenburg; whilst in 1850 the arrivals were, 29 from the Cape of Good Hope, 28 from Great Britain, and 7 from the Mauritius, being a total of 40 vessels in 1849, against 64 vessels in 1850.

Revenue.—The gross revenue collected in N. in 1846 was £5,561; in 1847, £8,476; in 1848, £11,925; in 1849, £18,968. Of this latter sum, £5,681 was raised from customs, £2,150 from land-sales, and £1,960 from taxes, while £4,000 were advances in aid of revenue. The public expenditure in 1846 was £6,949; in 1847, £9,077; in 1848, £10,446; in 1849, £19,104. The estimated revenue for 1851 was £44,530; estimated expenditure, £43,742. There are a lieutenant-governor with a salary of £1,070, a colonial secretary with a salary of £870, a surveyor-general with a salary of £904, a collector of the customs with a salary of £970, a recorder, and a crown prosecutor, and a diplomatic agent with the native tribes within the colony, with a salary of £300 a-year, who has a body-guard of 150 native police, all paid. There are also 10 justices-of-the-peace, all paid, besides resident magistrates with clerks, field-cornets, officers of yeomanry, commissioners for dividing the territory, and selecting sites for towns and villages, gaolers, and constables, all paid. Its land-jobbers have been a pest to N. When the followers of Pretorius fled before the establishment of British sovereignty, their lands were of course thrown into the market, and an enormous extent of land came at once to be offered for sale. Wide tracts were purchased by adventurers who had no means of turning them to account except by encouraging emigration; and many of these set up as colonizers, and issued most tempting programmes of intended settlements. The consequence was a precipitate rush to the colony of emigrants deluded by recklessly exaggerated representations of its present condition. They found no lands surveyed; and in some instances no lands for them in the possession of those who induced them to emigrate. Commissioners from N. have recently visited the Amaponda country to the S., with the view of inquiring into charges of cruelty and injustice towards the natives on the part of residents in that country. Whilst there, the Amaponda chief ceded to the commissioners, on behalf of the N. government, in consideration

of 100 oxen, above 4,000,000 acres of fertile country, lying nearly unoccupied, between what is known as Amaponda-land and the N. colony.

History.—N. was visited, and favourably reported of, towards the close of the 17th cent. by Dampier, Woods, Rogers, and several Dutch navigators. Subsequently, a Dutch expedition purchased a cession of the territory from some native chiefs. The project of its actual colonization, however, dates no farther back than 1823. In that year Mr. Thomson, a merchant of Cape Town, and Lieutenant Farewell and King, of the royal navy, in the course of an experimental trading voyage to the E. coast of Africa, put into N. harbour. In 1824, Lieut. Farewell, having visited it again with a view to form trading-relations with the natives, put himself into communication with Chaka, king of the Zulus, who had conquered the country, and obtained from him a grant of land round Port N. He hoisted the English flag, and took possession on the 27th of August 1824. In 1831, the governor of the Cape of Good Hope intimated that Dingaan, king of the Zulus, wished to have a white settlement formed at Port N., and recommended that his wishes should be complied with. In 1834, a large body of the inhabitants of Cape Town solicited the countenance of government for a settlement in N. In 1835 the American missionaries broke ground in the territory; nothing, however, was done on a large scale and systematically till about 1838, when the emigrant Dutch farmers who had ascended to the sources of the Orange river, found their way across the Quathlamba range. In 1840, so many of these wanderers had found their way into N. that it was estimated there were 600 men of them capable of bearing arms between the Quathlamba and the sea, living together in groups of from 50 to 100 families. The emigrants founded Pietermaritzburg, with a view to make it the capital of their settlement; called themselves the republic of N.; and delegated the necessary powers of government to a council of 24, elected out of their number; and soon found it necessary to elect a president or permanent chairman of the council, annually, with 2 *landdrosts*, each assisted by 6 *heemraadens*. The *landdrosts* acted as judges, assisted in weighty criminal cases by juries of 12. The men capable of bearing arms were enrolled as a militia, under field-cornets, commandants, and a principal field-commandant, subject to the council. When the British government, on the 12th of May 1845, declared the sovereignty of her majesty to extend over N., and sent a military expedition to take possession of the N. country, the more resolute of the emigrants, under Pretorius, resolved to abandon their adopted country as soon as the British flag was hoisted, and they have been followed from time to time by others. Their places have been supplied by immigrants, in the first place, from the Cape colony, and latterly from England. In 1846, the district was constituted a distinct and separate government, after having been in 1845 annexed to the Cape colony.

NATAL, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte. The district is bounded on the N by that of Estremoz; on the W by that of Villanova-do-Principe; on the S by the district of Goianinha; and on the E by the ocean. Pop. 10,000. It possesses considerable fertility, and produces sugar, cotton, tobacco, rice, mandioc, and millet.—The town, which is the cap. of the prov., is 180 m. N of Olinda, and 1,440 m. NNE of Rio-de-Janeiro, on a hill on the r. bank of the Rio Potengi or Grande, about 4 m. above the entrance of that river into the Atlantic, and in N lat. $5^{\circ} 26'$ W long. $35^{\circ} 18'$. The only edifices which it contains worthy of note are the churches, the governor's house, and the custom-house. The streets are irregular and narrow. The harbour of N. is situated at the mouth of the river, and is capable of being rendered one of the finest in Brazil. Its entrance is obstructed by rocks, and the depth insufficient for vessels above 150 tons burthen. The export trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in timber, cotton, drugs, and other local productions.

NATAL, or NATAR, a Malay settlement on the SW coast of Sumatra, S of the river Tabuyong, in N lat. $0^{\circ} 33'$. It is a place of considerable commerce. Gold of fine quality is procured from the adjacent country, some of the mines being within 10 m. of the factory; and there is a considerable vent for imported goods, the returns for which are chiefly made in that article, and in camphor and wool. The anchorage is about 2 m. off shore, in 5 fath.; but it is one of the worst roads on the W coast of Sumatra, having numerous shoals and often a heavy sea.

NATARI, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Yetsono.

NATCHANG, a river of Connecticut, U. S., which has its source in Union and Woodstock, and flows into Shetucket river.

NATCHERADETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 29 m. S of Kaurzim, and 42 m. SSE of Prague. Pop. 665.

NATCHEZ, a port-of-entry in Adams co., Mississippi, U. S., on the E bank of the Mississippi, 155 m. from New Orleans by land, and 292 m. by the course of the river. The greater part of the town stands on ground upwards of 150 ft. above the surface of the river; but the view of the river from the town is intercepted by an intervening hill. The city is regularly laid out, with streets intersecting each other at right angles. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, 3 banks, an academy, and 4 churches, and is well situated for a commercial depot, having a fertile and well-cultivated country in its rear, which produces great quantities of cotton. Pop. in 1810, 1,511; in 1818, 3,000; in 1840, 4,800; in 1850, 5,239. The great telegraphic line to California as presently projected, and reported upon to the United States senate, is to commence at N., and run through Northern Texas to El-Paso on the Rio Grande; thence to the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, crossing at the head of the gulf of California to San Diego on the Pacific; and then skirt the coast to Monterey and San-Francisco. The committee report, that if this line of wires be established, the Pacific and Atlantic oceans will, for commercial communications, become as it were as one; and that intelligence will be conveyed from London to California and India in a shorter time than was required ten years since to transmit a letter from Liverpool to New York.—A project is also now before the public for a railway from the port of Savannah, in the state of Georgia, via Albany and Fort Gaines in Georgia, and Abbeville, Montezuma, and Stockton in Alabama, to Columbia in the state of Mississippi, and thence to N. By this line, the tedious passage round Cape Florida would be avoided, and N. might be reached within 24 hours by railway from Savannah.

NA-TCHING-TANG, a town of the Corse, in the prov. of Hoang-hai, 160 m. NW of Han-yang, near the shore of the Yellow sea.

NATCHINSKALIA, a village of Russia in Asia, in Kamtschatka, 45 m. WNW of Petropavlosk. In its vicinity are thermal springs and baths.

NATCHITCHES, a parish in the N part of the state of Louisiana, U. S., comprising an area of 4,000 sq. m., bordered by Sabine river on the SW, and drained by Red river. It is to a great extent covered with pine, and, except on the river, possesses little fertility. Pop. in 1840, 14,350; in 1850, 14,473. The chief town, which bears the same name (pronounced Nakitosh), is 368 m. NW by W of New Orleans, on the W side of Red river, 200 m. above its junction with the Mississippi. Pop. 2,000.

NATCHUTEN LAKES, a chain of small lakes in British North America, in New Caledonia, to the SW of Stuart's lake, and which discharge themselves by a river of that name into Fraser's river.

NATEBY, a township in Kirkby-Stephen p., Westmoreland, 1½ m. S of Kirkby-Stephen, on the W bank of the Eden. Pop. in 1821, 136; in 1851, 103.—Also a township in the p. of Garstang, Lancashire, 1½ m. NW by W of Garstang. Area 2,030 acres. Pop. in 1821, 232; in 1851, 225.

NATELY (UPPER), a parish in the co. of Southampton, 2½ m. W by N of Odilham. Area 1,013 acres. Pop. in 1821, 153; in 1851, 145.

NATELY-SCURES, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 2½ m. E by N of Basingstoke, on the Southampton and Stoke railway, and on the Basingstoke canal. Area 1,004 acres. Pop. in 1851, 245.

NATENS, or NATHUNZ, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, district and 90 m. NNE of Isphahan, and 36 m. SE of Kashan. It contains about 1,200 houses. The environs are noted for their parks.

NATERS, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, dizen and 1 m. NNE of Brig, and 33 m. ENE of Sion, near the r. bank of the Rhone, in a narrow gorge. Saffron is extensively grown in the environs.

NATHALICO. See ANATOLICO.

NATHDORA, or NATH-DEVARA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, and district of Riwar, 27 m. NNE of Odeypur, and near the Banass. It is noted for its temple, and is resorted to by large numbers of pilgrims of the Gossain class.

NATHLASH (St.), or NICHOLAS (St.), a parish in co. Cork, 1½ m. S of Kildorrery, containing the village of Rockmills. Area 1,024 acres. Pop. in 1831, 869; in 1851, 593.

NATHNAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Bahar, and district of Bogilpur. It contains about 900 houses.

NATHO, a village of the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, to the NW of Koswigk. Pop. 166.

NATHO-SALIMKE-CHISTI, a village on the NE frontier of Bawapur, near the l. bank of the Ghara.

NATICK, a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 17 m. WSW of Boston. It is watered by Charles river, and intersected by the Boston and Worcester railway. Pop. in 1840, 1,285. It contains 2 villages.—Also a village of Warwick township, Kent co., in the state of Rhode Island, 9 m. SSE of Providence, on the N side of Patuxet river.

NATISONE, a river of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. of Udino. It has its source near Bergogna; passes Cividale; and throws itself into the Torre, by the l. bank, a little to the E. of Trevigiano, and after a course, in a generally S direction, of 36 m.

NATISTAGOET, a harbour on the S coast of Labrador, in the N part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, in N lat. 50° 5', and W long. 65° 35'.

NATIVE CREEK, a river of Australia Felix, in the co. of Grant, an affluent of the Barwon.

NATIVIDADE, an island of the N. Pacific, off the coast of Old California, in N lat. 27° 57', and W long. 119° 40'. It is about 6 m. in length.

NATIVIDADE, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz and district of Tocantins, 390 m. NNE of Villa-Boa, on the r. bank of the Luiz-Alves. Pop. 2,000. It is situated near the W base of the S extremity of an extensive serra about 2,000 ft. in alt., and is very irregularly built, but contains a parish-church, 3 unfinished churches or chapels, a jail, and schools. The culture of sugar, cotton, tobacco, mandioc, and millet, form the chief occupations of the inhabitants, who, however, "work little, but eat and sleep a great deal." The environs are noted for their oranges and citrons. The gold mines once wrought in the vicinity are now nearly abandoned.—Also a rocky island in the Rio Doce, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes.

NATLE-GAUR, a lake of Norway, in the diocese of Nordland, in the NE part of the bail. of Fimmark, and 18 m. NE of the embouchure of the Tana. It is 9 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth; and discharges itself on the NE into the Kongesfjord, a bay of the Northern ocean.

NATOLIA. See ANATOLIA.

NATOYE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 754; of com. 341.

NATRUN, a town of Barea, WNW of Dernach, on the Mediterranean. It is the *Erythron* of the ancients, and is now in ruins.

NATRUN (WADI), a district of Egypt, in the western desert. It contains several Coptic monasteries, and the village of Zakik, which is 36 m. W by S of Teranah. It is celebrated for its natron, which is found both in the plain, and in two or three small lakes in the wadi. See article EGYPT, p. 162.

NATSCHE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 54 m. NE of Grodno, district and 23 m. NW of Lida.

NATTAL, a river of New South Wales, in the co. of Camden, an affluent of the Wollondilly.

NATTAM, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, and prov. of the Carnatic, district and 21 m. ESE of Dindigul.

NATTENHAESDONCK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Hingene. Pop. 195.

NATTERY, a hill of New South Wales, in the co. of Argyle, on the Wollondilly river, 114 m. from Sydney.

NATTORE, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, and district of Rajishahy, on an arm of the Ganges and Atri, and 43 m. ENE of Murshedabad. Silk is extensively cultivated in the environs. Between N. and Jaffergunge is a very extensive morass, supposed to be the old bed of the Ganges, which, during the rainy season, extends as far as Dacca, and is navigable by boats.

NATTRADACOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Timneville, 68 m. NE of Cape Comorin.

NATUNA (GREAT), an island in the Chinese sea, in N lat. 4°, E long. 108°. It is estimated at 40 m. in length, and 13 m. of average breadth, and is surrounded by numerous small rocky isles. Some of the high mountains on this island may be seen 15 leagues off.

NATUNAS, a cluster of small islands in the China sea, in N lat. 4° 45'. From October to December, the best tract for ships bound to China is past these islands to the N.

NATURALISTE (CAPE), a headland on the coast of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. 40° 51' 46".—Also a headland on the coast of Australia, in S lat. 33° 27' 42".

NATZA, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, 5 m. ESE of Trefurt.

NAUCELLES, a town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, 15 m. SW of Rhodex. Pop. 1,500.

NAUDEBERS, or NODRIO, a large village in Tyrol, near the Inn, 15 m. N of Glarentz, a short distance from the ridge which separates the Tyrol from the Engadin in the cant. of Grisons.

NAUEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 17 m. WNW of Potsdam, on the Hamburg and Berlin railway. Pop. 4,300.

NAUGARDTEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 29 m. NE of Stettin. Pop. 2,800.

NAUGATUCK, a village of New Haven co. in Connecticut, U. S., 53 m. SW of Hartford, on the W side of a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Housatonic. Pop. 1,500.

NAUGHTON, a parish of Suffolk, 4 m. N of Hadleigh. Area 854 acres. Pop. 134.

NAUHAM, a village of Hesse-Cassel, 13 m. NNW of Hanau, on the Usbach. Pop. 1,400. It has strong saline springs.

NAULE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Dublin. Area of p. 2,627 acres. Pop. in 1831, 758; in 1851, 597. The village stands on the river Delvin, 34 m. ENE of Garristown. Pop. in 1831, 216; in 1851, 155. The vale of N. or the Reches, traversed by the Delvin river, is a picturesque glen, screened by a chain of expressively-featured hills.

NAUMBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the

gov. of Merseburg, on the Saale, 17 m. SSW of Merseburg. It is divided into the town proper, the liberties, and the suburbs. The town is surrounded with walls, and contains a castle, a public school, a council-house, a large church, an orphan-house, and a hospital. The part called the Liberties is surrounded by a separate wall and ditch, and contains the cathedral, a fine Gothic building, erected in 1027, the chapter-school, the residences of the canons, and a number of private houses. The suburbs contain several hospitals and an infirmary. The pop. of the three divisions in 1846 was 12,700. The inhabitants carry on several manufactures, particularly that of stockings, gloves, and caps. Leather, soap, starch, and gunpowder, are also manufactured here, and shoe-making is carried on a large scale. Some wine is produced in the environs.—Also a town of Hesse-Cassel, on a small stream called the Elbe, 16 m. WSW of Cassel. Pop. 1,500.

NAUMBURG-ON-THE-QUEISS, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Liegnitz, on the r. bank of the Queiss, 11 m. NW of Louenberg. Pop. 1,700.

NAUMPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, 92 m. SE of Suree.

NAUNDORF (GROSS), a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, on the borders of Lusatia, 15 m. ENE of Grosenhayn.

NAUNHOF, a village of Saxony, in the circle and 10 m. SE of Leipsic. Pop. 530.

NAUNTON, a parish of Gloucestershire, 6 m. WSW of Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 3,105 acres. Pop. 568.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 5 m. NE of Pershore. Area 1,025 acres. Pop. 144.

NAUPLIA. See ANAPL.

NAUSA, a settlement of Quito, in the prov. of Guayaquil.

NAUSSA, a town and very convenient harbour, on the N coast of the island of Paros, in the Grecian archipelago. The town is regularly built, and has some remains of fortifications made by the Russians, about 1776, when their fleet was here. The bay is capable of holding an immense fleet, but is much exposed to the N. From N. a good road leads to Parkia, on the W side of the island.

NAUSSAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 3 m. SW of Aspieres. Pop. 500.

NAUTILUS, one of the Kingsmill islands, in S lat. 1° 33' 30".

NAUPUR, a town of Bengal, in the district of Purneah, on the W bank of the Cosah, in N lat. 26° 17'.

NAUVOO, a celebrated Mormon town, in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the l. bank of the Mississippi, 124 m. NW of Springfield, and 181 m. above the mouth of the Illinois. As originally laid out, its limits comprised a space 4 m. long, and 3 m. wide; but its buildings consisted, at the end of three years, of about 1,000 white-washed log cabins, with a few frame and brick houses, a spacious hotel, in which their leader had a suite of rooms, and the celebrated Temple of 'the Latter Day Saints.' After a long series of struggles, and a regular siege of the city of N. by the inhabitants of the surrounding counties, the Mormons agreed to leave Illinois in the spring of 1846. They directed their migration to California, where they ultimately fixed on the Great Salt lake valley as the future home of their sect, and thither they have since continued to flock from all quarters. See article DESERET.

NAVA, or NAU (CAPE), a cape of Naples, on the E coast of Calabria, 4 m. SSW of Cape Colonna, in N lat. 39° 2'.

NAVA (LA), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 38 m. NE of Seville. Pop. 230.

NAVA (POLA DE), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. E of Oviedo.

NAVACE (LA), a small island between Jamaica and Hispaniola, in N lat. 18° 23', W long. 74° 50'.

NAVA-CERADA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. NNW of Madrid.

NAVA-CONEJIO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. NNE of Caceres.

NAVA-DE-LA-ASCENCION, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NW of Segovia.

NAVA-DE-LOS-OTEROS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SSE of Leon.

NAVA-DEL-REY (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SW of Valladolid. Pop. 3,800.

NAVA-EL-CARNERO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. WSW of Madrid. Pop. 3,200. It has an active trade in wine, fruit, and oil.

NAVA-EL-MANZANO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NNW of Segovia. Pop. 1,500.

NAVA-EL-QUEGIGO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NW of Madrid, on the r. bank of the Tercio.

NAVA-HERMOSA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SW of Toledo. Pop. 2,600. It has woollen factories.

NAVAJAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 22 m. N of Valencia, on the r. bank of the Palencia. Pop. 950.

NAVA-LA-FUENTE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. N of Madrid. Pop. 220.

NAVA-LA-GAMELLA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. ESE of Avila. Pop. 408.

NAVALCAN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 75 m. W of Toledo. Pop. 1,200.

NAVALMORAL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. NE of Caceres. Pop. 2,100.

NAVALMORAL-DE-PASA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 38 m. ESE of Toledo, on the r. bank of the Pasa. It has woollen factories and pottery works. Pop. 1,800.

NAVALMORAL-DE-TOLEDO, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Toledo, adjoining N.-de-Pasa. Pop. 850.

NAVALNULLOS-DE-TALAVERA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. WSW of Toledo, between the Pasa and the Sedana rivulets. Pop. 1,780.

NAVALVILLAR-DE-PELA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 72 m. E of Badajoz. Pop. 2,300.

NAVAMORALES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SE of Salamanca, on the Tormes. Pop. 500.

NAVAMORQUENDE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. SW of Avila. Pop. 1,614.

NAVAN, a parish in co. Meath, containing the greater part of the town of Navan. Area 3,544 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,292; in 1851, 6,352.

NAVAN, one of the chief towns of co. Meath, and formerly a parliamentary borough, partly in the parish of Athlumney, partly in the parish of Donaghmore, but chiefly in the parish of Navan, 6 m. SW of Slane, and 22 m. NW by N of Dublin. Pop. 3,973. The town stands at the confluence of the Blackwater with the Boyne; and is divided by these streams into three sections, which are conveniently connected by bridges. The parish-church is a commodious structure; and the Roman Catholic chapel is a spacious Grecian structure. The barrack occupies the site of a quondam abbey, on the r. bank of the Blackwater. The court-house and the market-house present no particular feature. The infirmary for the county is situated at N.—N., in consequence of the opening of the Boyne navigation; hence to Drogheda, has become a place of considerable trade, and may be considered as in a steadily prosperous condition. Its advantageous situation in the centre

of a great and rich agricultural country, commands for it a very extensive trade in farm produce. It sent two members to the Irish parliament till the Legislative union.

NAVAON, a river of Portugal, which rises to the W of Ameira in Extremadura; runs SSE; and flows into the Zezere, on the r. bank, after a course of 30 m.

NAVARES-DE-ENMEDIO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. NE of Segovia. Pop. 850.

NAVARES-DE-LAS-CUEVAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. NE of Segovia. Pop. 320.

NAVARIDAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. S of Vitoria. Pop. 300.

NAVARIKOS, or TRIFIA, a large village of Turkey, in Albania, in the district of Suli, on a rugged and steep elevation to the S of Klissura.

NAVARIN, AVARIN, NAVARINO, or NEUCASTRON, a town of Greece, on the SW coast of the Morea, 6 m. N of Modon, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 72 m. SW of Argos. Previous to its being reduced to a heap of ruins during the war of independence, its houses, particularly those near the harbour, were tolerably well-built; but the streets were narrow, dirty, steep, and uneven. It was, however, a place of considerable trade, from the excellence of its port, which is the largest in the Morea; and is formed by a bay of considerable extent, the entrance of which is secured by the celebrated but deserted island of Sphacteria, or Sfagia, while the N and NE sides are protected by a range of high mountains. The passage leading into the bay is small, and lies between the island and the continent. Old N. lies at the N end of the bay, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Pylos*. The adjacent country is fertile and well-cultivated. In describing the prospect which the castle commands, Mr. Wordsworth says: "Let us imagine a semicircular bay 2½ m. in diameter, lying from NE to SW. Let us place a castle on each of its two horns, that on the N being on a lofty ground and in ruins. Let us suppose a large lagoon stretching along the coast to the E of the latter, and fields of maize covering the low lands near it. Let us add two small streams flowing down from the limestone hills on the E, and emptying themselves into the bay. Let us plant some small churches here and there on the eminences of these hills, and trace some mountain-paths winding in an inland direction upon the surface. On the S horn of the bay let us place a large fortress of a pentagonal form, a number of small houses, and a cemetery; and near it, farther to the E, a small creek filled with Greek boats. Let us stretch across the harbour a long narrow island, leaving a passage between itself and the S castle of rather more than half-a-mile, and one of about 500 ft. between its N point and the other promontory of the bay, the latter being shallow and fordable, the former having an average of 27 fathms. of water. We have then a picture of the ancient harbour of *Pylos*, and, as it is termed, from the names of the castles, the modern bay of N." Take away from the above description the "small houses" and the cemetery, both of which have disappeared, and add what Mr. Wordsworth has omitted, the little island of Marathonisi in the centre of the bay, and we have as correct an idea of the harbour of N. as description can give. To the natural beauties of the scene, however, are added the many and interesting associations which cluster around the 'sandy Pylos,' once 'the well-built city of the Nelian Nestor,' and the well-known and ill-fated island of Sphacteria,—the first of which reminds us of the interview between the youthful Telemachus and the eloquent Nestor,—while the other recalls to mind the victory which was here gained, in the 7th

year of the Peloponnesian war, by the Athenians over the sons of Sparta. The fortress of N.—which in latter times became the theatre of still greater events than those which have been celebrated by Homer and Thucydides—was built by St. Omer between the years 1310 and 1320. In 1571 it fell into the hands of the Turks, and was augmented by a citadel of 6 bastions; and in 1644 its harbour, under the protection of its cannon, became the rendezvous of the Turkish fleet, which is said to have consisted of 2,000 sail. In 1680 it was again taken by the Venetians, and in 1715 fell once more into the hands of the Turks, who, in 1770, were dispossessed by the Russians, but the victors a few days afterwards left the castle and the Christians to the mercy of the Turks. Fifty-one years after this ill-concerted attempt of Orloff, N. was besieged by the Greeks, and its inhabitants were massacred without distinction of age or sex. The Greeks, however, who remained in possession of the fortifications till 1825, were besieged in turn by Ibrahim Pasha, and then the 'sandy Pylos,' the island of Sphacteria, and the fortress of N. became once more the scenes of stirring and animating events. To the battle on the heights of Opsimo followed those splendid manœuvres, by means of which Ibrahim, who was at the head of 15,000 men, possessed himself first of Sphacteria, then of ancient Pylos, and last of N.; which was surrendered by capitulation. N. and its port continued to be the head-quarters of Ibrahim Pasha and the Turco-Egyptian fleets till the 20th of October, 1828, when the destruction of the Turkish armament by the combined squadron of England, Russia, and France, put an end to the power of Ibrahim, and with it to the power of Turkey in Greece. On the 20th Oct. the combined British, French, and Russian squadrons, led by Admiral Codrington, commander of the British squadron, entered the harbour of N., their force consisting of 29 vessels, viz. 10 line-of-battle ships, 10 frigates, 4 brigs, the rest schooners. The Turco-Egyptian fleet consisted of about 70 vessels of war, viz. 3 line-of-battle ships, 5 fifty-four gun ships, 15 frigates, 25 corvettes, and 12 brigs; the rest smaller vessels; besides 40 transports. It was moored in form of a crescent, with springs on their cables, and having 6 brulots anchored to windward; the whole lying under cover of the batteries of the town of Navarino. On the entrance of the European fleet, the Turks prepared for battle in their confused way; without other order than the example of the Capitana Bey; the Egyptian admiral, Moharem Bey, in fact declaring that he would not fight. But before all the European vessels had come to anchor, a boat sent by one of them to a Turkish fireship, requesting her to move, was fired upon, and some of the men killed; this was answered by a return fire of musketry; an Egyptian corvette then impudently fired a cannon-shot into the Dartmouth, which of course brought on a return fire; and the Turks madly answering it from several vessels, part of the line began an action. Meantime Admiral Codrington in the Asia, desirous of preventing a general action, fired only upon the ships-of-the-line of the Constantinople admiral, who had fired first; the Egyptian admiral lying upon his other bow was not molested, until Codrington sending his pilot to the Egyptian admiral, to signify his intention of not fighting if he could avoid it, the boat was fired upon, the pilot and some men were killed, and the Egyptian fired upon the Asia. Codrington thereupon opening his tremendous broadside upon the Egyptian on one side, and the Turk on the other, in a few moments reduced them both to mere wrecks, and they swung utterly destroyed to leeward; thus uncovering the second Turkis line of vessels which lay behind

them, and which opened their whole fire upon Codrington. The action now became general; the vessels of each nation striving to outdo the other, and the Turks firing with the blind fury of desperation, and warmly seconded by the whole line of land-batteries. The battle raged from 3 o'clock, P. M., until 7; and ended, as every contest must end, where one side opposes only superior force directed by blind fury, to cool courage, discipline, and science. The Turkish fleet was almost utterly destroyed, many ships had been blown up, sunk, or burned; the rest were pierced through and through, shattered, dismasted, or driven on shore; not more than 15 vessels had escaped undamaged; and more than 5,000 Turks had been killed. The rest, overwhelmed with confusion and rage but not with fear, continued during the night madly to set fire to and blow up their vessels which were on shore or disabled, regardless of the English admiral's assurance, that he had finished. Thus an action, commenced by accident, ended in the almost complete destruction of the naval power of Turkey.

NAVARRE, or in Spanish, NAVARRA, a province of the NE of Spain; bounded by the Mediterranean and France on the N and NE; on the E by the prov. of Huesca; on the SE by Saragossa; on the SW by Logrono; and on the NW by Vascongades. It has an area of 2,450 sq. m. Pop. in 1823, 282,224; in 1833, 230,925; in 1849, 280,000. The Pyrenees divide this prov. from France, and cover a great part of its surface, sending three main ramifications southward across it. The principal summits within the prov. have an alt. of 5,300 ft. These mountains are here in general very steep, and are intersected by difficult defiles. The most remarkable of these defiles are those of Lescou, Bastan, Roncal, and Roncesvalles. The small streams are numerous; but the only great river is the Ebro. The next in importance are the Bidassoa, flowing N into the bay of Biscay, and the Aragon and the Arga, affluents of the Ebro. The general elevation of the surface has a very sensible effect on the temperature, which, except in the valleys, is below that of most of the provs. of Spain. The more elevated mountain-districts often present only naked rock; but some of them are covered with wood and pasture. Game, cattle, and sheep are numerous. The grain produced is insufficient for the home-consumption, yet an occasional export of corn is made to France in return for silk and cotton fabrics. The wine of N. is in general of good quality. The other productions are hemp, flax, fruit, pulse; and a little oil is produced in the neighbourhood of Tudela. Cyder is made in a few districts, but chiefly in the valley of Bastan. The liquorice imported into England is chiefly the produce of N. The fruit-trees consist chiefly of pine, beech, deciduous oak, and chestnut.—Iron abounds; there are large mines of it at Vedrin and Lingarchuelo. At Pampluna is a copper mine; in the neighbourhood of Valtierra a mine of rock salt occurs between strata of gypsum. Jasper and marble occur in large beds.—In manufactures N. has made little progress. The chief establishment of this kind is a foundry, about 1 m. from Eguy, at which cast-iron bombs and cannon-balls are made for account of government. Yet this prov. possesses tolerable means of communication in the canal of Aragon, and some good roads made about the middle of the 18th cent. It retains also with the other Basque provinces some valuable privileges, importing most foreign commodities without paying duty, and being exempted from the heavy and troublesome tax called the provincial rents. Its chief towns are Pampluna, Tudela, and Estella.

N. still preserves its ancient constitution, and is

governed like a separate kingdom; its legal forms differ totally from those of the rest of Spain, and appeals, instead of going to Madrid, are finally decided by the provincial council at Pampluna. Its peculiar government comprises—“1st, A viceroy, representing the king's person, who has the command of the army, and the government of Pampluna, and moreover possesses the privilege of presiding at the cortes and the grand council of N. 2d, The deputation or cortes, composed of three *estamentos*, ecclesiastical, military, and civil. In the first class of these may be numbered various dignitaries of the church, such as bishops, abbés, and the priors of Roncesvalles; in the second nobles and chevaliers; and in the third the chosen of 34 villages, named by the several proprietors, the merchants, and the legal profession. The cortes assemble once a-year and are elected for three. No matter can be discussed before the wrongs or grievances of the nation have been redressed. The viceroy opens the sitting in due form, but cannot in any way dictate to the cortes, who have the exclusive right of treating of all affairs of the kingdom, such as regulating taxes, &c. The laws and decrees of the crown cannot be put into execution without having first had the sanction of the cortes, who moreover receive the oath of the viceroy both for himself and the king his master. 3d. The royal council of Navarre, which corresponds with that of Castile. 4th. The chamber of accounts, in which are deposited all claims of levies and disbursements.—The laws are administered by the village alcaldes in the first instance. Cases of appeal are brought before the alcaldes of the cortes, who sit in judgment at Pampluna, and finally before the royal council; the constitution not suffering anything to be judged without the limits of the kingdom. There are no other customs in N. than what are sanctioned by the deputation, nor can there be any other governors than those of Pampluna and the passes of the mountains, and those only where they formerly existed. The municipal institutions vary according to their localities; each municipality is composed of an alcalde and corregidor, either elected or hereditary in particular families. In some places lots are cast for the several offices by the claimants. There is, moreover, an alcalde for every village. These, 34 in number, are divided into five *merindades*, each having a mayor with two deputies. These municipal institutions are accompanied by an infinitude of petty corporations, which, while they have their advantages, have also inconveniences of more than one kind, yet to which the people are much attached.” [Major Richardson.]—The inhabitants have the general character of Spanish mountaineers; they are brave, active, ingenuous, and spirited, but often impatient and quarrelsome. The Spanish spoken here is much mixed with Basque, Catalan, and French words. “There are moral influences,” says Major Richardson, “which contribute powerfully to attach the Navarrese to their nationality—namely, their religion, their nobility, their language, and their military glory. The Navarrese are aware that their ancestors never ceased to be Christians; that it was with the aid of the church that their territory was wholly purged of the Moors, and that the clergy have always gone hand-in-hand with the nation throughout the various changes to which it has been subjected. It is to this that is to be ascribed the profound respect with which this body is considered—a respect which goes so far as to accord to the ecclesiastic *estamento* the right of giving the casting vote in the deliberate councils of the two others. Again, the nobility is a class esteemed in N. not merely for the eminent services rendered by it, but by reason of the deep root it has taken in the coun-

try. Each property is a manor bearing the name of the family and the date of its erection. The law of primogeniture is in its full vigour, and each name is handed down with the mansion. In many parts may be found families who have resided 1,000 years on the same estate without interruption, and these properties being much divided and subdivided, this portion of the nobility is extremely popular. Moreover, the Navarrese acknowledge no other nobility in their own province than Navarrese, which the cortes and naturalization alone can confer. Their language is dear to the Navarrese, not only because it is their original tongue, but because it is an evidence of their past glory, since it attests their independence. It accords with all their ancient customs, their patronymic names, like those of their neighbours, being altogether Basque. As to military glory, it is sufficient to observe that the Navarrese go far beyond the rest of the Spaniards. The recent recollections of the war of independence, from 1808 to 1813, has so inflated their national vanity, that it may be said that to obtain the name of guerrilla is with them one of the most powerful incentives that can act upon the human heart. The Navarrese seems formed by nature to be a guerrilla—a bold marcher, a poacher, and smuggler from habit; capable of any work, and inured to all sorts of fatigue; the guerrilla state is to him one of choice, and he only requires to be well-fed and to be sanguine of success to prefer that condition to any other; usually ill-clad and exposed to the inclemency of the seasons, he fears not to brave it, and luckily for him Navarre is so fertile that he can easily recruit his exhausted strength with abundant food and drink—that which is to him of the utmost importance. A Navarrese in rags, with a musket in his hand, and plenty of wine, may be said to be in his aboriginal state.”—The university of Pampluna has been for some time suppressed, and its place supplied by an academy. There are in the prov. 4 other academies, or rather schools, for they do not go beyond elementary instruction in Latin.—N., by its mountainous position, escaped the yoke of the barbarians who expelled the Romans from Spain, till 470 or 472, when Pampluna and the surrounding district were seized by Euric, king of the Goths. The Goths were expelled by the Moors; but in 806, the latter were in their turn driven out by Louis of Aquitaine, a son of Charlemagne. About half-a-century after, a count of Bégorre established in N. a sovereignty, which lasted in his family 500 years. In 1512 this kingdom was dismembered. The reigning prince having been excommunicated by the Pope, Ferdinand V. of Spain assumed the execution of the Papal ban, and seized all the part lying on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees, which was thereafter called Upper N. to distinguish it from the French portion called Lower N. French Navarre, a tract of country similar in climate and aspect to the Spanish, preserved its independence, and continued a separate state, till added to the dominions of France, by the accession of Henry IV., in the end of the 16th cent. It is now comprised in the dep. of Basses-Pyrénées.

NAVARRENX, or NAVARREINS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, and arrond. of Orthez. The cant. comprises 25 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,767; in 1841, 11,457. The town is 12 m. S of Orthez, and 21 m. W of Pau, in a fertile plain, on the r. bank of the Gave-d'Oloron, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge, and at the confluence of 2 small streams named Anglade and Larrode. Pop. 1,533. It is enclosed by a wall flanked with towers, and is tolerably well-built. It has a prison and barracks, and possesses manufactures of capes and cord. Wine is cultivated in the

vicinity. N. was founded in 1529 by Henry d'Albret, maternal grandfather of Henry IV. In 1569 it sustained a siege by the Catholics.

NAVARES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. SSW of Valencia, and partido of Enguera, in a fertile locality. Pop. 1,740. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle.

NAVARRETE, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov., partido, and 8 m. W of Logrono, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 2,015. It has an old castle, a parish church, a convent, an hospital, and a custom-house. The distillation of brandy, and the manufacture of common linen and woollen fabrics, form the chief branches of local industry.

NAVARRO, a mountain of Brazil, in the S part of the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande. Its summit, which rises between the mountains of Castelhos-Grandes and Xafatole, forms one of the points in the boundary-line between the Banda-Oriental and Brazil.

NAVAS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 23 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 5 m. N of Brialesca. Pop. 112.—Also a port of Cuba, on the N coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in N lat. 20° 29' 44", W long. 74° 29".

NAVASA (La), a small island, in the Caribbean sea, between Hayti and Jamaica, in N lat. 18° 24', W long. 75°. It is not inhabited.

NAVAS-FRIAS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Salamanca, and partido of Ledisima. Pop. 1,128. It has a parish church, and several convents. The distillation of brandy and manufacture of linen form the chief branches of local industry.—Also a village of Spain, in the prov. and 54 m. SW of Salamanca, near the source of the Agueda. Pop. 760.

NAVAS-DE-JORQUERA (Las), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Albacete, and partido of Casas-de-Blanes, 72 m. SSE of Cuenca. Pop. 816. It has manufacturers of linen.

NAVAS-DE-SAN-ANTONIO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido of Segovia. Pop. 994. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

NAVAS-DE-SAN-JUAN, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Jaen, and partido of Carolina. Pop. 1,405. It has a parish church and a custom-house. The manufacture of linen and rearing of cattle form the chief branches of local industry.

NAVAS-DEL-MADRONE (Las), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. WWN of Caceres. Pop. 2,761.

NAVAS-DEL-MARQUES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. ESE of Avila. Pop. 3,200, a considerable proportion of whom are employed in woollen manufacture. There is a fine palace here.

NAVAS-DE-TOLOSA (Las), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. N of Jaen. Pop. 283.

NAVASQUES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. ESE of Pamplona. Pop. 550.

NAVATA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. N of Girona. Pop. 800.

NAVE, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Brescia, on the river Garza 3 m. NE of Brescia. Pop. 1,500.

NAVEIL, a town of France, in the dep. of Loiret-Cher, near the Loir, 3 m. SW of Vendome.

NAVELLS, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultrad, 21 m. SE of Aquila. Pop. 1,200.

NAVENBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 10 m. NW of Sleaford. Area 2,110 acres. Pop. 1,057.

NAVER, a river of Sutherlandshire, which runs due E to a loch of the same name, in the p. of Fars, about 6 m. in length; and re-issuing from it, after a course of 20 m., falls into the ocean at Torrisdale.

NAVES, a town of France, in the dep. of Corrèze, 3 m. N of Tulle. Pop. 1,500.

NAVESINK, a harbour of Monmouth co., New Jersey, U. S., 5 m. NW of Shrewsbury.

NAVESTOCK, a parish of Essex, 4 m. SSW of Chipping-Ongar. Area 4,329 acres. Pop. 982.

NAVIA-DE-LUARCA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. WWN of Oviedo, at the mouth and on the r. bank of a river of the same name, which here flows into the Atlantic after a NNE course of 90 m. Pop. 1,200.

NAVIANOS-DE-LA-VEGA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. SSW of Leon, on the r. bank of the Ovigo. Pop. 450.

NAVIDAD, a village and port of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco, 30 m. SW of Villa-de-la-Purificación.

NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS, or SAMOAN ISLES, the ISLES HAMOA of the French, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific, between 169° 25' and 172° 40' W long., and 18° 30' and 14° 30' S lat. They are all lofty, but are neither surrounded with a low border nor enclosed by reefs. All the islands of the South sea are more or less formed of coral reefs, which make secure harbours: "the Navigator's islands only are not indebted to these active little animals for this advantage." [Kotzebue.] The easternmost islands of the cluster, Opoun, Lione, and Fanfoue, seem to have been first discovered by Roggewin and Buanman in 1721. Another was seen by Bongainville in 1766, who appropriated the discovery, and gave the group the name it now bears, on account of the skill displayed by their inhabitants in rigging and sailing small craft. The two westernmost islands, Ojolava and Pola, which are the most considerable, were discovered by La Perouse in 1787. Each of the latter is nearly 40 m. in length. Kotzebue says that Ojolava surpasses Tahiti itself in luxuriant beauty. Pola is one high mountain nearly equalling in altitude the Peak of Teneriffe. It presents the largest superficial area of any in the group. Perouse was informed of three more to the southward, named Sheka, Ossamo, and Uera, which he could not fall in with.—The inhabitants are represented by Perouse as the stoutest and the best-made they had seen in this quarter of the globe, their ordinary height being 5 ft. 9, 10, or 11 in. Their bodies, when Perouse visited them, were thickly tattooed and painted, so that they appeared to be dressed, though they wear nothing but an apron of palm-leaves, or of the Ti tree, round their loins, which reaches to their knees. Tattooing, however, appears to have gone out of fashion at the more recent period of Kotzebue's visit.

Their complexion is a dark brown; their hair is black, straight, and very long, and frequently turned up all round the head so as to heighten the ferociousness of their countenances. Some colour their hair red, and wear it curled over their shoulders like a full-bottomed wig. They are extremely ferocious in their manners. The least dispute between them is followed by blows from clubs, sticks, or paddles; and almost all of them are covered with scars, the consequences of their quarrels. They use hatchets shaped like adzes, and made of a fine and compact basalt. With these they finish their carefully constructed canoes and works in wood, to which they give so high a polish that they appear to be coated with varnish. In addition to the produce of their fishing, the different species of bananas and other fruit trees, and nutritious roots, ensure subsistence to them, as well as to their hogs, dogs, and fowls. They manufacture a species of cloth which possesses great strength and pliability, and is well calculated for the sails of their canoes. Their canoes are very carefully constructed, and can paddle 6 or 7 m. an hour. Their houses are often built under fruit-trees.

which preserve in them a refreshing coolness; or are placed on the borders of a rivulet. The principal aim of their architecture is to defend themselves from the heat; and they know how to combine this with elegance. The houses are surrounded with blinds, which are kept open on the side of the wind, and closed facing the sun; and they sleep on very fine clean mats perfectly secure against any damp. Hogs, dogs, fowls, pigeons, parrots, and fish, abound in these islands. The sugar-cane grows spontaneously on the banks of the rivers; but it is watery and less sweet than in the West Indies. These islands appear to be volcanic. All the stones on the beach—on which the sea breaks with such violence that the spray flies to the distance of more than 50 ft.—are fragments of lava, rounded basalt, or coral. There are no data to calculate the pop. of these islands; but it must be considerable, considering their size and fertility; some of them being among the largest and finest islands in the South sea.

NAVY-BAY, **NAOS-HARBOUR**, or **LIMON-BAY**, an inlet on the Atlantic coast of the dep. of Istmo, in New Granada. Its W point is Toro-point; its E, the N end of Manzanilla island, which is distant from Toro-point $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. It extends inward nearly 4 m. S from the middle of its mouth. Its breadth is nearly equal. To the parallel of Point-Limon it is deep, with a depth of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ fath. on sand and clay; from Point-Limon to the S it is shallow. It is open to winds from NE to NW, round by N. This bay has been adopted, in connexion with Manzanilla island, as the terminus, on the side of the Atlantic, of the Panama railway. The line is carried along piles of yellow pine driven in from 8 to 10 ft. water, to the island, which has an area of about 800 acres; and commodious wharves are being constructed upon it at which vessels in the bay may load and unload. The distance of this N terminus from Gatun is $7\frac{1}{2}$ m.; to Gorgona, 29 m.; and from Gorgona to Panama, 20 m. See articles **CHAGRES**, **MANZANILLA**, and **PANAMA**.

NAVY-BOARD INLET, a small bay on the S side of Lancaster sound, in N lat. $73^{\circ} 44'$, W long. $80^{\circ} 56'$, at which the North Star, which went out in May 1849, with provisions for Sir John Franklin's expedition, deposited her stores in August 1850.

NAWAWADA, a town of Hindostan, in the district and 20 m. S of Bahar.

NAWARGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, 38 m. NE of Lucknow.

NAWORTH-CASTLE, a township in the p. of Brampton, in Cumberland, 11 m. ENE of Carlisle. Pop. 539.

NAXOS, or **NAXIA**, an island of European Turkey, in the Grecian archipelago, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 0'$, E long. $25^{\circ} 34'$, separated from Paros by a channel 6 m. wide. Its superficial extent is 170 sq. m., being the largest of the Cyclades. Its coast is bold and lofty. The hills are generally covered with arbutus, lentisks, and dwarf shrubs. Its pop., once estimated at 100,000, was in 1840, 19,912. These are mostly Greeks, but a few are of Italian descent, this island having long been in possession of the Venetians, and the residence of governors appointed by them over the neighbouring islands. N. is mountainous and rocky, but contains a great number of extensive and fertile valleys, and is by no means unproductive in fruit, wine, oil, cotton, silk, wheat, and barley; while the higher grounds afford pasture for cattle, or are employed as vineyards. The orange, lemon, fig, apricot, almond, mulberry, apple, pear, nut, quince, and olive, are grown. In the principal valley, that of Drymalia, which is about 30 m. in circuit, the chief object of agriculture is the olive. Emery is found in various places, mostly on the surface of the ground,

and is the principal article of exportation. The Turks occasionally send a *cadi* to collect the taxes, amounting to about £1,000 a year; but the inhabitants preserve their ancient laws, and choose their own rulers. They occupy one small town, and a number of petty villages.—The town is picturesquely situated on a small bay on the S coast of the island. The upper or centre part, called the castle, is a collection of houses almost exclusively inhabited by ancient families, originally from Venice. Besides a convent, there is here a Capuchin and a Lazarist monastery. The Lazarists are Frenchmen, and have taught nearly all the male inhabitants of the island to speak French. On the land side of the town is a large plain covered with vineyards and barley and cotton fields. The celebrated fountain of Ariadne is still pointed out near the sea-side, and near it are the ruins of the temple of Bacchus. The pop. of the town is about 4,000.

NAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrénées, 9 m. SSE of Pau. Pop. 3,028, who are employed in manufacturing serges, blankets, and other woollens.—Also a small river of France, which falls into the Charente, opposite to Cognac.

NAYEMU, a small town of Bondi, in Western Africa, 12 m. SW of Futeconda.

NAYLAND, a parish and village of Suffolk, 14 m. WSW of Ipswich. Area of p. 941 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,047; in 1851, 1,153.

NAYO, small island in the Eastern seas, near the N coast of Celebes, in N lat. $1^{\circ} 24'$.

NAZAIRO (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aude, arrond. and 12 m. NW of Narbonne, and cant. of Ginestas, on the l. bank of the Aude. Pop. 669. The village of St. N. was formerly a fortified town. The environs afford excellent wine.—Also a com. in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 7 m. NNW of St. Agnant, and 9 m. NNE of Marennes. Pop. 1,581.—Also a cant., com., and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, and arrond. of Savenay. The cant. comprises 3 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,424; in 1841, 10,971. The town is 15 m. WSW of Savenay, and 33 m. W of Nantes, on the r. bank of the estuary of the Loire. Pop. in 1841, 3,771. It has a custom-house, and a good harbour and roadstead. The latter, which consists of two parts, is defended by a mole of masonry 196 yds. in length, and is capable of containing a large number of vessels. This town furnishes the greater number of pilots employed in the navigation of the Loire.—Also a village in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 9 m. NE of Grenoble. Pop. 400.

NAZAIRO (SAINT), or SENARY BEAU-PORT, a commune, town, and port of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. of Ollioules, and 7 m. W of Toulon, on the roadstead of Brusq, and near the embouchure of the Rêpe. Pop. 2,774. The harbour, situated at the head of an extensive roadstead in which vessels of the largest size can find safe anchorage, is enclosed on the E and W by two moles, and is capable of receiving 50 vessels of 150 or 200 tons burthen. The quays have an extent of 612 yds., but are built without regularity.

NAZAIRO-EN-ROYANS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drome, and cant. of Bourg-du-Peage, 21 m. ENE of Valence, on the l. bank of the Bourne, near its confluence with the Isere. Pop. 1,022. It has a considerable trade in silk fabrics of local manufacture, and in timber, grain, and nuts. In the vicinity is an ancient castle, which has sustained several sieges, and a coal-mine.

NAZAIRO-LE-DESERT (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drome, and cant. of La Mothe-Chalançon, and 15 m. S of Die, on the Roanne. Pop. 1,100.

NAZAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 11 m. W of Estella, on a hill. Pop. 212. It has a fine fountain.

NAZARETH, a department, commune, and market-town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Ghent. Pop. of dep. 5,420. The town is 8 m. SW of Ghent, on the railway to Brussels. Pop. 1,816.

NAZARETH, a hamlet of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Bari, near Barletta. Pop. 48. It contains a cathedral, and gives its name to a bishopric.

NAZARETH, comarca of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco. Its chief town is Nazareth-das-Matas.—Also a town in the prov. of Bahia, on the l. bank of the Jaguaripe, 30 m. W of San Salvador. Pop. 2,000.—Also a parish in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of São-João-d'El-Rei.—Also a parish in the prov. of Para, on the l. bank of the Rio Negro.—Also a village about half-a-league NE of Belem.—Also a village in the prov. of Maranhão, on the l. bank of the Rio Mearim.—Also a village in the prov. of Piauhi, and district of Oeiras, on the Piauhi, near the confluence of the Canindé. In its vicinity is a lake, which also bears the same name.—Also a village in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, about 5 m. S of Paracatu.

NAZARETH, or NASSARA, a town or rather village of Palestine, situated in a deep valley of the same name, in a cluster of white limestone hills, which "rise round it like the edge of a shell to guard it from intrusion" [Richardson], and separate it on the NW from the plain of Zabulon, and on the SW from that of Esdrælon. It contains about 250 houses, and 3,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are Turks, and about one-third Christians. The streets are steep and narrow. On the W side of the town are overhanging precipices, which Tischendorf says made "a terrific impression" upon him. A Latin convent, containing about 14 friars of the Franciscan order, has its church—which is the finest in Syria after that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem—erected over a cave or grotto, of about 10 ft. either way, and forming a little chapel or recess, which is asserted to have been the residence of the Virgin Mary; but the Greek church does not recognise this as the true sanctuary. The Greek church is on the SE skirt of the town, at the foot of the hill. There is a mosque in the town, and a good khan. The most singular resort of the devout in N. is a stone termed *Mensa Christi*, which stands in a small chamber, also a chapel: the wall is hung round with certificates of the sacred nature of the relic, written in every language known throughout Christendom. It was upon this stone, tradition says, that our Lord and his disciples supped before and after his resurrection. It is recorded merely as a tradition of the Church, but procures for all who say in a proper spirit an *Ave Maria* or *Pater Noster*, 7 years' plenary indulgence. The clearest water is drawn from a fountain not very far from the town, to which nearly all the women seem to flock, called after the Virgin, from the belief that she used to draw water for her household from it. "Few of the venerated spots of Palestine are so sure of their identity as this well. It is now the only one of the city, and probably it was so more than 2,000 years ago," [Tischendorf].

NAZARETH BAY, an indentation of the Gabun coast of Upper Guinea, enclosed on the W by Cape Lopez. It is about 36 m. in width from E to W, and 15 m. in depth. A river of the same name, the course of which is still unknown, flows into it on the SE.

NAZARETH-DA-CABO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, and district of Cabo-di-Santo-Antonio. It has a parish-church.

NAZARETH-DAS-MATAS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, and comarca of Nazareth, near a small river named Tracunhaen, and 56 m. NE of Recife. It has a parish-church.

NAZARO-DI-BURGONDI (SANTO), a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Novara, and prov. of Lomellina, 14 m. SE of Mortara, and 20 m. NE of Alessandria.

NAZ-DESSOUS, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Gex, and com. of Chevry. Pop. 87. The environs are noted for their wool, which is considered the finest in France.

NAZE, a Norwegian promontory, in N lat. 58° , W long. 7° .—Also a headland of Senegambia, 39 m. SE of Cape Verd, in N lat. $14^{\circ} 30'$, W long. $17^{\circ} 10'$.

NAZE, or NESS, a promontory on the coast of England, to the S of Harwich, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 53'$, W long. $1^{\circ} 17'$, enclosing some small islands, from which the land trends to the W, and forms the N shore of the river Thames.

NAZELLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, and cant. of Amboise, 15 m. E of Tours. Pop. 1,107. It produces good wine.

NAZLU, or NOZLI-BAZAR, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, sanj. and 17 m. E of Aïdin.

NAZLU, or NOZLI-BÜÜK, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, and sanj. of Aïdin, 24 m. E of Guzel-Hissar, and near the r. bank of the Büük-Mendere. It contains several fine mosques, and the houses are generally regularly built. The environs are fertile, and are noted for their figs. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence in the locality.

NAZUK, a lake of Turkey in Asia, in the E part of the pash. of Erzerum, near the NW extremity of Lake Van. It is about 9 m. in length, and discharges itself into the Murad-shai. It is the *Arethusa* of the ancients. Its banks are bare and uninteresting.

NAZZARO (SANTO), a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 24 m. NNE of Vicenza, district and 6 m. NNW of Bassano, on the l. bank of the Brenta.

NEAGH (LOUGH), a great lake in the centre of the eastern half of the Irish prov. of Ulster. It is nearly as large as the lake of Geneva; and is second in size to no other lake in Europe, except Lake Ladoga in Russia, and Lake Vener in Sweden. It extends from N to S between co. Antrim on the E, and cos. Tyrone and Londonderry on the W; its foot belongs to Antrim, its head to Armagh, and a tiny portion of its SE corner to Down. Its length, from S to N, is 14 m.; and from SW to NE respectively 16 m.; its breadth, from E to W, but exclusive of a contracted portion at its N extremity, is from 6 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. The surface-elevation of the lake above low-water sea-level is 48 ft. The principal bays are Antrim-bay at the NE corner, Sandy-bay, and Bar-tin's-bay in the E, and Washing-bay in the SW. The islands are few and small, and all situated near the shores. The chief are Ram's island in Sandy-bay; Bird's island at the SE corner; Coney island in the SW, near the influx of the Blackwater river; and Skady island, and the Three islands, in the N. The principal streams which flow into Lough N. are the Maine river, and the Six-Mile-water into Antrim-bay; the Crumlin and the Glenavy rivulets into Sandy-bay; the Upper Bann river into the S; the Blackwater river into the SW; the Ballinderry rivulet into the W; and the Moyola rivulet into the NW. The whole of the superfluous waters are discharged northward from the NW corner by the Lower Bann river, which flows between Antrim and Londonderry, and across the NE corner of the latter county to the Atlantic. The depth of Lough N. in nearly all its central and its southern parts varies

from 39 to 42 ft.; its extreme depth occurs a little S of Skady island, and is 102 ft.; its depth over a few 'flats' or shoals in the central parts varies from 19 to 32 ft. Several good landing-places and ports occur in each great sweep of shore. The Lagan navigation or canal goes off from the SE corner to carry vessels down to the sea at Belfast; the Upper Bann river takes craft to the Newry canal, along which they are conveyed past Newry to the sea at Lough Carlingford; and the Blackwater communicates with both the short navigation to the Tyrone coal-field, and the new and long navigation by the Ulster canal to Upper Lough Erne. The waters of Lough Neagh usually attain a surface-elevation in winter about 7 ft. higher than that of summer; and they, in consequence, effect wide-spread inundations every season, —covering upwards of 50,000 acres of good land, and a vast aggregate of bog-lands and morasses. Fish of various kinds, particularly perch, trout, bream, and the dollyshan or char, are abundant in this town.

NEALE, a village in the parish of Kilmolara, co. Mayo, 3 m. S of Balliurobe. Area 6 acres. Pop. in 1851, 151.

NEAMOM, a Greek monastery of the Archipelago, in the central part of the island of Chio, and 9 m. W of the town of that name. It has a fine church, founded by Constantine the Great.

NEANT, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 6 m. SW of Mauron, and 7 m. NE of Ploërmel. Pop. 1,500.

NE-ARS-SU, a river of Eastern Africa, in the territory of Mozambique, which flows into the channel of that name near Moggur. Its estuary is narrow, and contains two islands. Hippopotami and alligators abound in its waters. Its upper course is still unknown.

NEAS. See NIAS.

NEATH, a parish, port, and parliamentary borough, in the co. of Glamorgan, 7 m. NE of Swansea, on the navigable river Neath, and intersected by a canal extending from Cwm-Neath to Britton-ferry, by Aberdulais, where it unites with another to Swansea. Pop. of p. in 1801, 2,502; in 1831, 4,043; in 1841, 4,970.—The town is nearly confined to the E or L bank of the river. Its streets are narrow, and lined with small houses. It was formerly contributory to Cardiff, &c., in returning a member to parliament; but is now contributory to the Swansea district of boroughs. Pop. of parl. borough in 1851, 5,841. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 218; in 1847, 184. The revenue of the corporation, in 1850, was £2,172.—The exports from the port are coal, calum, copper, iron, fire-bricks, oak, timber, bark, &c.: the imports, black jack and general shop goods, copper and iron ore, corn, flour, and foreign timber. The port is at Britton-ferry, about 24 m. below the bridge of Neath, by the course of the stream. The canal from Cwm-Neath, up the valley of the Neath, runs past the town, on the L. bank of the river, to Britton-ferry. It is connected at Aberdulais, about 1½ m. above Neath, with the canal which runs down the r. bank of the river to Swansea. Vessels of from 300 to 400 tons can get up the river to the town, but the trade has been chiefly carried on by barge-communication between the town and ferry. There are here extensive copper and iron works, foundries, collieries, &c. The ruins of N. castle are in the vicinity; and about 1 m. S of the town are the extensive remains of N. abbey.

NEATH, or **NEDD**, a river of Wales, formed by the union of several mountain-streams above or at Pont-Nedd-Fychan, and flowing in a SW course through the vale of Neath in Glamorganshire to Bre-

ton-ferry, where it enters Swansea-bay after a course of above 30 m.

NEAUPHLE-LE-CHATEAU, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine et Oise, cant. and 5 m. NE of Montfort-l'Amaury, and 24 m. W of Paris, on a woody hill. Pop. 1,915.

NEAVES, a township of Darke co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 645.

NEBEL, a river of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which has its source in Lake Crumone; passes Gustrow; forms Lake Kracow; and falls into the Warnow at Butzow.

NEBIAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Quillan. Pop. 700.

NEBKA, or **NEBE** (Ex), a town of Syria, in the sanj. and 45 m. ENE of Damascus. Pop. about 5,000. It is supplied with excellent water.

NEBRA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, rbgz. of Merseburg, circle and 8 m. S of Querfurt, on the Unstrut. Pop. 1,746.

NEBRASKA, an unorganized territory of the United States, occupying the country between the Rocky mountains and the W frontier of the states of Iowa and Missouri, from the parallel of 43° on the N. to the frontiers of Texas and New Mexico on the S. Its area is estimated at 136,700 sq. m. It is watered by the Platte river, the Kansas, and the Arkansas, with their numerous affluents. Its surface presents an immense extent of prairie land on the E; on the W it rises gradually to the summit of the Rocky mountains. Its central portion is a barren and apparently irreclaimable waste, in which thousands have perished from fatigue, or by the hands of the Indians, while endeavouring to make their way to California and Oregon. The only settlements at present existing in this territory are the military post of Fort Leavenworth, and the Indian agency of Council-Bluffs.

NEBY-SAMWIL, a village of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, in the pash. of Damascus, 24 m. WNW of Jerusalem.

NECESSIDADES, or **SANTO-ANTONIO**, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. and island of Santa-Catharina, to the N of Desterra. Pop. 3,000. The distillation of brandy, and the cultivation of sugar, mandioe, millet, flax, and pot herbs are carried on here.

NECHANITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 7 m. E of Neu-Bidschow, and 11 m. WNW of Königgratz. Pop. 1,054.

NECHARA, a village of Beluchistan, 16 m. SE of Kelat.

NECHE. See PORL.

NECHERS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, and cant. of Champeix, 6 m. NW of Issoire, on the Conse. Pop. 1,930. In the vicinity is an extensive bed of lava.

NECHES, a large river of Texas, which enters Sabine-bay about 18 m. N of the mouth of the Sabine. It is supposed to be navigable for small steamers upwards of 100 m. Its tributaries are Charles creek, 75 m. in length; Big Sandy creek, 35 m. in length; Alabama or Village creek, navigable for 70 m.; the Angelina, 170 m. in length; Ayish bayou, 75 m. in length; the Attoyac, 60 m. in length; Pine creek, 40 m. in length; and San-Pedro bayou, which joins the N. 60 m. above Pine creek, and to the mouth of which the main river is navigable during winter.

NECHI, a river of New Granada, which has its source in the dep. of Cundinamarca, in the prov. of Antioquia, near Yarinol; runs N; is joined by the Porce on the r.; enters the dep. of the Magdalena, and throws itself into the Cauca, on the r. bank, and after a total course of 180 m.

NECHTCHEROV, a town of Russia in Europe,

in the gov. and district and 27 m. SSE of Kiev, and 20 m. ESE of Vasilkov, on the r. bank of the Veta.

NECKAR, or NEKKER, a river of Germany, which has its source in Württemberg, on the frontier of the grand-duchy of Baden, near the village of Schwenningen, in the circle and on the E side of the mountains of the Schwarzwald, at an alt. of 2,084 ft. above sea-level. Running N, it traverses the NW part of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; then bends NE, and returns into the circle of the Schwarzwald; intersects from N to S the circle to which it gives its name; flows thence into the grand duchy of Baden; and, after a total course of 180 m., throws itself into the Rhine, on the r. bank, at Mannheim. The principal towns which it waters are Rottweil, Oberndorf, Sulz, Horb, Rottenburg, Tübingen, Nürtingen, Esslingen, Kannstadt, Marbach, Heilbronn, Neckarsulm, Neckarelz, Eberbach, Neckargemünd, and Heidelberg. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Eyach, Rems, Sulm, Kocher, and Jaxt; and, on the l., the Enz. It is navigable to Kannstadt, the interruption in the navigation which formerly occurred in Heilbronn, having been overcome by means of the canal of Wilheim, constructed in 1821.—Also an administrative province and circle in the NW part of Württemberg, comprising the bailiwicks of Baiknang, Besigheim, Böblingen, Brackenheim, Kannstadt, Esslingen, Heilbronn, Leonberg, Ludwigsburg, Marbach, Maulbronn, Neckarsulm, Stuttgart, Vaihingen, Warblingen, and Weinsberg. It has an area of 604 German sq. m., with a pop. in 1840 of 467,374, of whom 434,252 were Protestants, and 30,047 Catholics. In 1850, the pop. was returned at 504,872. This circle comprises the most fertile portion of the kingdom.

NECKARAN, a parish and village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and bail. of Swetzingen, 3 m. S of Mannheim, on an island of the Rhine. Pop. 1,631.

NECKAR-BISCHOFSENHEIM. See BISCHOFSENHEIM.

NECKAR-ELZ, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, at the confluence of the Elzbach with the Neckar, 33 m. ESE of Mannheim, and 18 m. N of Heilbronn. Pop. 905. It has a custom-house. Agriculture forms the chief industry of the inhabitants.

NECKAR-GERACH, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the r. bank of the Neckar, and NE of Aglasterhausen. Pop. 935. Agriculture forms the chief branch of local industry.

NECKAR-GMUND, an amt or bailiwick and town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 18 m. ESE of Mannheim, and 36 m. NNE of Carlsruhe, at the confluence of the Elsenz with the Neckar. Pop. 2,159. It has a custom-house, and manufactories of leather and of pottery, and building docks. Free-stone is quarried in the environs. Pop. of bail. 11,440.

NECKARHAUSEN, a village of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the Neckar, to the E of Glatt.

NECKAR-REMS, a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, 9 m. NNE of Stuttgart, at the confluence of the Rems with the Neckar. Pop. 813. It has a castle, noted in history, now in ruins, and has a timber depot.

NECKAR-STEINACH, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and prov. of Starkenburg, bail. and 5 m. SW of Hirschhorn, and 6 m. E of Heidelberg, on the r. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 1,521. It is enclosed by walls, has several tanneries, and carries on a considerable trade in wood. In the vicinity on the summits of hills are 4 castles.

NECKARSULM, an oberamt or bailiwick and town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, 33 m. N of Stuttgart, at the confluence of the Sulm with the Neckar. Pop. 2,495, of whom, in 1840, 71 were Protestants, and 52 Jews. It has a castle, and possesses a manufactory of tobacco, several tanneries, and several gypsum works.

NECKARTENZLINGEN, a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, at the confluence of the Erms with the Neckar. Pop. 940.

NECKARTHAILFINGEN, a market-town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 4 m. SW of Nürtingen, on the l. bank of the Neckar, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 980.

NECKARWEIHINGEN. See WEIHINGEN.

NECKAR-WIMMERSBACH, a market-town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Neckar. Pop. 425. Agriculture forms the chief employment of the inhabitants.

NECKAR-ZIMMERN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Neckar, 8 m. S of Mosbach. Pop. 661. It has a castle.

NECKENMARKT, NYEK, or LIEKENDROFF, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 6 m. SSW of Oedenburg. Pop. 1,727.

NECKER. See NECKAR.

NECKER, an island of the North Pacific, to the NW of the Sandwich islands, in N lat. 23° 34', and W long. 164° 32'. It was so named by Perouse, by whom it was discovered. It is only about two-thirds of a mile in length; and has an alt. of about 127 yds. above sea-level. It is destitute of trees, but is covered with excellent herbage.

NECTAIRE (SAINT), or SENECTERRE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, and cant. of Champeix, 21 m. W of Issoire. Pop. in 1841, 1,334. It is noted for its mineral springs, and for its cheese.

NECTON, a parish of Norfolk, 3½ m. ENE of Swaffham. Area 3,748 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,020.

NECY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 8 m. W of Trun, and 8 m. NW of Argentan. Pop. 1,050.

NEDA, a river of Greece, in the Morea, an affuent of the bay of Arcadia.

NEDA (SAN-NICOLAS-DE), a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 21 m. ENE of La Coruna.

NEDAY, a town of Burmah, in the prov. of Mraunna, 21 m. NE of Pagahmion, and 90 m. WSW of Ava, on the r. bank of the Irawady, a little below the confluence of the Kyen-duen.

NEDDAMUNGALUM, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. of the Carnatic, district and 22 m. SW of Tanjore. It contains several Hindu temples, and several choultries.

NEDDE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Eymoutiers, and 32 m. ESE of Limoges, on the r. bank of the Vienne. Pop. 1,430.

NEDDIK, a district in the E part of Tripoli, to the E of the plain of Saltin.

NEDDOCK (CAPE), a headland of York co. in the state of Maine, U. S. It is a rocky bluff, and is inhabited by a few fishermen.

NEDELICZ, or NEDELISCHE, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Szabol, 9 m. ESE of Fridan, and 6 m. N of Warasdin, on the r. bank of the Ternova.

NEDENAES, a bailiwick of Norway, in the prov. of Christiansand, divided into the two fogderies of Osterrusöer and Arendal. Area 97 Swedish or 4,266 English sq. m. Pop. in 1845, 53,932. Its chief river is the Torreself. Its chief towns are Arendal, Grimstad, and Lillesund. See article NORWAY.

NEDERBOULAERÉ, a department and com-

muine of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. 423.

NEDERBOULAEREWYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Onderzele. Pop. 161.

NEDERBRAKEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. 3,786.

NEDERHAGEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders and dep. of Esch-Saint-Lieven. Pop. 228.

NEDERHASSELT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. of dep. 1,289; of com. 406.

NEDERHEEMBEECK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Neder-over-Heembeeck. Pop. 397.

NEDERHEIM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. 396.

NEDERHOLBEKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Etichove. Pop. 403.

NEDERLENAEME, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde, watered by the Scheldt. Pop. 544. It has manufactory of linen.

NEDERLIEDEKERKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Liedekerke. Pop. 695.

NEDEROVERHEEMBEECK, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. 897.

NEDEROVERHEEMBEECK, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Brussels, intersected by the Senne, and by the canal from Brussels to the Ruppel. Pop. 876. It has a manufactory of animal black.

NEDER-SWALM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders and arrond. of Audenarde, watered by the Swalm. Pop. of dep. 295; of com. 244.

NEDERSWYNAERDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Swynaeerde or Zwynaeerde. Pop. 487.

NEDERWEERSCHE-STRATE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Lierhaem. Pop. 183.

NEDERWYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Ninove. Pop. 245.

NEDJERA, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 14 m. NW of Saada.

NEDJERAN, a principality of Yemen, in Arabia, three days' journey ENE of Saada. It is well-watered, and abounds in corn, pasture, and dates. It has a capital of the same name, which is often mentioned in Arabian history.

NEDJID, or Nedju, an extensive division of Arabia, including nearly all the central parts of that region, and having the Aneizeh territory on the N; on the E, El-Ahha; on the S, the great desert of Roba'-el-Chaly; and the Hedjaz on the W. It is composed chiefly of mountains and deserts, and is peculiarly the *Arabia Deserta* of ancient geographers; many parts of it, however, are habitable, and traversed by numerous hordes of pastoral and nomadic race. The tract immediately bordering on Syria, inhabited by the Aneizeh Arabs, is flat and desert; but to the S rises a very extensive and lofty range of mountains, called the Toueyk mountains, running N and S, covered with forests, and maintaining a numerous pop. The Aftan, a river descending from

this chain and flowing through the SE part of the prov. into the Persian gulf, is probably the chief river of the country. To the S of these, on the borders of Hadramaut and Oman, the country again becomes desert. The whole of this tract is almost a *Terra incognita*, the existence of which has been chiefly known by the swarms which have issued from it to conquer and lay waste the neighbouring countries. Even in the time of Mahomet, this region gave birth to the prophet Moseilama, who fixed his capital at Yemen, but proved unable to cope with his celebrated competitor. The Wahabis of modern times originated in this quarter of Arabia. Sheik Mohammed formed an alliance with Ebn Saoud, a brave and enterprising chief, who undertook to lead the armies of the confederacy, while the other was declared supreme pontiff. Under the command of Saoud, and of his successor Abd-el-Aziz, the dominion of the Wahabis was extended to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, and they even made incursions into Syria and Palestine, and threatened Egypt. N., as to internal government, is generally divided among a number of little chieftains, one of whom presides over almost every district and village. Its principal produce is fruit, particularly dates, wool, and ostrich-feathers. It also furnishes dromedaries and horses of an excellent breed. Its towns carry on a considerable trade by caravans with the countries on the coast. From the confines of the canton of Hauran to the banks of the Euphrates, the whole is one immense desolate plain called El-Hamad, the Al-dahna of Abulfeda and D'Anville, the scene of the wanderings of various Arab tribes. To the S of this plain, the caravans of Damascus, on leaving Esrak, follow for seven days the channel of a dry river, which leading SE brings them to Djof. After this there is another desert, behind which rises Mount-Shammar, the *Zametas* of Ptolemy, covered with trees and villages.—The *aglom* or districts appear to be El-Aflaq, El-Ared, El-Jebel, El-Haryq, El-Khardj, El-Wechem, El-Kassym, and Soudeyr; besides the 4 *wadis* or valleys of Chahran, Donauer, Subay, and Thalyth. It is said to be capable of furnishing 60,000 fighting men.

NEDJING, a parish of Suffolk, 4 m. NW of Hadleigh. Area 897 acres. Pop. 183.

NEDREMANNOI, a fortified post of Russia, in the Caucasus, 18 m. SW of Stavropol, on the r. bank of the Kuban.

NEDRIGAILOV, a town of Europe, in the gov. of Charkov, 27 m. NW of Lebedin. Pop. 3,800.

NEDWIEDITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 15 m. NNW of Brunn, on the r. bank of the Schwarza. Pop. 696.

NEEDE, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, 20 m. E of Zutphen. Pop. 2,600.

NEEDHAM, a parish of Norfolk, 2 m. SW of Harleston. Area 1,127 acres. Pop. 335.

NEEDHAM, a township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the river Charles, 12 m. SW of Boston. Pop. 1,488.

NEEDHAM-MARKET, a town in the parish of Barking, Suffolk, situated on the river Orwell, 7 m. NNW of Ipswich. Pop. in 1851, 1,367.

NEEDHAM-POINT, a cape on the SW coast of Barbadoes, to the S of Carlisle bay, in N lat. 13° 5'.

NEEDLES, a cluster of pointed rocks, off the W end of the Isle of Wight. A lighthouse has been erected on the outmost cliff in the Isle of Wight, in N lat. 50° 39', W long. 1° 33', for the guidance of vessels passing between the N. and some smaller rocks lying to the N, called the Shingles. The passage is regarded as dangerous in foggy weather. The channel is very narrow; and the flood-tide, coming in westward, sets at angles with it.

NEEDWOOD-FOREST, a highly-cultivated district in Staffordshire, formerly appropriated to the chase by the kings of England, but now included in the parishes to which it was allotted in 1801 for enclosure; namely Hanbury, Tatenhill, Tutbury, and Yoxhall. Shaw, who wrote in 1798, says, "the whole forest does not contain less than 1,000 acres of oak-timber;" but nearly all the trees and underwood, except on the steep declivities, were uprooted at the time of the enclosure, and carried away as timber, or burnt upon the spot as charcoal or manure for the soil.

NEEKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Somerghem. Pop. 815.

NEEKERSPOEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Malines. Pop. 729.

NEELAB. See NILAB.

NEEMBUCU. See NIMBUCU.

NEEN-SAVAGE, a parish of Salop, 13 m. S by W of Bridgenorth. Area 3,779 acres. Pop. 448.

NEEN-SOLLARS, a parish in Salop, 19 m. E by S of Ludlow, on the W bank of the Rea. Area 1,779 acres. Pop. in 1831, 208; in 1851, 218.

NEENTON, a parish in Salop, 6½ m. SW of Bridgenorth, on the W bank of the Rea and near its source. Area 1,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 120; in 1851, 116.

NEER, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 4 m. N of Ruremonde, at the influx of a small stream of the same name into the Meuse. Pop. 1,419.

NEERAUBEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Aubel. Pop. 211.

NEERABEKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Bissegem. Pop. 197.

NEERBUTSEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Roosbeek. Pop. 121.

NEERELBOUT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Marche. Pop. 105.

NEERGLABEEK, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep. 121; of village, 73.

NEERHALFEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Ternath. Pop. 158.

NEERHAREN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Tongres, watered by the Meuse. Pop. 401.

NEERHESPEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy, watered by the Ghète. Pop. 312.

NEERHEYLISEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Little Géthe. Pop. of dep. 1,266; of com. 887.

NEERHOEH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and dep. of Ousseghem. Pop. 210.

NEERITTER, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 20 m. N of Maestricht. Pop. 1,239.

NEERLAND, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Wilryk. Pop. 166.

NEERLANDEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege. Pop. 314.

NEERLINTER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Louvain. Pop. of dep. 1,832; of com. 380.

NEEROETEREN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep. 1,231; of village, 740.

NEERFELT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Hasselt, watered by the Domme. Pop. of dep. 1,131; of com. 161.

NEERREPEN, a department and commune of Belgium, and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep. 192; of com. 140.

NEERSTRAETE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Laethem-Saint-Martin. Pop. 387.

NEERVELP, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Louvain. Pop. 336.

NEERVEN-ET-HEGT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Loenhout. Pop. 271.

NEERWINDEN, a village of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 16 m. E of Louvain. Pop. 291. Near this village Marshal Luxemburg obtained a victory over William III. of England in 1693; and on 18th March 1793, Dumourier was defeated here by the Austrians under the prince of Saxe-Coburg.

NEERWINDEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy. Pop. 328.

NEERYSSCHE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Ysche. Pop. of dep. 1,118; of com. 522.

NEFERN, or NEVERN, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 2 m. NE of Newport. Pop. in 1851, 1,642.

NEFFIER, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Herault, cant. of Roujan, 18 m. NNE of Beziers. Pop. 1,036.

NEFSEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Biesme. Pop. 125.

NEFTA, or NEFTI, a small town in the S part of the kingdom of Tunis, where it borders on the desert, 60 m. S of Gafsa, on the W side of a large lake.

NEFTENBACH, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, on the r. bank of the Töss, opposite Pfangen. Pop. 1,267. There are extensive dye-works here, celebrated for their productions of Turkey-red.

NEFYN, or NEVIN, a parish and market-town in Carnarvonshire, 5 m. NW by W of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1801, 1,028; in 1831, 1,726; in 1851, 1,854. It is contributory to Carnarvon in returning a member to parliament. The small harbour of Porth-Y-Lleyn, near N., is supposed to have been used by the Romans.

NEGADA. See ANEGADA.

NEGAPATAM, a seaport of the south of India, in the district of Tanjore, formerly the capital of the Dutch possessions on the coast of Coromandel. It is well-fortified, and has a regular citadel with wet ditches. The town lies on the N side of the citadel, near the mouth of a river capable of receiving small vessels. N. was originally fortified by the Portuguese; but was taken from them by the Dutch in 1660, who strengthened its fortifications, erected public offices, and established a mint here. Towards the close of the year 1781, it was captured by the British; and at the ratification of the peace in 1783 was formally ceded to them, since which period its fortifications have been neglected, and the trade transferred to other places.

NEGARA, a town of the island of Borneo, cap. of the kingdom of Banjarmassim, situated on the E side of a large river, 100 m. from the sea, and 60 m. N of the town of Banjarmassim.

NEGELSTADT, a small town of Prussian Saxony, in Thuringia, 10 m. SE of Muhlhausen. Pop. 800.

NEGOMBO, a town on the W coast of the island of Ceylon, 24 m. by road N of Colombo. It is advantageously situated for carrying on the coasting and inland trade, particularly with Colombo, by a branch of the Muli-Waddie river. It has a small fort, and ranges of buildings for cinnamon store-houses and barracks. The vicinity produces cinnamon and rice; the gardens are well-stocked

with roots and vegetables; and fish, kid, poultry, and eggs, are forwarded from this place to the cap.

NEGRA (PUNTA), a headland on the coast of Brazil, to the SE of Natal, in S lat. $5^{\circ} 26'$.—Also a headland on the coast of Monte-Video, to the W of Maldinado, in S lat. $34^{\circ} 55'$.

NEGRA (SIERRA), a ridge of mountains rising on the mutual frontier of the Spanish prov. of Zamora, and the Portuguese prov. of Tras-os-Montes, and connected with the Sierra-Segundera.

NEGRAIS, a small island, with an excellent harbour, at the W mouth of the Irrawaddy river. The SW point of the island, called Cape Negrais, in N lat. $16^{\circ} 1'$, E long. $94^{\circ} 12'$, marks the S extremity of the Burmese dominions. In 1757, Alompra, the Birman emperor, ceded this island to the English. The place was in consequence taken formal possession of, and a factory erected; but in 1759, some disputes having taken place between the Birman governor of Bassin and the English resident, the place was suddenly attacked, and all the British who could not effect their escape were put to death.

NEGRAR, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. of Verona, on a hill near the Adige, 6 m. N of Verona. Pop. 3,475.

NEGRATAO (CAPE), a cape on the W coast of Virginia, in N lat. $40^{\circ} 40'$.

NEGREPELISSE, a town of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the river Aveyron, 8 m. NE of Montauban. Pop. 1,224. It has manufactures of coarse fustians.

NEGREPONT. See NEGROPONT.

NEGRET, a village of France, dep. of Charente. Pop. 1,000.

NEGREVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of La Manche. 2 m. W of Valognes.

NEGRIIL (NORTH AND SOUTH), two remarkable points, 8 m. apart, at the W extremity of the island of Jamaica, forming, in the intermediate space, a semicircular bay called Ling bay.

NEGRILOS, a cluster of small islands in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru, in S lat. $4^{\circ} 40'$.—There are also some rocky isles of the same name in the gulf of Mexico.

NEGRO (CAPE), a cape on the E coast of Africa, in S lat. $15^{\circ} 40' 7''$, E long. $11^{\circ} 53' 3''$, formed by a precipitous mass rising at the extremity of a low projecting point.—Also a cape on the E coast of Minorca, in N lat. $39^{\circ} 53'$.—Also a cape on the W coast of Corsica, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 45'$.—Also a cape on the W coast of Terra-del-Fuego, in S lat. $52^{\circ} 56'$, W long. $70^{\circ} 49'$.

NEGRO (RIO), a large and navigable river of South America, which has its rise in the Sierra Tuanho, an insulated group of low elevations in the Llanos, in New Granada, under the parallel of $2^{\circ} 30' N$; runs E into the dep. of Maturin; then turns S and enters the Brazilian prov. of Para; and after a long ESE course, during which it collects the tribute of numerous inferior streams, falls into the Amazon, near Fortaleze-da-Barra, on the l. bank, in S lat. $2^{\circ} 30'$, W long. 74° , after a course of above 1,200 m. Its width at its mouth is at least 3,600 paces, with a depth of from 18 to 19 fath. Its principal affluents are the Cassiquiari and the Rio Branco on the r.; and the Ucayari and Unini on the l. The important fact of the communication of this river with the Cassiquiari, a tributary of the Orinoco, after being long doubted, and confidently contradicted by some of the Portuguese missionaries, was established by M. Humboldt, who, ascending the Orinoco, made his way into the Cassiquiari, and from thence into the Rio Negro. All doubts were thus completely set at rest as to the communication between the great rivers the Amazons and the Ori-

no. See article AMAZON. It is said to derive its name from its dark brown or nearly black waters.

NEGRO (RIO), or CUSU LEUBU, a large river of S. America, which has its rise in the E declivity of the Chilian Andes, in the Encarnacion and the Capapuliche, which unite in about S lat. $40^{\circ} 8'$, W long. $70^{\circ} 53'$. It flows across the continent in an ENE and then a SE direction, and falls into the Atlantic ocean in S lat. $41^{\circ} 3'$, a little below the settlement of Carmero. A great part of its course is through an arid sandy country, bare of vegetation.—Also a large river of Monte-Video, which descending from the W flank of the Cochilla-Grande-de-los-Tapes, runs SW, and joins the Uruguay.—Also a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Tunja, which enters the Magdalena.—Also a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Ubaque, which rises near Santa-Fe, and enters the Meta after a course of 75 m.—Also a river of Buenos Ayres, in the prov. of Tucuman, which runs E and enters the Vermejo.—Also a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Maracaibo, which enters the lake of that name.—Also a river of Peru, in the prov. of Chachapoyas, which enters the Mayobamba.—There are several other inconsiderable streams of this name in S. America.

NEGROES, a race or variety of the human species deriving their name from one of their most striking characteristics, their black colour; called, also, the ETHNIOPIC RACE. Their native region seems to be the central portion of Africa, though some tribes of the N. variety have been found in America and the South Sea islands. The Negro formation prevails in W. Africa in the region of the Gambia and Senegal; extending southwards, is most strongly marked in Guinea, and passes gradually over into the Caffre and Hottentot formation. In Eastern Africa, it commences to the S of Abyssinia; prevails in Zangaebur and Monomotapa, though not in general pure. Of the tribes in the more central part of Africa little is known. Dr. Latham says, "the true Negro area,—the area occupied by men of the black skin, thick lip, depressed nose, and woolly hair, is exceedingly small: as small in proportion to the rest of the continent as the area of the district of the stunted Hyperboreans is in Asia, or that of the Laps in Europe. Without going so far as to maintain that a dark complexion is the exception rather than the rule in Africa, it may safely be said that the hue of the Arab, the Indian, and the Australian is the prevalent colour. To realize this we may ask, what are the true N. districts of Africa, and what those other than Negro? To the former belong the valleys of the Senegal, the Gambia, the Niger, and the intermediate rivers of the coast, parts of Sudania, and parts about Sennar, Kordofan, and Darfur; to the latter, the whole coast of the Mediterranean, the Desert, the whole of the Kaffre and Hottentot areas south of the line, Abyssinia, and the middle and lower Nile. This leaves but little for the typical N." The heat of the climate, in all these regions, may have some effect upon the tint of the skin, but by no means the only or the principal cause of the black colour, since, under the same climates of the torrid zone there are found all shades of complexion. White men in Africa only become somewhat swarthy, but never black, even in a succession of generations, unless they intermingle with the N.; and blacks, in other regions and climates, are not found to lose their native hue. The seat of the black colour in the *rete mucosum*, and the external surface of the true skin. When the *rete mucosum* is destroyed, as by disease, &c. (see ALBINOS), the colour is lost: while in parts of the body where the epidermis is unusually thick—the palms of the hand and the soles of the feet—it is of a lighter shade. N. are also distinguished from the other races by other external, and by some anatomical peculiarities, particularly in the conformation of the cranium. The projection of the whole visage in advance of the forehead; the prolongation of the upper and lower jaws; the small facial angle; the flatness of the forehead, and of the hinder part of the head, and the compression in the direction of the temples, allowing less space for the brain than in some other varieties; the woolly, frizzled hair; the short, broad and flat nose; the thick, projecting lips, with many other peculiarities of formation, constitute some of the characteristics of the Negro or Ethiopian race. The African tribes of this variety have, in general, elevated themselves so far above the simple state of nature, as to have reduced the lower animals to subjection, constructed settled habitations, practised a rude agriculture, and manufactured some articles of clothing or ornament. In political institutions they have made no advance, their governments being simple despots, without any regular organization. Their religion is merely the instinctive expression of the religious feeling, in its lowest form of fetishism. Their languages are described as extremely rude and imperfect; almost destitute of construction, and incapable of expressing abstractions. They have no art of conveying thoughts or events by writing, not even by the simplest symbolical characters. The N. character, if inferior in intellectual vigour, is marked by a warmth of social af-

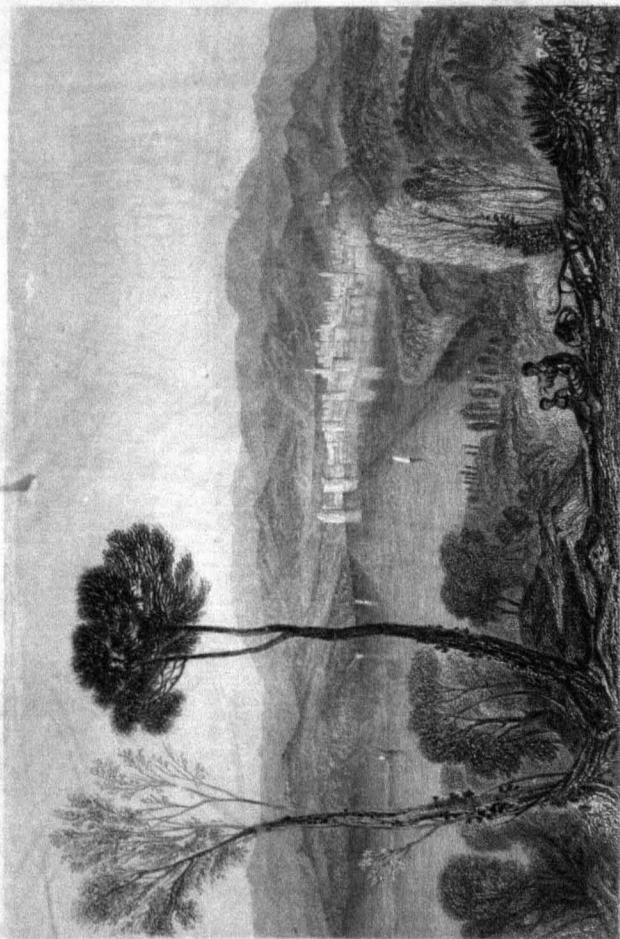


FIGURE 10 P. N. T.

A. Fullat. & C. L. & J. L. & J. M. & J. G.

fections, and a kindness and tenderness of feeling, which even the atrocities of foreign oppression have not been able to stifle. All travellers concur in describing the N. as mild, amiable, simple, hospitable, unsuspecting and faithful. They are passionately fond of music, and express their hopes and fears in extempore effusions of song. "The Negro," says Matte Brin, "amidst all varieties of colour and conformation, seldom labours under bodily defects. His health is kept up by a simple style of living, by exercise and perspiration: among some Negro nations, if not all, infants born with any defect are destroyed. The N. do not seem to have inherited the privilege of the ancient Macrobians: the length of their lives, at least at Senegambia and at Sierra Leone, is not equal to ours. Instances of longevity are very common among the N. transported to the colonies, which must belong to some tribes more favoured by nature. Fevers, diarrhoea, small-pox, leprosy, a variety of syphilis called the *pian*, and the Guinea-worm, are the most common scourges of the life of the N. The thin beard of the N. partakes of the woolly character of their hair, yet in prudence of temperament, vigour of constitution, and fecundity of population, they excel all other races of mankind; and polygamy is carried to greater excess among them than in any other part of the world. There are some nations which give their teeth a pointed form by filing: but Isert asserts that he has seen some N. whose teeth were naturally so formed. Some among them boast of being cannibals, and to prove the fact, will bite off a piece of flesh from the arm of a bystander. The practice of making incisions in the skin prevails, in various forms and degrees, among all the N. nations which have preserved their primitive character. The Mandingoes have vertical cuts over their whole body; the same mark is found among the Akras, the Watiels, the Tambas, the Mokkos, and the Eydos of Guinea, and among the inhabitants of Borneo, Darfur, and Momba. The situation and number of these incisions vary. The people of Darfur are marked in the face and the back, those of Momba in the neck. The Mokkos mark their bodies on the stomach with figures of trees and foliage; the Calabars mark their foreheads with cuts in a horizontal direction, the Soktos with two crossed lines; the Subaloes cover the cheeks and the whole body with curved lines crossing one another. The Mangrees mark themselves under the eyes with a figure resembling the letter V inverted. Some tribes near Sierra Leone have the art of marking their skin in elevated marks like *hasso relieves*." See articles AFRICA, and NIGERIA.

NEGROLAND. See NIGERIA.

NEGROPONT. EGIRO, or EGRIBOS, the ancient *Eubœa*, a long and narrow island of Greece, extending between the parallels of $37^{\circ} 57'$ and $39^{\circ} 3'$, along the E. coast of Livadia, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the strait of Euripus, remarkable for the irregularities of its tides. The island, which is connected with the continent by a bridge, is one of the largest in Greece, containing a pop. of about 44,000, of whom more than three-fourths are Greeks. Its surface is covered with mountains, which are highest towards the centre of the island, and present regions as wild and romantic as any on the continent of Greece. They are in general barren, and their tops are covered with snow during a part of the year; but the valleys and plains, especially towards the N. shores of the island, are highly productive. The most important streams are the Kuni which flows towards the E. coast, and the Mestesomus which flows SE. Corn, wine, fruit, cotton, and oil are cultivated. The pasturages of the island have been in repute since the time of the ancients. Of mineral productions the chief are marble and copper. The island has several commodious harbours.

NEGROPONT, the ancient *Chalcis*, the capital of the above island, is situated on the W. coast, and is connected with the continent by a stone-bridge across the strait at this place. Hence the name *Euriponte*, pronounced *Eriponte*, and corrupted by the Venetians into *Negropont*. This bridge is divided into two unequal parts by a castellated tower. Its length between the mainland and the tower is 70 ft., while a drawbridge of about half that width spans the narrowest and deepest part of the Euripus. The depth of the channel under the drawbridge does not exceed 8 or 9 ft. Its navigation is difficult, as the waters flow through it with "the rush and roar of a mountain-torrent," or with "as much rapidity as the tide at London-bridge." On each side of this narrow channel, the Euripus swells into considerable

breadth. Towards the S., the shores appear to form a basin of 4 or 5 m. diam. The N. part of the channel spreads uninterruptedly to the breadth of 8 or 10 m. The town is fortified, and has on its S. side a port, corresponding to the ancient *Aulis*, capable of containing several hundred vessels in safety. A flotilla of Turkish galleys was generally stationed here, while the island was under Turkish sway. On the N. side of the town, the port is not so secure. The suburbs are separated from the town by a deep ditch, and are inhabited by Greeks. The pop. of the town proper, partly Turkish, amounts in all to about 16,000. The Capudan pasha, to whose government the whole island belonged, had here a palace in which he commonly resided; but the towers and kiosks of the Turks are nearly all in ruins. The town was taken by the Turks by assault in 1462; and was besieged, though without success, by the Venetians in 1688.

NEGROS, or BUGLAS, one of the Philippine islands, situated due S. of Luconia. It is about 145 m. long, by 25 m. in average breadth. It seems to be generally mountainous; but is fruitful in rice. This island was so named by the Spaniards, from the Papuan or Oriental negroes by which it was almost entirely inhabited, when it was discovered by the Spaniards. The mountains are still inhabited by this race, who live in a state of savage independence. The pop. subject to Spanish government was returned in 1837 at 35,622.

NEGUERUELA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. W. of Logrono.

NEHAVEND, or NEHANUD, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak, 55 m. S. of Hamadan, celebrated for a battle fought between the Saracens and Persians, in the year 638, when the former being completely victorious, overthrew the Sassanian dynasty, and established themselves on the throne of Persia.

NEHEIM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 10 m. NNW of Areusberg, at the confluence of the Mône and the Ruhr. Pop. 1,970.

NEHESDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, circle of Luckau. Pop. 530.

NEHOGATOOANNAH, a river of the United States, which runs into the Mississippi, in N. lat. $44^{\circ} 24'$.

NEHOU, a village of France, in the dep. of Manche, 6 m. SW of Valognes. Pop. 2,400.

NEHRUNG. See CURISCH-E-HAFF and FRISCH-E-HAFF.

NEHRWALLEH, NEHRWALLA, or ANHULWARA, a very ancient city of Hindostan, the ancient cap. of Western India, the long-disputed position of which Major Todd fixes in the immediate neighbourhood of the modern Puttan or Patana-soma-natha, near the S. extremity of the peninsula of Gujarat. Anhulwara, though not itself a sea-port, was the Tyre of ancient India. "The contiguous countries of Gujeratshtra [vulg. Guzerat] and Saurashtra [the region of the Gujers and Sauras], formed," says Major Todd, "the nucleus of the Balhara sovereignty, and in one or other, according to political contingencies, was placed the metropolis." The first dynasty of the Surya race of princes had Dhank or Moongy-puttan as their residence. Thence they founded Balabhi. On the destruction of this city in the 5th cent., by an irruption of Parthians, Getes, Huns, or Catti, "this branch fled eastward, eventually obtaining Chaetore, when the isle of Deo and Somnath-Pattan, in the division termed Larica, became the seat of government. On its destruction, in the middle of the 8th cent., Anhulwara became the metropolis; and this, as recorded, endured until the 14th, when the title of Bal-ca-rae became extinct. To the author of the *Periplos* we are indebted for the first notice of the

commercial greatness of these princes, in whose territory he resided, viz. at Barygaza, correctly Brigu-gocha, the modern Berwuch, or, anglicised, Barouch, which was still one of the 'eighty-four ports,' when the metropolis was removed to Anhulwarra. From the days of Arrian in the 2d, to the founder of Anhulwarra in the 8th, and to the time of the last of the second dynasty in the 10th cent., notwithstanding its inland position, the commerce he describes appears not to have languished; the same products enumerated by the Greek author in the second, continued to crowd the 'eighty-four bazaars' of this grand mart in the 8th and 12th cents. Her position on the Sarasvati, at a point equidistant from the ports in the gulf of Cutch and Cambay, threw into her lap all the products of Africa, Egypt, and Arabia. Her chief port, Gujna or Cambayet, was not above 100 m. distant, and that of Mandvi little more." To attest the former splendour of this great emporium, four architectural relics are alone left. "The sceptic in Scriptural prophecies should repair to the once proud metropolis of the Balbarras. He would there just see sufficient of this once magnificent city, with its 84 squares and 84 bazaars, to mark the facility with which capitals are raised and overthrown. He would discern but one vestige of the lofty circumvallation which enclosed the palace of its Caesars; of the rest, like the walls of Babylon, there is not one stone left upon another. When desertion commences in the East, there is soon nothing remaining but sacred edifices, and the *baories*, or reservoirs of water."

NEIBA, or NEIVA, a bay on the S coast of the island of Hayti, between that of Ocoa and of Petit-Trou, in N lat. 18° 16', W long. 70° 28'. It receives a river of the same name, which rises in the central mountains of the island, and runs W and S through a beautiful valley of the same name.

NEIBSHEIM, a village of Baden, 14 m. E by N of Carlsruhe. Pop. 900.

NEIDENAU, a town of Baden, on the Jaxt, 11 m. N by E of Heilbronn. Pop. 1,150.

NEIDENBURG, a town of E Prussia, in the gov. and 24 m. S of Königsberg, on the Neide, an affluent of the Soldau. Pop. 2,742.

NEIDLINGEN, a town of Württemberg, 9 m. SE of Kirchheim. Pop. 880.

NEILA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. SE of Burgos. Pop. 750.

NEILGHERRIES, NEILGHERRY HILLS, NEELGHERRIES, or BLUE MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in the south of India, between the 11th and 12th parallels of N lat., and the 76th and 77th meridians of E long., at the point where the Eastern and Western Ghauts unite, and on the confines of the provs. of Coimbatore and Malabar. They form a trapezoidal-shaped mass of about 650 sq. m. in area, joined to the table-land of Mysore by a narrow neck on the N, but completely isolated on every other side, and rising abruptly from the plain to a height of from 5,000 to 7,000 ft. Their greatest length is, from SW to NE, 43 m. at a medium elevation of 5,000 ft. Their medium breadth, at the same height, is a little under 15 ft. Their highest point, Dodabetta, or Dodabettta, has an alt. of 8,760 ft. above sea-level. They are 40 m. distant from the Malabar coast, and 230 m. from that of Coromandel. They are composed of three ranges or groups of hills densely crowded together. The range to the W is called in its N part the Nedimulla hills; in its S, the Kundahs. The central or principal range is a continuous chain rising gradually to the culminating point of Dodabetta, and forms the separating line between the NE and SW monsoons. The E division has been distinguished as the Kotagerry range. The follow-

ing table of heights in the Neilgherries is from Dr. Baikie's work entitled *Observations on the Neilgherries*. [Calcutta, 1834, 8vo.]:

Dodabetta range.	
Dodabetta,	8,760 ft.
Davursolabetta,	8,580
Bevoybetta,	8,488
Koondamoya,	7,816
Hokulabetta,	7,267
Tamburabetta,	7,292
Otacamund,	7,361
Do.,	7,416
Coonoor,	6,886

Kundah range.	
Moorkoortee peak,	8,402
Koondah peak,	8,353
Kudikad (Saddle-back, Avalanche Hill),	8,502
Davebetta (Sugar-loaf Hill),	6,571

Kotagerry range.	
Kodanad,	6,815
Koondabetta,	6,555
Orbetta,	6,915
Kotagerry,	6,571
Dimbutty,	6,330

Low Country, adjoining.	
Meetapollum,	942
Sreenogah bungalow,	949
Coimbatore palace,	1,483
Danakeneottah fort,	1,066

"The base of the hills," says Dr. Baikie, "is completely surrounded by a belt of dense jungle of various breadth, and rising in general to the height of from 2,500 to 3,500 ft. on their declivities. The line of demarcation is very strongly marked, there being generally an open space from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 m. wide nearly destitute of trees all the way round. Above this space the character of the vegetation is completely changed, and the forests assume the appearance of woods in temperate climates, besides being nearly destitute of underwood. The breadth of the belt of jungle is very various; it is however nowhere greater than 20 m., and in many places it does not exceed 6 m., as at Matepollum, where it is crossed by the great road to Utacamund by the Kumur pass. The surface of the table-land on the summit of the hills is much undulated, and presents various characteristics in the different divisions. The only circumstance common to the whole is the occurrence of swamps, of various extent, in the valleys formed by the undulations. The soil in these swamps is of considerable depth and very rich; in some it approaches to the nature of peat bog. The vegetation on the surface, however, is generally luxuriant; and they are always traversed by a stream of water, which after percolating through them issues forth, as clear, pure, and as fit for use as if just taken from the spring. Nothing like miasm or exhalation exists in or near these swamps; as a proof of which *todernunds* or villages are frequently found in their immediate vicinity; and the nature of the vegetation is entirely different from that which characterises swamps in the low country. The Kundahs towards the W or Malabar side rise very suddenly from the plains below, and terminate in immense rocky precipices, presenting some of the grandest and most romantic scenery to be found in the world. This is particularly remarkable at the junction of the Nedimulla hills with the range of the Kundahs properly so called. The outline of the summits forms an immense circular basin, bordered with precipices, everywhere perpendicular, in many places overhanging, and of such a height that a stone dropped from the edge will in many places descend at least 5,000 ft. at one bound before reaching the bottom, the crests of the rocks being at the same time broken into the most irregular and fantastic forms. A minute examination of the whole of this line presents only one accessible point, the site of the new Kundah pass. The table-land above is broken into a



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KODOMOKURE PASS, READING FROM MONTAUX.

number of long rounded ridges, with deep narrow valleys interposed, and richly wooded in the more sheltered spots. A striking peculiarity of these woods, common in fact to the whole hills, is their being nearly destitute of underwood, and having their *bayliers* so well defined as to resemble the ornamental plantations of a gentleman's park; so complete is the resemblance, so artificially are they disposed, and so perfect is the keeping of the scenery, that in many parts one is tempted to look round for the castle or seat to which they belong. The soil is also exceedingly rich, and covered with a short close green sward, which is maintained in a constant state of verdure by the abundant supply of moisture. The Bowany river takes its rise in the Kundahs, flowing through a deep fissure till it reaches the SW angle of the range, when it makes a sudden turn to the E. It is joined by a great number of tributary streams, each of the lateral valleys having its own brook of beautifully limpid water. Several of these rise within a few feet of the edge of the precipice, bordering the hills on the W; but with scarce an exception, all flow to the E. The edge of the Kundahs towards Ootacamund is broken into a number of valleys nearly filled with wood and interspersed with patches of verdure."—It appears from Dr. Baikie's observations that the mean annual temperature of Utacamund is $58^{\circ} 68'$; the greatest annual range, $39'$; the maximum being $77'$, and the minimum $38'$. The mean annual range is $16^{\circ} 84'$, and the mean daily range $17^{\circ} 01'$. The maximum power of the sun's rays is equivalent to $21^{\circ} 73'$. The quantity of rain that falls, on an average of four years, is 44.88 inches; the number of days in a year in which there is heavy rain, 19; of showery rain or drizzle with fair intervals, 81; cloudy, 28; and of days perfectly fair and dry, 238. The mean temperature of Kotagerry and Dimhutty is rather more than 3° higher than that of Utacamund; that of Kunur, probably 6° warmer. Less rain falls at either of these places than at Utacamund; and it is generally dry at both when it rains at Utacamund, from their being affected by different monsoons.—The following are the travelling distances from the principal points in the Madras territory: From Madras *via* Trichinopoly 393 m., *via* Salem 332 m., *via* Bangalore 385 m.; from Trichinopoly 153 m.; from Bangalore 176 m.; from Calicut 156 m.; from Tellicherry (Cannanore) 130 m.

The N. are inhabited by three distinct races, who regard themselves as the aboriginal possessors of the soil, the Kotas, the Burgas, and the Thodas. Of these the Burgas are the most numerous class. They are an industrious race, and the cultivators of the soil. The Thodas are a well-developed muscular race, with handsome Roman features, and a fine clear brown complexion. The Kotas, forming about a tenth part of the whole, are a degraded race of low intellect. The soil of the N. is naturally productive, and is susceptible of the highest cultivation; especially in the lowlands, where the Burgas raise luxuriant crops, without more labour than is necessary just to scratch up the surface so as to cover the seed; neither tilling nor dressing is bestowed upon the land, yet the harvest is plentiful; and neither frost, nor snow, nor deluge, nor drought, are known to come unseasonably, to interfere with the regular operations of the husbandman. Wheat, barley, oats, small pulse, and potatoes, have been grown with abundant success in the neighbourhood of Utacamund; and despite the earnest assurances of the Burgas, that the sacred mountains would return no produce to any but the devout worshippers of the divine Ram, it has been discovered that the presiding genius is in truth unusually bountiful in repaying the toil of European cultivators.

NEILSTON, a parish and village of Renfrewshire, 5 m. S of Paisley. Pop. of p. 12,233; of v. 2,075, chiefly engaged in cotton-works.

NEIPPERG, a village of Württemberg, 3 m. N of Brackenheim. Pop. 450. It gives title to the counts of Neipperg.

NEIRA, or BANDA-NEIRA, one of the Banda islands, immediately N of Great Banda, and separated from Gonong-Api on the W by a narrow strait. It is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length, and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. where broadest. It is defended by two forts. The SW extremity is inhabited by Chinese and native fishermen. See BANDA ISLES.

NEISAPUR. See NISHAPUR.

NEISSE, an ancient principality of Silesia, long governed by the bishop of Breslau. Part of it lies in Austrian Silesia, and has now lost the name of Neisse, being incorporated into the circle of Troppau. The Prussian part is included in the gov. of Oppeln. Its area is 550 sq. m.

NEISSE, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. and 30 m. S of Oppeln, on the river Neisse, the capital of the above principality, and one of the chief fortresses of the Prussian states. It is a neat and clean town, containing a splendid mansion belonging to the bishop, a collegiate church, and seven other churches, a monastery and convent belonging to the Catholics, and a Lutheran church and school. Pop. in 1846, 16,225. The chief employments are brewing, weaving of woollen, linen, ribbons, and stockings, and yarn-spinning. In the neighbourhood are quarries of excellent stone. N. was taken by the Prussians under Frederick II. in 1741.—Also a river of Germany, which rises near Reichenberg, in Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau; enters Lusatia above Zittau; becomes navigable at Guben; and afterwards falls into the Oder, on the l. bank, after a course of 115 m., in which it is joined by a smaller stream called the Black Neisse.—Also rapid stream in Prussian Silesia, which rises on the Spieghtz-Schneeburg, in the Sudetic chain, near Mittelwalde, and falls into the Oder near Brieg, after a NE course of 98 m.

NEITHORP, a village in the p. of Banbury, Oxfordshire, a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Banbury. Pop. 4,180.

NEITRA. See NEUTRA.

NEIVA, a small river in the north of Portugal, in the prov. of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, which falls into the sea near the pretty town of Neiva.—Also a town and district of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca. The district, consisting mostly of a tract of territory entirely level, extends 80 leagues from N to S on either side of the river Magdalena. It is of a hot and unhealthy temp. The town is situated on the r. bank of the Magdalena, at the junction of a small stream of the same name, 120 m. NE of Popayan, and 107 m. SW of Santa-Fe.

NEIVA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Perm, which here originates in a lake about 30 m. NW of Yekaterinburg, and flows into the Tura, on the r. bank, after a sinuous course towards the E of about 250 m. Its principal affluents are the Rij and the Iribit.

NEIVA. See NEIBA.

NEIVE, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 4 m. NE of Alba, on a hill near the Tinella. Pop. 2,400.

NEJAPA, a village of Mexico, in the state and 90 m. E of Oaxaca.

NEJIN, or NIESHIX, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 36 m. SE of Chernigov, on the l. bank of the Oster, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 2' 45''$. It is a well-built town of some 17,000 inhabitants, and has a cathedral, a convent, an hospital, 17 churches, and a lyceum. It forms a kind of commercial entrepot between Leipzig and Dantzig on the one hand, and Moldavia, Wallachia, and the Crimea, on the other; and has 3 large an-

nual fairs. Its manufactures consist of silk stuffs, soap, leather, and liqueurs.

NEKHVOROCHTSCHA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 36 m. S of Pultava, on the r. bank of the Orel.

NEKKE, a village of Upper Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, 4 m. S of Manialut.

NEKOUBAN (LAKE), a lake of Canada, 24 m. NW of Quebec.

NEKRESE, a town of Georgia, in the prov. of Kacheti, 65 m. NE of Tiflis.

NELL (LOCH), a small lake in the p. of Kilmore and Kilbride, Argyleshire. It is about 2 m. long, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad.; and sends a brief stream to the head of the marine bay Loch-Feachan.

NELLAMANGALAM, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 15 m. NW of Bangalore.

NELLEKENSKEER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Nokere. Pop. 429.

NELLEMBUR, a town of Hindostan, in Malabar, 30 m. E of Calicut.

NELLENBURG, a district in Suabia, with the title of a landgrave, formerly belonging to Austria, but ceded to Würtemberg in 1806, and exchanged to Baden in 1810. Its area is 340 sq. m.—Its cap., of the same name, is a small town 15 m. NW of Constanz. Pop. 800.

NELLISERAM, a town of India, on the W coast of Canara, in the district of Chincal, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 16'$.

NELLORE, a district of Hindostan, in the Carnatic; bounded on the N by Guntur; on the E by the bay of Bengal; on the SW by N. Arcot; on the W and NW by Cuddapah. Area 12,000 sq. m., including Ongole, and a part of the Western Zemindaries. It is intersected by the Surnamuki, Kundli, Muldavi, Pennar, Munnasu, Chippelaiu, and several other rivers. Pop. in 1836, 846,572. The crops chiefly grown are dry grain, but there is a considerable extent of paddy cultivation. Firewood, saltpetre, betel-nut, tobacco, salt, and salted fish, are exported to Madras. The district has long been celebrated for its manufactures of cloth, and for its fine breed of cattle. The district of N. was acquired by treaty in 1801. The revenue is 1,860,853 r.—The cap., which gives name to the district, is situated on the S side of the Pennar, in N lat. $14^{\circ} 29'$, E long. $80^{\circ} 1'$, 100 m. N by W of Madras. It is surrounded by mud walls, and has an extent of 1,200 yds. from E to W, and of 600 yds. on the other sides.

NELSON, a province and city in the Middle island of New Zealand. The district now extends in that part of the island which lies to the N of the parallel of 42° S, including the settlements of Massacre bay, Blind bay, and Queen Charlotte sound. An extent of country was discovered in 1859, on the W coast, available for sheep-runs. Until 1st Nov. 1859 it comprised the territory now constituting the prov. of Marlborough. The surface generally, along the coast, is mountainous and heavily wooded. The gross amount of level land in this bay is estimated at 45,000 acres, of which at least 25,000 are fit for culture. Gold began to be discovered about 1857, in the Aorere and Parapara districts, on the W side of the lofty range which divides it from Blind bay, and diggings were established near Collingwood, a town grown up under their influences. At first, diggers worked each for himself, but in order to combine capital with labour, a company was formed at N. under a provisional lease from government in 1859. The estimated produce to Oct. 1859 was £150,000. Dr. Hochsitter, geologist attached to the Austrian Scientific Expedition, after a survey, estimated (1859) the extent of the gold fields at 30 Eng. sq. m., and value at £22,000,000. A

communication by post road with N. has been established over the mountain ridge, and the port of Seaford, 7 miles from Collingwood, furnishes communication by water. Transport for coal and lime, both accessible at the surface on the bank of the Motupipi, is furnished by that river which flows *there* into the sea. The abundance and excellence of the former mineral gave for a time the name of Coal bay to this region. Blind bay contains about 60,000 acres of land sufficiently level for agriculture; but not above one-half of this is of a quality adapted for that purpose. It is generally free from timber, but covered with fern; and in the swampy parts, forming a margin a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. deep on the S and E, near the sea, covered with flax. The latter description of land has proved to be the best land in the district, is easily drained and cleared, and bears very heavy crops. The Dun Mountain Copper Mine Co. was formed to work ore in the mountain of that name, in the eastern range separating from Massacre bay. It also yields chromate of iron in great abundance. Should it be found in lode and not in nests as hitherto, the ore may become as valuable as the chromate. For facilitating the transport of both, a railway to N. is projected. Besides N., the capital, and Collingwood, the other post towns are Richmond, Wakefield, Mateuka, and Waimea west. The prov. returns 5 members to the representative council of New Zealand, and is governed by a superintendent and a local council of 22 members.

The city of N. was, by Her Majesty's command, elevated to this rank in 1859, and is the metropolis of the prov. and seat of the bishop of that name. It is situated in S lat. $41^{\circ} 14'$, E long. $173^{\circ} 16'$, at the head of Blind bay, on a low plain surrounded by lofty fern-clad hills, looking across Tasman's gulf. The city, exclusive of handsome shops and taverns, a spacious post-office, odd fellows' ball, breweries, cloth and flax-dressing manufactories, &c., contains handsome government offices in course of erection. The Nelson college, on a beautiful site overlooking the city, is a handsome range of buildings, and the class of instruction given in it is high. The foundation of the Nelson Institute to contain all the appliances of a public literary institution, was laid 26th Aug. 1859, which promises to be an ornament to the city. The harbour has a narrow entrance, but water for vessels of 500 or 600 tons, excellent holding-ground and perfect shelter. The rise and fall of the tide is 12 ft. A government wharf which will enable vessels of large tonnage to discharge alongside, is in course of erection. The total pop. of the prov. in Sept. 1859 was 9,752, of which 2,800 were in the city of N.: the land fenced in about 55,000 acres: the live stock was 2,266 horses, 19,435 horned cattle, 398,141 sheep, and 9,450 goats and pigs in hands of Europeans. The agricultural produce consists of the cereals of temperate climates, the bulbs and products of the orchard and kitchen garden, flax, hops, &c. Wheat and apples are exported to Sydney and Melbourne; cattle, sheep, and horses to the adjoining provinces. The imports in 1859 amounted to £153,746; the exports to £77,058. There are places of worship for Episcopalian, Methodists, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and German Lutherans.

NELSON, a county of Western Australia, bounded on the N by the co. of Wellington, on the E by the co. of Wicklow and Goderich; on the S by the co. of Lanark, and on the W by that of Sussex. It is intersected from N to S by the Roe range. On the N it is watered by the head-streams of Preston river, and on the SW by those of Blackwood river.—Also a district of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland.—Also a parish in the same co. Pop. 183.

NELSON, an island of the Southern ocean, in the archipelago of New South Shetland, between King George and Robert islands, in S lat. $62^{\circ} 15'$, W long. $58^{\circ} 50'$.

NELSON, a central county of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 490 sq. m., bounded on the S. by James river, on the NW by Blue ridge, and drained by Rockfish and Tyne rivers. Pop. in 1840, 12,287; in 1850, 12,758. Its cap. is Livingston.—Also a central co. of the state of Kentucky, comprising an area of 460 sq. m., drained by Beich fork and Rolling fork of Salt river, and their branches. Pop. in 1840, 13,637; in 1850, 15,207. Its cap. is Bardstown.—Also a township of Cheshire co., in the state of New Hampshire, 44 m. SW of Concord, on an elevated ridge between Connecticut and Merrimac rivers. It has a hilly surface, and contains several ponds, the outlets of which flow into Ashuelot and Contoocook rivers. The soil is chiefly in pasture. Pop. in 1840, 835.—Also a township of Madison co., in the state of New York, 103 m. W by N of Albany. It has an elevated surface, and is drained by Chittenango and Chenango rivers. The soil consists chiefly of clay and calcareous loam. Pop. 2,100. It has a village containing about 225 inhabitants.—Also a township of Portage co., in the state of Ohio, 164 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 1,398. The soil is generally fertile.

NELSON, a river of British North America, which issues from the N extremity of Lake Winnipeg; passes through a series of lakes; and enters Hudson's bay, to the N of York, and after a total course of 300 m.—Also a district intersected by the river from which it takes its name.—Also a lake in the district of Nelson river, formed by an expansion of English or Churchill river. At its N extremity is a fort of the same name.

NELSON, a township of Upper Canada, in the Gore district, bounded on the SE by Lake Ontario. It contains fine land, watered by Twelve Mile creek and numerous small streams, and is generally well-cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 3,059.—Also a village on Dundas strait, in the township of the same name. Pop. about 50.

NELSON (CAPE), a headland of New Munster, or Middle island, New Zealand, on the W side of Port Hardy, D'Urville island.

NELSON, or MONTAGUE (CAPE), a headland of Australia Felix, to the W of Portland bay, in S lat. $38^{\circ} 24' 15''$, E long. $141^{\circ} 34' 15''$.

NELSON FACTORY, a village of Nelson township, Cheshire co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 28 m. SW of Concord, on Souhegan river.

NELSON'S FORT, a settlement on the W shore of Hudson's bay, at the mouth of the Nelson river, 250 m. SE of Churchill-fort, in N lat. $57^{\circ} 12'$.

NELSONVILLE, a village of York township, Athens co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 59 m. SE of Columbus, on the N side of Hockhocking river. Pop. in 1840, about 100.

NEMAON, or NOMAES, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 27 m. NE of Trancoso, and at an equal distance NNW of Pinel. Pop. 3,274. It has a fortress flanked with 15 towers.

NEMAWHAW, a river of the Missouri territory, U. S., which runs E, and, after a course of about 225 m., joins the Missouri, on the r. bank.

NEMBRO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the deleg. and 6 m. NE of Bergamo, district and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Aizano-Maggiore, on the r. bank of the Serio. Pop. 2,000. It has 2 churches and an hospital, and contains several iron-works, a silk spinning-mill, and several brick-works. Grinding-stones are extensively quarried in an adjacent mountain.

NEMDENGTE, or **TAMBATSI**, a river of Mand-

shuria, in the prov. of Helung-keang, which, after a course in a generally NW direction of 75 m., joins the Amur, on the r. bank, near Kitsibuk.

NEMEA, a village of Greece, in the Morea, in the gov. and 14 m. SW of Corinth, on the r. bank of the Coutzomari. It contains the remains of a temple of Jupiter, and several other antiquities.

NEMERKEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Tholenbeek. Pop. 351.

NEMETHI, or **NEMEE**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Honth, and 15 m. SSE of Schemnitz.

NEMETHI-SZATHMAR. See **SZATHMAR**.

NEMET-UJVAR. See **GUSSING**.

NEMI, a village of the Papal states, in the comarca and 18 m. SE of Rome, on the NE bank of a fine lake of the same name, and near the Appian way. Pop. 1,100. The lake occupies the crater of an extinct volcano, and has an alt. of 1,022 French ft. above sea-level. Its waters are affected by the tide. It is about 5 m. in circumf., and is surrounded by thick woods, formerly famous for the worship of Diana.

NEMIROV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 14 m. NW of Bratslav, and 90 m. ENE of Kamenetz, on the r. bank of the Ronda. Pop., chiefly Jews, 2,000. It contains 2 churches, a Greek and a Lutheran, and a college, and has manufactories of printed calicoes and linen. A treaty of peace was here concluded in 1737 between Russia, Austria, and Turkey.—Also a town of Poland, in the prov. of Bialystock, on the Bug, 23 m. SE of Drohitchin. Pop. in 1838, 3,876.

NEMISKAU, a lake in the SW part of Labrador, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 20'$, W long. $77^{\circ} 30'$. It discharges itself by Rupert river into James bay.

NEMMERSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and SW of Gumbinnen. Pop. 150.

NEMONAITZY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 48 m. WSW of Nowotroki, and 48 m. S of Kowno, on the r. bank of the Niemen.

NEMONIEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, on the Curische-Haff, NE of Labiau. Pop. 510.

NEMOURS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, and arrond. of Fontainebleau. The cant. comprises 16 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,882; in 1841, 10,129.—The town is 11 m. S of Fontainebleau, 21 m. S of Melun, and 54 m. SSE of Paris, on the Loing, which is here crossed by a fine stone-bridge, and surrounded by a canal of the same name. Pop. in 1841, 3,547. It is pleasantly situated in a picturesque valley, is enclosed by walls, and has four suburbs. It is generally well-built, and its streets are straight and spacious. The principal buildings are the parish-church, a large and handsome edifice, with a lofty spire, and the castle of the dukes of N., an ancient structure, flanked with towers and surrounded by a ditch. It has also an hospital, a college, and a public library, and several fine promenades. The industry of the place is considerable. It has numerous flour and tan-mills, extensive tanneries, manufactories of hats and of starch, a large marble-work, and numerous brick, tile, and lime-kilns. The trade consists chiefly in corn, flour, wine, cheese, timber, iron, &c. This town was formerly cap. of the French Gatinais, and had the title of a duchy. A castle, named Nemus, originally occupied the island in the Loing on which a portion of the town now stands. A priory was subsequently erected by Louis VII. on his return from Jerusalem. In 1170 N. was erected into a town. It passed through various fortunes until 1507, when it again became attached to the crown of France. In 1515 it was alienated by Francis I. in favour of, and retained by, the house of Savoy until 1666. The duchy

was conferred by Louis XIV. upon his brother, the duke of Orleans.

NEMPNET, or **NEMPNETT-THRUBWELL**, a parish of Somersetshire, 8 m. NE by E. of Axbridge, near the source of the Yeo. Area 1,180 acres. Pop. 289.

NEMROUD. See **NIMRUD**.

NEMTSCHITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 12 m. S of Olmütz, and 17 m. NW of Hradisch.

NEMZA. See **NYAMTZ**.

NEN, or **NENE**, a river of Northamptonshire, which crosses the co. from Daventry to Peterborough; and is navigable to Allerton-mills, about 6 m. above Peterborough. From Peterborough it runs across the upper part of Cambridgeshire; passes Wisbeach; and skirting the NW part of Norfolk, empties itself into the Cross-Keys-Wash.—The Nen outfall, for the discharge of the waters of the river N. into the sea, is a new tidal channel which commences about 6 m. below Wisbeach, and extends to Crabhole, a distance of 6½ m., from which point the river has shaped for itself a natural channel of 1½ m. long into the Eye, an inlet of the German ocean. The width of the river at the bottom varies from 140 to 200 ft.; the depth is about 24 ft. from the surface of the adjacent land. The spring-tides rise 22 ft. at the lower and 18 ft. at the upper end. By the formation of this artificial cut and works connected with it, upwards of 7,000 acres have been reclaimed.

NENAGH, a river of co. Tipperary. It rises in two head-streams among the W declivities of the Devil-Bit mountains, and runs about 12 m. NW, past the town of N., to Lough-Derg.

NENAGH, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Tipperary. Area 3,881 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,159; in 1851, 11,665.—The town of N., the cap. of the N. R. of co. Tipperary, stands near the N. river, 3½ m. SE of Youghal bay in Lough Derg, and 74½ m. SW of Dublin. The town has a comparatively airy, clean, and comfortable appearance. The castle—or as it is popularly called Nenagh Round—is a conspicuous feature of the town, and a fine monument of Norman military architecture. The jail is a new structure, and contains 192 cells, 20 day or work-rooms, 11 yards, and a chapel. Pop. 9,292.

NENKUR, a village of Sinde, 5 m. N of Schwan, about 4 m. W of the Indus.

NENNDORF (Gross), a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, and circle of Schaumburg, half, and 2 m. NNE of Rodenburg, and 17 m. WSW of Hanover. Pop. 574. It has an electoral castle, and extensive mineral baths. In the vicinity is another village named Klein-N., with 222 inhabitants.

NENNEETSUK NAZE, a headland on the coast of Greenland, in N lat. 60° 28', W long. 43° 04'.

NENNORTALIK, an island on the SW coast of Greenland, in N lat. 60° 08', W long. 45° 16'.

NENOKAZK, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Archangel, and district of Kholmogory. It has extensive salt-works.

NENOKOTSKOI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 41 m. W of Archangel, near the White sea.

NENSLING, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, 9 m. W of Greding, and 33 m. SE of Anspach. Pop. 800.

NENTERHAUSEN, a village of the duchy and NE of Nassau. Pop. 560.

NENTHORN, a parish of Berwickshire, 4 m. NW of Kelso. Area 5½ sq. m. Pop. in 1851, 441.

NEOCASTRON. See **NAVARINO**.

NEOCHORI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanjak and 110 m. NW of Gallipoli, and 15 m. NNE of Imdje.—Also a town of Albania,

in Epirus, NW of Paromythia.—Also a town of Greece, in Livadia, in the dep. and 15 m. W of Thebes.—Also a town in the dep. of Locri, on the channel of Talanda, NE of Bodonitza.—Also a town of the Morea, in the dep. of Achaea, on the gulf and SW of Patras.

NEOGORI, or **NEOCHORI**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanjak and 40 m. SE of Avlona, on the l. bank of the Vojutza or Poro, and 20 m. NW of Argiro-Castro.

NEOGRAD, **NOGRAD**, or **NOWGRAD**, a gespenschaft, administrative province, comitat, and town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube. The comitat is bounded on the N by the comitats of the Sohl; on the E by those of Gömör and Heves; on the S by the comitat of Pesth; and on the W by that of Honth; and comprises an area 66 m. in length from N to S, and 30 m. in medium breadth, with a superficies of 645 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 212,524, of whom the majority were Hungarians. It is intersected in the N and S by branches of the Carpathian mountains; the former distinguished by the name of Ostroski, and the latter by that of Cserhat. The central part is level, and produces corn, hemp, fruit, and wine. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Ipoly, and the Zagyva, an affluent of the Theiss. The rearing of pigs forms an important branch of local industry. The comitat is divided into 4 marches, and contains 11 towns, of which Losoncz is the chief, and 253 villages. The diets of the county assemble at Balassa-Gyarmath.—The town is 30 m. N of Buda. Pop. 1,353. It contains the ruins of an ancient fortress.

NEOLA, a state in the central part of Senegambia; bounded on the N by Bondu, and on the E by Dentella; on the S by the Gambia; and on the W by the Nerico, by which it is divided from Wulli. It is watered by several streams, of which Neolakoba is the principal, and is woody in the NE. The butter-tree is common, and elephants abound in the locality. Its capital is Badu.

NEOLA-KOBA, a river of Senegambia, in the N part of the kingdom of Neola, which flows WSW, and joins the Gambia.

NEOMAYE (SAINTE), a village of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sèvres, cant. and 5 m. SW of St. Maixent, and 11 m. E of Niort. Pop. 800.

NEOSHO, a river of the Indian territory, which has its source in the dividing ridge between the Arkansas and Kansas rivers; runs 240 m. SE and S through the Osage and Cherokee lands; and enters the Arkansas about 4 m. below Fort-Gibson.—Also a village of Newton co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. 175 m. NW of Jefferson city, on Spring creek, an affluent of Neosho river.

NEOTOI, an island of Tenasseriim, formed by the river of that name at its confluence with the Indian ocean, and to the S of Mergui island.

NEOTS (St.), a parish and market-town in Huntingdonshire, 8½ m. SSW of Huntingdon, and 56 m. NNW of London, on the E bank of the Ouse, over which there is here a handsome stone-bridge, and near the line of the Great Northern railway. Area of p. 4,750 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,752; in 1831, 2,617; in 1851, 3,157. The town is well-built, and consists of several streets.—Also a parish in Cornwall, 4½ m. NW by W of Liskeard, on the E bank of the Towey. Area 13,997 acres. Pop. in 1801, 906; in 1831, 1,424; in 1851, 1,628.

NEOUNDOH, a town of Burmah, 5 m. NE of Pagahm-nieu, and 105 m. SW of Ava, on the l. bank of the Irawaddi. It is a flourishing place, and contains numerous religious edifices. It has a manufacture of lacquer.

NEOUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the

Creuse, cant. and 5 m. SE of Aubusson. Pop. 1,160.

NEPAUL, or NEPAL, a territory in the N of Hindostan, between the parallels of $26^{\circ} 30'$ and $30^{\circ} 50'$ N., and the meridians of 80° and 88° E., one of the largest and most compact independent sovereignties of India, though greatly curtailed in extent by the peace of 1815. On the N it is separated from Tibet by the Himalayas; on the E it is separated from Bhutan by the river Mitchi, and the territory recently belonging to the rajah of Sikkim; on the S by the British territories of Delhi, Oude, Bahar, and Bengal, with the exception of about 60 m. belonging to the nabob of Oude; and on the W by the Cali river and Kumaon, separating it from the Punjab. Its extreme length may be estimated at 466 m.; its average breadth at 115 m. Its area has been roughly estimated at 53,000 sq. m.; and its pop. at 2,000,000. The lowest belt of the Nepaulese dominions is part of the great plain of Hindostan; in a few spots the British districts reach to the base of the Himalayas, but in most parts the Gorkha possessions stretch about 20 m. into the plains. Bounding this low country on the N. is a region nearly of the same width, consisting of small hills, which rise gradually towards the N., and are watered by numerous streams springing from the southern faces of the first lofty mountains to which these hills imperceptibly unite. The lower portion of these hills, and some of the adjacent plains, are the chief site of the saul-forests. In several places these low hills are separated by fine *doons*, or what in Scotland would be called *straths*. Many of these are well-cultivated. On arriving at what may be called the mountains, the inhabited valleys are generally very narrow, and from 3,000 to 6,000 ft. of perpendicular height above the plains of Bengal. Some of these valleys produce enormous rattans and bamboos; others, pine-apples and sugar-canies; others, only oats and barley.

Climate and productions.] In temperature N is, from its great elevation, cool and healthy; yet the orange here ripens in winter, and is nowhere finer. The northernmost part of the N. Valley scarcely lies in a higher parallel of N lat. than $27^{\circ} 3'$; yet it enjoys, in some respects, the climate of the S of Europe. Its height above the sea appears to be above 4,000 ft.: the mean temp., from the 17th to the 25th of March, was 67° . The seasons here are pretty much the same as in Upper Hindostan. The rains commence rather earlier, and set in from the SE quarter; are usually very copious, and break up about the middle of October. In a few hours the inhabitants, by ascending the mountains, can pass a variety of temperatures; and in three or four days' journey, by moving from Noakote to Kheroo, or Ramika, may exchange the heat of Bengal for the cold of Russia.—Cardamom and ginger are valuable productions; but transplanted rice forms one-half of the whole cultivation in this quarter. Considerable flocks of sheep are fed by the Gurung and Limbu tribes; horses are imported from Tibet. The frigid regions are the abode of two of the finest birds that are known;—the *maral*, or *Meleagris satyrus*,—and the *damphiya*, or *Phasianus Impeyanus*. The mountains contain iron, lead, and copper: gold is occasionally found in the channels of the rivers. The copper-mines are quite superficial; each mine belongs to certain families, but the rajah shares with them in the produce. The valley of N. Proper is the largest in the Gorkha dominions; yet in this elevated plain there is not naturally a single stone of any considerable size; the whole seems to consist of alluvial matter covered with soil. This valley is nearly of an oval figure: its greatest length from N to S is 12 m., by 9 m. its greatest breadth; the cir-

cumf. of the whole being under 50 m. To the S it is bounded by very stupendous mountains; but to the E and W the enclosing hills are less lofty. Sheopuri, which constitutes its principal barrier to the N., is the highest of the mountains that encircle it, whence issue the Bhagmati and Vishunmatti rivers, which, with many other streams, traverse the valley of N., the bottom of which, besides being very uneven, is intersected with deep ravines, and speckled with little hills. Seen from Mount Chandragiri, the valley of N. appears thickly settled with villages, among fields fertilized by numerous streams; but the part of the view which most powerfully attracts the attention, is the adjacent enormous mountains of Sheopuri and Jibgibia, with the gigantic Himalaya ridge, covered with everlasting snow, in the back ground. The whole lands of the two villages of N. have been long partitioned into fields, each of which in ordinary seasons is calculated to produce 234 bushels of rice. The hoe is the grand instrument of cultivation; but the inhabitants have numerous water-mills for grinding corn. Throughout N. proper, the Newar tribes alone cultivate the ground, and exercise the useful arts. The sovereign is regarded as the original absolute proprietor of all lands. Even the first subject of the state has, generally speaking, but a temporary and precarious interest in the lands which he holds; being liable, at every pungamni or grand council to be deprived of them altogether; to have them commuted for a pecuniary stipend, or exchanged for others. This council consists of the principal ministers of government, and of such other persons as the sovereign thinks fit to invite to it. The lands of the state are divided into 1. crown lands; 2. Birta, or Bimooter lands; 3. Kohrya or Bari lands, or such as are destitute of streams; and 4. Kaith, or plantation-lands of the first quality. The beegah is used in mensuration by the Purbutties only: by which appellation the occupiers of the hilly regions surrounding the valley of N. are distinguished from the Newars or proper inhabitants of the latter. Many kaiths yield three harvests; one of rice, one of wheat, pulse, &c., and sometimes one or two of an excellent vegetable, called tori. There are grounds that yield two crops of rice successively; one fine and the other coarse; beside affording in the same year a wheat crop. In some ancient Hindu books N. is called Deccani Tapu or 'the Southern isle' in reference to its situation with respect to the Himalaya mountains, and the contiguous northern regions; the valley of N. being there described as an immense lake, which, in the progress of ages, had retired within the banks of the Bhagmati. The ridge of the snowy Alps, although it here appears to wind considerably, has few interruptions, and in most places is altogether insuperable. Several rivers that rise in Tibet pass through among its peaks, but amidst such enormous precipices, and through such narrow chasms, that their openings are in general quite impracticable. The widest break gives passage to the Arun, the chief branch of the Cosi.

Population.] The northern valleys of N. are inhabited by Tartar or Chinese tribes. The prevailing religion is the Hindu; but many of the inhabitants are supposed to be descendants of Tartars, and are reckoned impure. The tribe called Newars admit of polyandry, or rather the women are at liberty to divorce their husbands, and take others as often as they choose. The Brahmins of N. are numerous, and deeply skilled in Sanscrit lore. One of their libraries is said to contain 15,000 vols. in that language. There are five vernacular languages, but Hindostani is pretty generally understood in N. Hindus of pure birth are not numerous. Be-

fore the Gorkha predominance, the military force among the petty chiefs of N. was always large, but undisciplined; it is now much improved. As soldiers the Gorkhas are altogether unrivalled in Hindostan; to them danger is quite unknown; they fight hand to hand with courage amounting to heroism; and have, in their irregular regiments, become the most valuable part of our Indian army. They are small in size; seldom much exceeding 5 ft. in height; but are as hardy and enduring in frame, as they are indomitable in spirit. For the Sepoys they entertain great contempt; refuse to be incorporated in regiments with them; and speak of them as 'fowls.' Of these brave and hardy little mountaineers we have already some five or six irregular regiments in our service; and on the breaking up and disbandment of a disorderly regular regiment, one of these irregular levies was recently converted into a regiment of the line. In all our late campaigns the Gorkhas distinguished themselves greatly; when the unhappy Shah Sujah was placed on the throne of Cabul, he chose these gallant fellows for his body-guard, and in Jellalabad a regiment of them had the honour of being imprisoned with Sir Robert Sale. "As soldiers they have, indeed, only one defect: it is inability to bear extreme heat."

Trade and Commerce.] The commerce of N. is not so extensive as it might be under better regulations. This is partly to be attributed to the ignorance and jealousy of the administration; but also in a great degree to the monopolies certain *Ulats* or mercantile Gossains, and a few other merchants, have long been in possession of. If it were not for these obstacles an extensive traffic might be carried on between Tibet and the British territories, through this country. N. exports to British India, elephants, elephants' teeth, rice, timber, hides, ginger, terra-japonica, turmeric, wax, honey, pure resin of the pine, walnuts, oranges, long-pepper, bark of the root of bastard cinnamon, dried leaves of ditto, large cardamoms, dammer lamp oil, and cotton of the simul-tree. These articles are the produce of the Morung and other parts of the Turianzi, and of N.: besides these, a great variety of articles produced in Tibet are sent through N. There are small quantities of salt and saltpetre made in the eastern part of the N. valley; but the former is not so much esteemed by the natives as that of Tibet.—The following articles are exported from the British dominions to N., either for the consumption of that country, or for the Tibet market; viz. Bengal cloths, muslins and silks of various sorts, raw silk, gold and silver laces, carpets, English cutlery, saffron, spices, sandal-wood, quicksilver, cotton, tin, zinc, lead, soap, camphor, chillies, tobacco, and coral.

Manufactures.] The Newars of N. fabricate only cloths of a very coarse kind. The cotton employed is the produce either of Niakot, or of the Muddaize; by which latter name they commonly distinguish the Company's territories. They work very well in iron, copper, and brass, and are particularly ingenious in carpentry: though they never use a saw, dividing their wood, of whatever size, with the chisel and mallet. They export some of their brazen utensils to the southward. They have attempted without success, to manufacture some fire arms; but their swords and daggers are tolerably good. They gild extremely well, and construct bells of so large a size as five feet diameter. From rice, and other grain, they distil spirits, and also prepare a fermented liquor from wheat, &c. *unna*, rice, which they name *phun*; it is made in the manner of our malt liquors, which it resembles. The currency of N. consists chiefly in silver pieces of eight annas (14d.) called *seicas*, and they have a coin so low as the 280th part of a *seica*. A considerable trade subsists

between the N. territories and the district of Purneah in Bengal.—Katmandu the capital is but a small town. The other principal towns are Lalita-Patan, Bhatgong, Noyacote, Chinachin, Calesi, and Hatiya.

History.] The ancient history of N. is very obscure. Ranjit Mull, the last prince of Newar blood who reigned here, formed an alliance with Prithi Narahal, the rajah of Gorkha, which ended in the total subjugation of N. by this ally in 1768. In 1769 the Gorkha dynasty first came into collision with the British, who penetrated as far as Sederoly, but did not prosecute the enterprise. In 1792 the emperor of China despatched an army of 70,000 men against the Nepalese, to revenge certain indignities which they had offered to the Tibet Lama, and extorted a nominal submission from them. In 1814, a large body of Gorkhas attacked two British stations in Gorkha and Saran, whereupon Sir David Ochterlony marched against the redoubtable Amir Singh, and compelled him to accept of a treaty of peace, by which he renounced all the country lying W. of the Cail. At this latter period the Gorkha conquests had brought their frontier up to those of our ally, the Nawab Vizier, and to the protected Sikh states. On this approximation disputes arose as to boundaries: these were from time to time accommodated, but in such a manner as to encourage the Gorkhas and to leave on the British government the impression that they aimed at still larger territorial aggressions. Gradually the Nepalese laid claim to Bihurel and Sheoraj; this claim was, however, referred to arbitration, but when the evidence before the arbitrators was going strongly against them, the Nepalese commissioners withdrew from the reference, and shortly afterwards their sovereign seized on the disputed territory. By the treaty of 1815, not only was the disputed territory given up, but large adjacent districts were ceded to the British government, and security taken for the protection of our allies. In addition, the rajah of N. agreed not to take any British, European, or American subject into his service without the permission of the British government, and to receive a resident at the court of Katmandu. It is by the terms of this treaty that our relations with N. are still regulated. It leaves, with the single exception just mentioned, freedom of political action to N. That state is neither subsidiary to nor dependent on the government of India; it is unrestricted in its external alliances, and unfettered in its internal administration; it owes us no fealty, pays us no tribute, receives from us no contingent, and is at liberty to form what friendships it pleases. This situation N. has since 1815 remained, at peace with the Indian government. The Nepalese appear still to recognise some kind of connexion with China, as every fifth year a complementary mission is sent from Katmandu to Pekin.

NEPEAN, a river of New South Wales, which flows NW. between the cos. of Camden and Cumberland; and, joining the Warra-Gamba, forms with it the HAWKESBURY: which see.—Also a township of Upper Canada, in the Dalhousie district, skirted on the N by the Ottawa river. Pop. in 1842, 7,294.

NEPEAN-BAY, a large bay on the coast of Kangaroo island, in S. Australia, 70 m. SW of Adelaide.

NEPEAN-ISLAND, a small island in the South Pacific, about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. distant from Norfolk island. It is uninhabited, but was formerly used as a place of transportation for the violently refractory convicts from Norfolk island. Here they were employed in boiling salt, and only occasionally visited by boats. Although the distance is so small between this and Norfolk island, the communication is rendered difficult by the mountainous sea which runs between the two islands.

NEPEAN (POINT), a rocky projection on the coast of S. Australia, the E point of entrance into Port-Philip, in E long. $144^{\circ} 38'$; S lat. $35^{\circ} 18'$; 40 m. SSW of Melbourne.—Also a large steep bluff on the S coast of Admiralty island, in N lat. $57^{\circ} 10'$.

NEPEAN-SOUND, a bay on the W coast of N. America, in N lat. $53^{\circ} 32'$; W long. $127^{\circ} 30'$.

NEPHIN, a mountain of co. Mayo, 54 m. S by W of Crossmolina, on the W side of Lough Conn. Alt. 2,646 ft. above sea-level.

NEPHINBEG, a mountain of co. Mayo, 9 m. N by W of Newport. Alt. above sea-level, 2,065 ft.

NEPHTENOI, an island in the E part of the Caspian, at the entrance of the gulf of Balkan. It is 20 m. in length from NNW to SSE, and about 10 m. in breadth.

NEPI, a small but fortified town of the States of the Church, in the deleg. of Viterbo, 22 m. NNW of

Rome, remarkable for a fine modern aqueduct, and some Roman ruins. Its walls are high and grand, but mouldering to decay. It is the see of a bishop, whose diocese is united to that of Sutri. Pop. 1,800.

NEPIKAR, a township in Wrotham p., in Kent. Pop. in 1811, 528; in 1841, 600.

NEPIUNGUL. See NIPISSING.

NEPISS (LAKE), a lake of Canada, on the borders of Maine, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 40'$, at the foot of the Alleghany range.

NEPO, an island of Russia, in the gulf of Oneg, on the coast of the gov. of Archangel.

NEPOMUK, a small town of Bohemia, 55 m. SW of Prague. Pop. 1,480. In the neighbourhood are several iron-works. This town was the native place of John Nepomuk, the tutelar saint of Bohemia, who lived in the 14th cent., and was canonized by Benedict XIII.

NEPONSET, a river of Massachusetts, U. S., which flows into Boston harbour. It is navigable for vessels of 150 tons, 4 m. to Milton.—Also a village situated on both sides of the above river, in Norfolk co., 5 m. S of Boston. Pop. 800.

NEPTUNE-ISLES, a cluster of low rocky islands on the S coast of Australia, at the entrance into Spencer's gulf, 45 m. NW of Kangaroo island. The southernmost is in S lat. $35^{\circ} 22' 15''$, E long. of Swan river $20^{\circ} 22' 15''$.

NEQUONQUIQUA, a river of New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John in N lat. $46^{\circ} 6'$.

NER, a river of Poland, which joins the Wartha at Chelmno, after a NW course of 60 m.

NERA, or NAR, a considerable river of Italy, in the Papal states, which rises in the Marca-d'Ancone or Monte-Sibilla, and falls into the Tiber, on the left bank, opposite Otta, after a course of 60 miles.

NERAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, on the river Baise, 15 m. WSW of Agen. It is divided into Great and Little N.; is well-built; and contains 3,600 inhabitants. It has manufacturers of cotton-stuffs, caps, corks, and leather; also of starch, of which the quantity annually made here exceeds 400 tons.

NERBUDDA, NURBUDDAH, or NARMADA, a celebrated river of Hindostan, which has its source in the district of Omercuntoc, in Gundwana, in about N lat. $22^{\circ} 55'$, E long. $82^{\circ} 15'$, in the same mountain on which two other large rivers, one running to the E, the Sone, and the other to the S, the Mahanaddi, have their sources. After passing through Gundwana, it continues its course in a W direction through the provs. of Khandeish and Malwah; at Hassingabad it is 900 yds. wide, and from 5 to 6 ft. deep; at Mundley sir its breadth is suddenly contracted from 1,200 to 200 yds.; at about 10 m. above Tullukwara it enters the low lands of Gujerat; passing the city of Baroach, it falls into the gulf of Cambay, 28 m. W of Baroach, and after a course of 650 m. It is navigable by boats for a considerable distance; but the navigation is considerably impeded by rocks, shallows, and cataracts. Its waters are said to have a peculiar quality in bleaching cloths. This river in former times was the boundary between Hindostan proper and the Dekkan or Southern peninsula. It is sometimes called the Reva. Its principal affluents are the Praun and the Orsong on the r.; and the Tawah and Odi on the l.

NERCHAW, a town of Saxony, 17 m. E of Leipzig, on the r. bank of the Muhlde. Pop. 721.

NERE', a village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 6 m. SE of Aunay. Pop. 1,100.

NERECHTA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 26 m. SW of Kostroma, on the river Nerechta, which

falls into the Wolga. It has some trade in yarn and linen. Pop. 1,200.

NERESHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, on the river Egge, at the foot of the hill of Ulrichsberg, 6 m. SSW of Nordlingen. Pop. 1,000.

NERESI, the chief town of the island of Brazza, on the coast of Austrian Dalmatia, 14 m. S of Spalato.

NERETO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra, 36 E. NNE of Aquila.

NERETO, or NARENTA, a town of Bosnia, in the Herzegovina, 45 m. N of Mostar, on an affluent of the Narenta, consisting of from 500 to 600 cottages, scattered over a number of small hills.

NERIAD, a town of Hindostan, in Gujarat, 30 m. NNE of Cambay.

NERIKE, or NERICIE, an ancient central prov. of Sweden, surrounded by Westmannland, Wärmland, E. and W. Gothland, and Sudermannland, now forming the S part of the government of Örebro.

NERINJAPETTAH, a town of India, in the district of Coimbatur, on the W bank of the Cavery, in N lat. $11^{\circ} 35'$.

NERIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Allier, 4 m. SE of Montlucon. Pop. 1,432. Its mineral springs, of a temp. varying from 16° to 42° Réaumur, are in great repute.

NERJA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. E of Malaga, on a small stream of the same name. Pop. 5,000.

NERL, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Vladimir, rising in two head-streams which unite near Mislaol; flowing E and SE; and joining the Kliasma, on the l. bank, 9 m. below Vladimir, after a course of 150 m.—Also a river of the same gov., which, flowing out of Lake Plestchev, runs NE to the Volga, which it joins on the r. bank, 12 m. SW of Koliazin, after a course of 60 m.

NERNALLAH, a district and town of Hindostan, in the W part of the prov. of Berar. The town is 32 m. W of Ellichpur, near the Bara.

NERNIER, a village of Sardinia, in the division of Savoy, 3 m. N of Douvaine, on the lake of Geneva.

NERO, or NERA, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Jaroslav, which receives the Gdá and the Sara, and discharges itself by the Kolorost, an affluent of the Volga.

NERONDE, a town of France, in the dep. of La Loire, 30 m. W of Lyon, and 18 m. SSE of Roanne. Pop. 1,000.

NERONDES, a town of France, in the dep. of Cher, 21 m. ESE of Bourges. Pop. 1,420.

NEROUSA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Orel, falling into the Desna, on the l. bank, opposite Troubchevsk, after a W course of 90 m.

NERPIO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. SSW of Chinchilla, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Segura. Pop. 3,200.

NERSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of the Charente, 4 m. W of Angouleme, on the Boherne. Pop. 1,100.

NERTCHINSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, on the Chinese frontier, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 55' 34''$, E long. $116^{\circ} 32' 21''$, on the l. bank of the Shilka, an affluent of the Nertscha. In 1658 it was merely a palisadoed fort; but in 1781 was raised to the rank of town. Cochrane describes it as "vilely built, widely scattered, badly situated, and worse inhabited." Since the caravans destined for the trade with China, instead of passing through this town, have gone by way of Selinginsk, the importance of this place is much decayed; but a few merchants still carry on a fur trade, particularly in sables. It contains about 200 houses, and 1,000 inhabitants including the military. The neighbouring mountains afford excellent pasturage; but the district is

chiefly distinguished by the mines of lead and silver which are worked for the Crown by exiles banished into this remote part of the empire. These mines yield, in common years, 40,000 pounds of lead, from which 250 pounds of pure silver are extracted. Of these, 25,000 are sent to the mines of Kolyvan, 10,000 to the depot of artillery, and the rest is sold to private individuals.

NERTSHA, a river of Asiatic Russia, which flows S, and joins the Chilka, on the l. bank, near Nertchinsk.

NERTSHINKOI - ZAVOD, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, 130 m. ESE of Nertchinsk, near the l. bank of the Argun. Pop. 1,800.

NERVI, a town of the Sardinian states, in the Genoese territory, on the coast, 6 m. ESE of Genoa. It is well built, and has some manufactures of silk and woollen. Pop. 4,089.

NERVIANO, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Olona, 12 m. NW of Milan. Pop. 2,500.

NERVIEUX, a town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, 12 m. N of Montrhison. Pop. 1,000.

NERVION, a river of Spain, which rises in the prov. of Vitoria, near Orduna, and entering Bilbao, joins the Durango, on the l. bank, 3 m. above Bilbao, the united stream forming the Ansia.

NERWINDE. See NEERWINDEN.

NESA, a town of Kharasm or Independent Tartary, near the frontier of the Persian prov. of Khorassan, 110 m. NNE of Meshid. It was taken and nearly destroyed by Jenghis Khan, in 1221, after a siege of 15 days.

NESBIN. See NEZIBIN.

NESBIT (Point), a cape on the W coast of the Duke of York's island, in Duke of Clarence strait, in N lat. 56° 15'.

NESCOPECK, a township of Luzerne co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 98 m. NE of Harrisburg, on the l. bank of the Susquehannah, which is here crossed by a timber bridge, 1,256 ft. in length.—Also a river of Luzerne co., which falls into the Susquehannah at the above town, after a W and NW course of 30 m.

NESHAMINY, a river of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, U. S., which runs SE into the Delaware, 5 or 6 m. below Bristol.

NESHANOCK, a township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 2,068.

NESKALONKA, a river of the state of Missouri, U. S., which falls into the Arkansas.

NESLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, on the small river Ingou, 10 m. S of Péronne, and 25 m. E of Amiens. Pop. 1,756.

NESMY, a village of France, in the dep. of La Vendée, cant. and 6 m. S of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 1,000.

NESS (LOCH), a beautiful and well-known lake in the NE division of Inverness-shire. It is the longest, the largest, and, with the slender exception of Loch-Dochfour, the most northerly of the chain of fresh-water lakes which occupy the Glenmorenan-Albin, and carry along the navigation of the Caledonian canal. It extends with singular straightness, from SW to NE; and, at its extremities, is distant respectively 28 m. from Fort-William, and 6 m. from Inverness. Its length is 23 m. and 56 chains; its breadth, from 2 m. at the NE end, averages about 5 fms.; then suddenly expands to upwards of 1½ m.; and thence to the SW extremity averages about 1 m., and is remarkably uniform. The rivers Oich and Tarff enter it within brief space of each other, at its upper end; the streams Foyers and Farikaig, besides some rills, enter upon its r. bank; and the Moriston and the Coiltie enter upon its l. Loch-Dochfour, somewhat less than a ½ m. in breadth, and 1½ m. in length, is in a sense a conti-

nuation to the NE of Loch-Ness, and communicates with it by a narrow channel of about ½ m. in length. The depth of Loch-N. in the middle is from 106 to 130 fath. and, within 250 or 300 ft. of the shore, is often from 40 to 50 fath. Its waters, in consequence, never freeze; and, even after escaping from it, they reach the sea, in the short run of the river Ness, before they can be cooled to the congealing point. The mountain-ranges which flank the great glen come direct down upon the lake, and even plunge their bases within the margin of its waters, forming two long lines of stupendous rampart, straight, lofty, and acclivitous; and rendering the prolonged and very narrow range along the lake like the restricted view seen through a fixed telescope. The two ranges are generally nearly equal to each other in elevation, and have an average alt. above sea-level of between 1,200 and 1,500 ft.; but about the middle of the left-hand range rises the stupendous huge-based Mealfourvounie, sending up a dome-shaped summit to the height of upwards of 3,000 ft.—On the 1st of November, 1755, at the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon, this loch was suddenly upheaved, rolled itself with amazing impetuosity in a billowy volume toward its head, and there discharged a wave 200 yds. up the river Oich, at a level 5 ft. above the margin of the stream. After experiencing a continued ebb and flow for about an hour, it amassed a huge ridge of billow, tossed it 30 ft. up its NW bank, and then subsided into its ordinary repose.—The river which conveys the superfluous waters of the loch to the Moray frith has a NE direction, and its length of course about 8 m. Its channel is gravelly, and on the average about 180 ft. wide, with a mean depth in summer of about 3 ft., and in winter of 6 or 7 ft. A brief way before entering the frith, it is sheeted on both banks, but particularly on the r., by the town of Inverness; and immediately below the town it expands into a harbour, and offers accommodation to the steamers and sailing craft which ply from the capital of the Highlands.

NESS (GREAT), a parish of Salop, 7½ m. NW of Shrewsbury. Area 5,279 acres. Pop. 613.

NESSA, or NESSERLAND, a small island of Hanover, in the large maritime inlet called the Dollart, in N lat. 53° 10', to the S of Emden. It is the remaining part of a district long since overflowed by the sea.

NESSA, or NESSE, a small river of Prussian Saxony, which flows through the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and the principality of Eisenach, and falls into the Werra, 5 m. NW of Eisenach.

NESELROD, a village of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, in the duchy of Berg, 3 m. S of Solingen.

NESELWANG, a town of Bavaria, on the Wurtach, 11 m. SE of Kempten. Pop. 1,200.

NESTALAS, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrénées, cant. and 4 m. S of Argeles. Pop. 500.

NESTAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. NNE of Palencia.

NESTARES-DE-CAMEROS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SSW of Logrono, on the Iregua. Pop. 210.

NESTAVISHKI, a village of Russia, in the gov. and 45 m. ENE of Wilna, on the r. bank of the Vilia.

NESTE, or NESTES, a river of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrénées, formed by the union of the Neste-d'Aure and the Neste-de-Loarion, at Arrean. It runs N, and then E; and flows into the Garonne, on the l. bank, near Mazeres.

NESTIER, a canton and village of France, in the

dep. of Hautes-Pyrénées, near the r. bank of the Neste, 24 m. SE of Tarbes. Pop. 500.

NESTING, a parish nearly in the middle of the eastern district of Shetland, comprehending the ancient parishes of Nesting, Lunnesting, and Whalsay, and a district of detached islands. Nesting and Lunnesting extend along the E coast of Mainland from Gletness to Lunnamness; and measure, in extreme length, 18 m.; in extreme breadth 4 m. Whalsay consists principally of the island of that name, lying nearly 3 m. E of the nearest part of Lunnesting. The detached district of islands consists chiefly of Fair-Isle, Tofta, and the Out-Skerries. Pop. in 1801, 1,941; in 1831, 2,103; in 1851, 2,420. The pop. are widely dispersed, seldom more than 70 or 100 persons being assembled in one group of farms, or one 'town.' They are almost all both farmers and fishermen, and often exercise other mechanical professions. The average rent of farms is £5, and the highest £13.

NESTON (GREAT), a parish and market-town in Cheshire, 10 m. NW of Chester, on the E bank of the Dee. The p. comprises the townships of Lids-ham, Leighton, Ness, Great N., Little N., Raby, Thornton-Mayow, and Willaston. The town is well-built, and pleasantly situated on the SW side of a peninsula formed by the estuaries of the Dee and the Mersey. It owes its chief consequence to summer-visitors. Area 15,293 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,939; in 1831, 3,518; in 1851, 3,578, of whom 1,524 were in the town.

NESTVED, a port of Denmark, in the stift and island of Seeland, amt and 15 m. NW of Prestoe, and 51 m. SW of Copenhagen, on the l. bank of the Stor-el-Snus river. Pop. 2,300. It has 2 churches and 2 hospitals, and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics and printed calicoes. Its trade consists chiefly in corn. The number of vessels which arrived at the port in 1849 was 265 = 6610 lasts.

NESVY. See NIESZWITSCH.

NESZMIL, or NESZMELY, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 24 m. E of Komorn, on the r. bank of the Danube. Pop. 1,210. It affords good wine.

NETCHETCHE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. E of Grodno, district and 17 m. SSW of Lida.

NETELZEEP, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Bequevort. Pop. 211.

NETHAN, a river in Lanarkshire, rising in the hills which separate the parishes of Lesmahagow in Lanarkshire, and Muirkirk in Ayrshire, and, running NE through Lesmahagow parish, where it is joined by the Logan and other streams, and falls into the Clyde a little below Craignethan-castle.

NETHE, or NEETHE, a river of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, formed by the confluence of the Grande and Petite Nethe, which unite at Lier. The Grande N. has its source in the prov. of Limburg, and cant. of Peer, near Hechtal, and flows thence into the prov. of Antwerp. It has a total course, in a generally W direction, of about 51 m., 15 of which are navigable. The Petite N. has its source in the S part of the prov. of North Brabant, near the ancient abbey of Postel, and enters immediately into the prov. of Antwerp, where it has a course in a WSW direction of about 36 m., 15 of which are navigable. The united streams direct their course WSW, and after running for about 9 m. join the Dyle at Rumpst and 3 m. NW of Malines. The above-named rivers give their name to the dep. of the Deux-Nethes now comprised in the prov. of Antwerp.

NETHEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Ni-

velles, watered by the Dyle. Pop. of dep. 1,214; of com. 570.

NETHER-AVON, or NETHERHAVEN, a parish in Wiltshire $5\frac{1}{4}$ m. N by W of Amesbury, on the river Avon. Area 5,160 acres. Pop. in 1851, 551.

NETHERBURY, a parish in Dorsetshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Beaminster, on the river Brit, comprising the tythings of Aish, Bowood, Melplash, and N. Area 6,225 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,942; in 1851, 2,066.

NETHERBY, a township in Arthuret parish, Cumberland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Longtown, on the E bank of the Eske. Pop. in 1831, 326; in 1851, 358.

NETHEREX, a parish in Devonshire, 5 m. N by E of Exeter. Area 450 acres. Pop. in 1851, 103.

NETHERLAND (ISLAND), or NEDERLANDSCH EILAND, an island of the Pacific, to the NW of the Ellice Islands and the N point of which is in S lat. $7^{\circ} 10'$ and E long. $177^{\circ} 33'$. It is about 9 m. in length, low and surrounded by coral reefs. On the W side is a bay enclosed by reefs and terminating in lagunes. The general aspect of the island is extremely pleasing, and it appears to abound in coco-palms and other trees. The inhabitants are copper-coloured, tall, robust, and well-made. Their only clothing is a cincture consisting either of large leaves, or of cloth made of cocoa-nut fibre. Their language bears considerable resemblance to that of the inhabitants of Noukhiva. This island was discovered in 1825, by the Dutch navigator Eeg.

NETHERLANDS, a district of Europe comprising the Lowlands, or NW declivity of the great basin formed by the forest of Ardennes, the Vosges, the Hunsdruck, the Siebengebirge, the Spessart, Odenwald and Hartz, in the valley of which the Rhine flows down through the Netherlands. The southern portion of these Low Countries belonged, in Caesar's time, to *Gallia Belgica*. The northern portion, situated between the Meuse, the Ural, and the Rhine, was called the Island of the Batavians; and, with Friesland, formed part of Germany. The part of the N. N of the Rhine, was inhabited by the Frisians, who were, as well as the Batavians, a German nation. In the 5th cent. the Batavians, and in the 6th the Belgians, were reduced to submission by the Franks; but the Frisians were not subdued until the 7th cent. By the peace of Verdun, in 843, Batavia and Friesland were annexed to the new kingdom of Germany, and administered by governors who eventually became independent. In the 11th cent., the country was divided into duchies, counties and imperial cities: Brabant or Lower Lorraine, and afterwards Luxemburg, Limburg and Guelders, were governed by dukes; Flanders, Holland, Zeeland, Hainault, Artois, Namur and Zutphen, by counts; Friesland Proper remained a free lordship; Utrecht became a bishopric, the secular authority of which bishop extended over Groningen and Overijssel. Of all these rulers, the counts of Flanders were the most powerful; and, after their possessions had passed, in 1383, to the more powerful house of Burgundy, the latter, partly by marriages, partly by force or cession, obtained possession of the largest part of the Low Countries. The last duke of Burgundy, Charles the Bold, fell, in 1477, in battle with the Swiss; his daughter Mary, by her marriage with the emperor Maximilian, brought the N. to Austria; and Charles V., grandson of Maximilian, born in the Netherlands, in 1548 united the seventeen provinces with Spain, by 'the pragmatic sanction,' as for ever inseparable from it, according to the rule of primogeniture. From 1512, they formed, under the name of 'the Circle of Burgundy,' an appendage to the German empire. East Friesland continued, under its own princes, attached to the circle of Westphalia. The further

history of the N. is fully traced in the articles **BELGIUM** and **HOLLAND**.

NETHER-STAVELY, a township in Kirkby-Kendal p., Westmoreland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. of Kirkby-Kendal, on the Kent. Pop. in 1851, 299.

NETHERTON, a township in Sephton p., in Lancashire, 6 m. N by E of Liverpool. Pop. in 1851, 258.—Also a township in Crosthorne parish, Worcestershire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Dudley. Pop. in 1851, 95.

NETHOU, or **ANETHOU**, a summit of the Pyrenees in Spain. It has an alt. of 1,787 toises = 3,809 rds. above sea-level, and forms the highest point of the mountain of Maladetta.

NETHY, a rivulet of Inverness-shire and Morayshire, rising on the W side of Benne-Bynack, one of the heights of the Cairngorm mountain-range, and running N through Badenoch, and N and NW through the SE district of Morayshire, to the Spey, into which it falls within a mile of the church of Abernethy.

NETLINGEN, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and principality and 9 m. E of Hildesheim. Pop. 930.

NETOLITZ, or **NETOLICZY**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 23 m. S of Pisek, and 15 NW of Budweis. Pop. 1,650. It has manufactories of hosiery, of articles in leather and of oil, and large horse-markets.

NETRA, an amt and market-town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, circle and 6 m. SSE of Eschwege, on a river of the same name. Pop. of bail., 5,380; of town, 800.

NETRAVATTY, a river of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras and prov. of Kanara, which has its source on the W side of the Western Ghauts; runs WSW; and throws itself into the N extremity of Lake Mangalore. It is navigable at high tide for little boats.

NETSCHETIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 20 m. NW of Pilsen, and 4 m. WSW of Manetin. Pop. 515.

NETTE, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and principality and 11 m. SSE of Hildesheim and bail. of Woldenberg. Pop. 340.

NETTESHEIM, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 14 m. S of Dusseldorf, circle and 16 m. S of Neuss. Pop. 2,130, of whom 60 are Jews, and the remainder Catholics. It has 2 Catholic churches.

NETTINNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 230.

NETTLEBED, a parish in Oxfordshire, 5 m. NW by W of Henley-upon-Thames. Area 1,164 acres. Pop. in 1851, 618; in 1851, 754.

NETTLECOMBE, a parish in Somersetshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Wiveliscombe. Area 2,800 acres. Pop. in 1851, 325; in 1851, 358.

NETTLEHAM, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Lincoln. Area 3,270 acres. Pop. in 1851, 714; in 1851, 944.

NETTLESDEN AND FRIESDEN, a chapelry in Pightlethorne p., Bucks, 6 m. SE by E of Ivinghoe. Area 420 acres. Pop. in 1851, 61.

NETTLESTEAD, a parish of Kent, 5 m. SW of Maidstone, on the river Medway. Area 1,441 acres. Pop. in 1851, 344; in 1851, 401.—Also a parish in Suffolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Needham. Area 1,028 acres. Pop. in 1851, 74; in 1851, 81.

NETTLESWELL, or **NETSWELL**, a parish in Essex, 16 m. W by N of Chelmsford. Area 1,521 acres. Pop. in 1851, 316; in 1851, 365.

NETTLETON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 1 m. S by W of Caistor. Area 3,570 acres. Pop. in 1851, 385; in 1851, 524.—Also a parish in Wiltshire, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

m. NW by W of Chippenham. Area 1,959 acres. Pop. in 1851, 385; in 1851, 565.

NETTOKO, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Bambuk, on the Sanonkele, 24 m. ESE of Ferbanna. It has gold mines in its environs.

NETTOLITZ. See **NETOLITZ**.

NETTSTALL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 3 m. N of Glaris, near the l. bank of the Lintz, at the foot of the Wiggis. Pop. 1,600. It has a Protestant and a Catholic church, and possesses manufactories of paper and of straw-hats.

NETTUNO, a town and port of the Papal States, in the comarca and 34 m. SSE of Rome, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,800. There is now but little activity or commerce here, on account of the depopulation of the neighbouring country. It has the remains of a temple of Neptune, whence its name, and is supposed to be the *Ceno* or *Cerio* of the ancients, the port of *Antium*.

NETTUNO (ANTRO-DI), a stalactitic grotto on one of the promontories of Capo Caccia in the island of Sardinia, 12 m. from Alghero. It is situated close to the little island of Foradada, and so exposed that any wind between the NW and the S prevents an entry. The first vaulted cavern, forming an antechamber about 30 ft. high, has no peculiar beauty. Crossing a second cavern, in which are about 20 ft. of beautifully clear water, and then, turning to the left, we find ourselves in an intricate navigation among stalactites, with surrounding walls and passages of stalagmites of considerable height. Passing these, and proceeding westerly, we reach another cavern with a natural column in its centre, "the shaft and capital of which, supporting the immense and beautifully fretted roof, reminded me," says Mr. Tyndale, "of those in the chapter-house of the cathedral at Wells, and the staircase of the hall at Christ Church, Oxford. It stands, the growing monument of centuries, in all its massive and elegant simplicity, with, comparatively speaking, few other stalagmites to destroy the effects of its noble solitude. The vista of the caverns and passages through which we had passed disclosed in the distance a slight greyish shade,—the feeble struggle of the few rays of daylight contending with the victorious blaze of nearly 3,000 candles, which, placed in all parts of the gigantic abyss where we stood, were reflected on the unruffled lake at our feet, while the roseate tint of the carbonate of lime gave a warmth to the whole scene. Opposite to us was a diminutive mountain, on the summit of which a row of lights, arranged expressly to illuminate the overhanging roof, gave to the small stalactites in the distance the appearance of icicles of a frozen fountain; and to our right hand were columns of enormous and bizarre formation from 50 to 60 ft. high, with recesses and projections of every variety. We then ascended this mountain, whence a *coup d'œil* of the whole surrounding hill, valley, and lake was obtained. In parts of the grotto were corridors and galleries, some 300 and 400 ft. long, reminding one, if such a comparison is allowable, of the Moorish architecture of the Alhambra."

NETWORITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 23 m. SE of Beraun, and 21 m. S of Prague.

NETZE, a river of Prussia, which issues from a lake in the prov. of Posen and regency of Bromberg, circle and 6 m. SE of Inowraclaw; passes Uszk, Czarnikow and Filehne; enters the prov. of Brandenburg and regency of Frankfort, and throws itself into the Warta, on the r. bank, 9 m. above Landsberg. It has a total course in a generally W direction of 150 m., and is navigable to Nackel.

NETZENBACH, a river of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, and cant. of Schirmeck, which has its source near the confines of the dep. of the Meurthe.

in the portion of the Vosges named the Basse-Bruche; and after a course of about 8 m. throws itself into the Bruche, at a hamlet of the same name.

NETZSCHKAU, a town of Saxony, in the circle of the Voigtländ, bail. and 12 m. NNE of Plauen, on the Göltzsch, near its confluence with the Elster. Pop. 1,600. It has manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, and of paper.

NEUBAIERN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, and presidial of Rosenheim, on the Inn. Pop. 370. In its environs is a quarry of mill-stone.

NEUBERG, a village of Styria, in the circle and 20 m. NNE of Bruck, and 45 m. N of Grätz, on the Murz. Pop. 340. It has a fine church belonging to a Cistercian abbey which was suppressed in 1786, and in the environs are extensive iron-mines.

NEUBETSCHÉ, a market-town of Hungary, in the comitat of Torontal, on the Theiss. Pop. 3,920.

NEUBOURG, or NEUF-BOURG (LÉ), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure and arrond. of Louviers. The cant. comprises 26 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,133; in 1841, 12,525. The town is situated in a fertile plain between the Rille and the Seine, 18 m. SW of Louviers. Pop. in 1841, 2,105. It is a place of active manufacturing industry in cotton goods.

NEUBURG, a duchy of the German empire. It is divided into two parts; the western, lying between Swabia and Franconia, on both sides of the Danube; the eastern, called also the Nordgau, stretching along the borders of the Upper palatinate. The territory, which has an extent of 1,080 sq. m., is well-cultivated, and contains some iron-works; but the principal manufactures are of hemp and flax. In 1808 the whole was incorporated in the Bavarian circles of the Upper Danube and the Regen. It was the N. branch which succeeded to the states and dignity of the elector of Bavaria in 1742.—Also a town of Bavaria, on the r. bank of the Danube, 11 m. W of Ingolstadt. Pop. 6,000. It is neatly built, and contains several good edifices. The old ducal palace is still a good building. N. has also a collegiate church, a college, an hospital, and an orphan-house. It was formerly a fortified place, but was dismantled in the early part of the 18th cent.

NEUBURG. See KLOSTER-NEUBURG.

NEUBURG-VOR-DEM-WALDE, i.e. 'N. near the Forest,' a town of Bavaria, on the Schwarzach, 21 m. ESE of Amberg. Pop. 1,400.

NEUBURG-AN-DER-KAMLACH, a town of Bavaria, on the Kamlach, 6 m. NW of Ursberg.

NEUCHATEL. See NEUFCHATEL.

NEUDAMM, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, 11 m. N by E of Custrin, on the Mietzel. Pop. 2,997 in 1837. It has manufactories of woollens and hosiery.

NEUDEK, a town of Bohemia, 10 m. NW of Carlsbad. Pop. 1,966.

NEUDENAU, a town of Baden, 11 m. N by E of Heilbronn, on the r. bank of the Jaxt. Pop. 1,222.

NEUDOKF, a village of Lower Austria, 36 m. N by E of Vienna. Pop. 900.—Also a v. of Croatia, in the com. of Agram.—Also a v. of Bohemia, 6 m. S of Elsbogen.—Also a v. of Saxony, on the Elbe, N of Dresden.

NEUDORF, or IGLO, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, 5 m. S of Leutschau, on the l. bank of the Hernad. Pop. 5,871. It is the seat of the central administration of the 16 privileged towns of Zips, and of a tribunal of mines; and has iron and copper-works, with manufactories of linen and of salt.

NEUENBURG, or NOWE, a town of Prussia, on the Vistula, 10 m. SW of Marienwerder. Pop. 2,960.—Also a town of Baden, on the Rhine, 15 m. S of

Old Breisach. Pop. 740.—Also a town of Württemberg, in the Black forest, on the Enz, 15 m. SE of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,554. It is neatly built, having been almost entirely burned down in 1783.

NEUENDORF, a town of Prussia, on the Rhine, 2 m. N of Coblenz. Pop. 1,800.

NEUENECK, or NEWENEGG, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 6 m. SW of Berne. Pop. 2,155. Protestants.

NEUENHAUS, or NIENHAUS, a town of Hanover, in the gov. and 50 m. WNW of Osnabrück, on the Dinkel, an affluent of the Vechte. Pop. 1,462.

NEUENKALDEN, or NEU-KALDEN, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, near the lake of Cummerow, 30 m. SE of Rostock. Pop. 2,150. It has manufactories of linen and of tobacco-pipes.

NEUENKIRCHEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the gov. of Minden, 16 m. WNW of Paderborn. Pop. 1,370.—Also a town of Hanover, 5 m. SW of Otterndorf. Pop. 1,100.

NEUENKIRCHEN-BEI-MELLE, a village of Hanover, 6 m. SSE of Melle. Pop. 1,180.

NEUENRADE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the Mark, near the Lenne, 7 m. S of Iserlohn. Pop. 1,277. It has manufactories of linen and of iron.

NEUENSTADT, a town of Württemberg, on the Kocher and the Brettach, 10 m. WNW of Oehringen. Pop. 1,476.

NEUENSTEIN, a town of Württemberg, on the Eppach, 3 m. E of Oehringen. Pop. 1,486.

NEUENWALDE, a village of Hanover, 32 m. W of Stade. Pop. 480.

NEUERBURG, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, 9 m. W of Bitburg. Pop. 1,400.

NEUERMULEN, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Livonia, on the r. bank of the Aa, 9 m. NNE of Riga.

NEUERN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. SSW of Klattau.

NEUER (UNTER), a village of Bohemia, on the Angel, 12 m. SSW of Klattau. Pop. 825.

NEUERVELT, a village of Bohemia, near the source of the Elbe, 18 m. NNW of Arnau.

NEUFAHRWASSER, a village of Prussia, 4 m. N of Danzig, at the mouth of the west arm of the Vistula, forming the port of Danzig. Its lighthouse stands in N lat. 54° 24', E long. 18° 34'.

NEUFBERQUIN, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Merville. Pop. 1,376.

NEUFBOURG, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Lauterbourg. Pop. 890.—Also a canton and town in the dep. of Eure, 12 m. WSW of Louviers. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 12,525; of town 2,105. The town stands in a fertile plain between the Rille and the Seine. It has extensive cotton-works, and an active trade in cattle and grain, the produce of the surrounding country.

NEUF-BRISACH. See BRISACH.

NEUFCHATEAU, a town of France, in the dep. of Vosges, on the Mouzon, near its junction with the Meuse, 35 m. NW of Epinal. Pop. 3,598. It is the seat of a communal college, and has a public library of 7,500 vols. Its manufactures chiefly consist of coarse cottons, and basket-work.—The arrond. of N., comprising 5 cant., has an area of 111,265 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 65,527.—Also a town of Belgium, in the grand-duchy of Luxembourg, 30 m. WNW of Luxembourg. Pop. 1,648.

NEUFCHATEL, or NEUCHATEL, in German, FURSTENTHUM - NEUENBURG - UND - GRAFSCHAFT-VALENGIN, a canton in the NW of Switzerland, between the parallels of 46° 47' and 47° N lat., and bounded by the cant. of Berne, the lake of N., the Pays-de-Vaud, and the French dep. of Doubs. Its

superficial extent is about 281 sq. m. Pop. in 1836, 58,616; in 1850, 70,753, of whom 64,952 were Protestants, and 5,570 Roman Catholics. Its surface, which is divided between the basins of the Rhine and the Rhone, is mountainous, being intersected from S to N by several branches of the Jura chain. The climate is cold; winter continuing during 7 or 8 months. Pasture-lands occupy the greater part of the surface; but vines are cultivated in the lower and sheltered parts of the cant., bordering on the lake. The two principal valleys, the Val-de-Ruz and the Val-de-Travers, produce a little corn; but the higher part of the cant., bordering on France, is laid out only in pasture and plantations, and corn is imported to supply the home-consumption. Cattle and cheese are exported. Of a total surface of 213,161 poses of 32,000 sq. ft. each, 60,006-poses are occupied with pasture, 47,928 are in meadow-land, 44,133 in woods and forests, 34,353 in open land, 10,008 are cultivated, 7,211 in waste lands, and 4,591 in vineyards.

Manufactures.] The manufacturing industry of this cant. is very considerable. Its fabrics of cotton, linen, and woollen are extensive, as well as those of lace and stockings, watches, and other works in metal. Manufactures of printed cottons were established in the cant. in the beginning of the last cent., but they made little progress till about the year 1760, from which time up to 1804 there was a gradual increase and improvement in quantity and quality. In 1805 cylinders of engraved metal were introduced, and, though only employed by one manufacturer at first, they became general in 1811. To the various modifications and improvements of this discovery the cotton-printers attribute their principal success. The events of 1814 put an end to the pernicious influence of France upon the manufactures of Switzerland, and the manufacture of cotton prints again became active. At the present moment most of the cloths which are printed in N. are of Swiss manufacture, and are furnished principally by the canton of Zurich. For certain articles, and especially for those produced by the engraved cylinder machinery, the power-loom cloths of England are preferred. The weaving is more regular, and better suited to receive mechanical impressions. The probable production of printed cottons in N. is now about 80,000 pieces per annum, each containing 25 French ells, or about 32 English yds. The number of work-people engaged is about 1,000, of whom five-eighths are men, and three-eighths women and children. Of these prints about 30,000 pieces are exported to the Prussian territories, and the remaining 50,000 to Holland, Belgium, and Italy. [Bovring's Report in 1836.] The art or trade of clock-making was first introduced into the mountains of N. in a manner worthy of notice. As early as the 17th cent., some workmen had constructed wooden clocks with weights, after the model of the parish clock which was placed in the church of Loèce in 1630; but no idea had been as yet conceived of making clocks with springs. It was only about the latter end of the same cent. that an inhabitant of these mountains, having returned from a long voyage, brought back with him a watch, an object which was till that time unknown in the country. Being obliged to have his watch repaired, he carried it to a mechanic named Richard, who had the reputation of being a skilful workman. Richard succeeded in repairing the watch, and, having attentively examined its mechanism, conceived the idea of constructing a similar article. By dint of labour and of perseverance he at length succeeded, though not without having had great difficulties to surmount, as he was compelled to construct all the different movements of the watch, and even to ma-

nufacture some ill-finished tools in order to assist him in his labours. When this undertaking was completed it created a great sensation in the country, and excited the emulation of several men of genius to imitate the example of their fellow-citizen, and thus very fortunately, the art of watch-making was gradually introduced among our mountains, whose inhabitants had hitherto exercised no other trade or profession than those which were strictly necessary to their daily wants, their time being principally employed in cultivating an ungrateful and unproductive soil. Lace-making was also introduced at the same period as the art of watch-making. The former was imported by the refugees from France, who had been compelled to seek an asylum in a Protestant country in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Lace-making principally occupies the female sex, and a woman might earn from 1 to 3 frs. a-day, according to her skill and assiduity in her work. For a period of rather more than a century lace-making was a very lucrative occupation to the pop. of these mountains; but since the invention of machines for the manufactory of lace this branch of industry has entirely decayed. Most of the persons who were occupied in making lace have successively embraced some branch of watch-making. Others continue to make blond lace, though their earnings are very trifling; but, from the facility of transfer to other occupations, the destruction of this branch of industry has not occasioned any very considerable inconvenience. The number of watches manufactured annually in this canton may be calculated to be from 100,000 to 120,000, of which about 35,000 are in gold, and the rest in silver. Now supposing the first, on an average, to be worth 150 fr., and the others 20 fr., it would represent a capital of nearly 7,000,000 fr., without taking into consideration the sale of clocks and instruments for watch-making, the amount of which is very large. It is calculated that from 18,000 to 20,000 persons are occupied in watch-making, or in manufacturing instruments and articles for the construction of watches. [Ibid.]

Governor.] The principality of N., though forming one of the confederated cantons of Switzerland, recognises the sovereignty of the king of Prussia, and pays to him an annual tribute. The representative body is nominated by the people, on a very extensive suffrage, with freedom and publicity of debate, and independence in the exercise of the electoral franchise. All the administrative functionaries are, however, nominated by the king of Prussia, and upon their nomination no *veto* is exercised by the legislature. The budgets are voted by the great council or the assembled deputies of the people, for whose account the imposts are received through agents nominated by the king; his representative has the title of 'governor,' and many of the members of the legislative body hold offices to which they have been named by the Prussian monarch. The principality does not form a part of the German commercial league, but has certain privileges and immunities allowed to its exports when they pass the Prussian frontier with certificates of Neufchatel origin. No custom-houses exist in any part of the canton, and the *péage* is much lower than in most of the other Swiss cantons. — The revenue of the canton of N., for 1834, was as follows:

Revenues.			
1. Cens, tithes, domain, and fisheries,	£5,422	12	0
2. Forests,	409	2	0
3. Roads,	4,368	10	0
4. Salt, at per month,	3,228	14	0
5. Post-office,	2,060	8	0
6. Turnpikes (<i>péages</i>)	610	8	0

7. Casual revenues,	374	13	0
8. Extraordinary receipts,	118	14	0
 Expenditure,	16,679	1	0
Surplus revenue,	13,144	19	0

It appears that the disbursements amount to about 4s. 8d. per inhabitant yearly. No new taxes of any sort have been laid on for more than six centuries, and many ancient imposts have been either reduced or abolished as unnecessary for the expenses of the government. The king of Prussia receives an annual revenue of £3,862 sterling from the principality, which is somewhat less than one-third of the whole expenditure. Independently of the sum charged in the account for the clergy, there are glebes attached to many of the livings, and the parishes aid by voluntary contributions.—The maximum salary of a clergyman is 2,200 fr. = £121; the minimum 1,300 fr. = £72; and the average 1,500 fr. = £83. There are 34 clergymen in the principality, which gives one to every 1,647 persons. Besides the amount which appears as furnished by the state for the purpose of education, every commune is required to provide a schoolmaster, and education is made obligatory throughout the principality. About two-thirds of the pop. are Neuchatelois; the remaining one-third being either from other provinces of Switzerland or from foreign countries.

History. This cant. originally formed, with the adjacent principality of Valengin, a small state enjoying a considerable share of freedom; the prince being obliged, before his accession, to take an oath that he would preserve the integrity of the principality and secure to his subjects all their ancient rights. In 1707, on the extinction of the reigning family, the state acknowledged the claims of the king of Prussia to its sovereignty. In 1807, by the treaty of Tilsit, N. was ceded by Prussia to France, and given by Bonaparte to Marshal Berthier. The congress of Vienna acknowledged it a Swiss canton, but the nominal sovereignty of Prussia was preserved. The late king of Prussia granted to his Swiss subjects a constitutional charter. Nevertheless the ambiguous position of this little state, as a federal canton and a dependency of the house of Hohenzollern, has repeatedly occasioned considerable difficulties. The confederation only recognises the cantonal government; and in 1833, when the occupation of the territory was decreed, it resisted the attempts of the Prussian envoy to interfere in the matter. In 1848, the question was still further entangled by a revolution in N., mainly brought about by the efforts of a party in the neighbouring canton of Vaud. The constitution of the confederation was fundamentally altered, and the newly-installed government were disposed to assert higher pretensions than had been urged by any of their predecessors. Prussia insisted upon the rights of the Crown in N.; whilst the Swiss government contended that the citizens had a right to change their constitution, and that the canton, as a member of the confederation, could only be subject to the federal authority. Under these circumstances, Prussia called upon the other Powers which had been parties to the treaty of Vienna to support her in maintaining the rights guaranteed to her by that instrument; and the opinion of the governments represented at the conference was so far favourable to her claims that a protocol was drawn up in which they were asserted.

NEUFCHATEL, the cap. of the above canton, is situated in the midst of vineyards and gardens, near the point where the rivulet Seyon falls into the lake of Neufchatel, on its NW side, 25 m. W of Berne, in N lat. 46° 59' 16". Pop. in 1850, 7,727. It stands partly on an eminence, partly on a plain; at the base of the E range of the Jura, which stretches like a wall along the lake and the valley for 100 m. It is in general well-built, the houses having an air of neatness and elegance. It consists of four principal streets; and has several public buildings of interest, particularly the old castle, the town-house, the principal church, and the hospital. The manufactures of N. chiefly consist of printed cottons and linens.

NEUFCHATEL (LAKE OF), a considerable lake in the NW of Switzerland, 18 m. N of the lake of Geneva, surrounded by the cants. of N., Vaud, Friburg, and Berne. It is about 24 m. long, and 4 m. broad, extending from SW to NE. Its greatest depth is about 420 ft. Alt. above the level of the

sea, 466 metres = 509 yds. The rivers that fall into it are the Orbe, the Ruz, the Seyon, and the Broie or Broye, which latter river connects it with Lake Morat. It discharges itself by the Thiel through the small lake of Bienna into the Aar, and eventually into the Rhine. It abounds in fish; and affords the means of steam-boat navigation between the towns of N. and Yverdun, though the boats on its surface are occasionally exposed to danger from sudden storms.

NEUFCHATEL-EN-BRAYE, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inférieure, on the small river Bethune, 26 m. NE of Ronen. Pop. in 1841, 3,572; in 1789, 1,742. The environs are remarkable for the richness of their pastures, and the town has a considerable trade in butter and cheese.—The arrond. comprises 8 cants., and has an area of 153,914 hect. Pop. in 1841, 85,236.

NEUFCHATEL-EN-SAONNOIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. of La Fresnay. Pop. 1,441.

NEUFELDEN, a town of Upper Austria, on the r. bank of the river Muhl, 17 m. NW of Lintz. Pop. 700.

NEUFFEN, a town of Würtemberg, 9 m. NE of Reutlingen, in a romantic valley on the Steinach, among the Swabian Alps. Pop. 1,789.

NEUFONTAINE, a village of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, cant. and 6 m. E of Tannay. Pop. 900.

NEUFRA, a town of Würtemberg, in the principality of Fürstenberg, 2 m. S of Riedlingen. Pop. 700.

NEUFREN, a village in the principality of Hohenzollern, 10 m. N of Sigmaringen. Pop. 900.

NEU-GARIEP. See GARIEP.

NEUGEDEIN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. W of Klattau. It has extensive manufactories of merinos and fine woollens.

NEUGERSSING, a village of Saxony, 9 m. SSW of Pirnau, on the r. bank of the Rothen-Wasser. Pop. 565.

NEUHAMBERG, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Rhein-Hesse, on the Appelbach, near Wölstein. Pop. 553.

NEUHAUS, or GINDRZICHU-HRADICZ, a well-built town of Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. SSE of Tabor. Pop. 5,776. It contains a gymnasium, and a fine castle of the counts of Czemin; and has extensive manufactories of woollens. In 1801 the greater part of the town was laid in ashes by fire.—Also a village of Hanover, 16 m. SE of Lauenburg, on the Kranke. Pop. 675.—Also a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Bremen, on the river Oste. Pop. 1,271. Its harbour is obstructed by a sand-bank at the influx of the Oste into the Elbe. It has, however, some trade in corn and linen, and ship-building.—Also a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the gov. of Minden, situated at the point where the Padre and Alme fall into the Lippe, 2 m. NNE of Paderborn. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village of Bavaria, on the l. bank of the Saal, opposite Neustadt.—Also a village of Hungary, 15 m. S of Furstenfeld, in the com. of Euenburg. Pop. 500.—Also a village of Saxe-Meiningen, 7 m. SSE of Sannenburg. Pop. 400.

NEUHAUSEL, a town of Hungary, on the r. bank of the river Neutra, 48 m. E by S of Presburg. Pop. 6,699. It had a castle, formerly of great strength, but which was demolished in 1724.

NEUHAUSEN, a town of Würtemberg, near Esslingen. Pop. 2,376 in 1840.—Also a village of Würtemberg, in the bail. and 6 m. E of Tuttlingen. Pop. 900.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 8 m. W by S of Schaffhausen, with large iron-manufactures.

NEUHOF, a market-town of Bohemia, 4 m. NW of Czaslau. Pop. 450.—Also a village of Hesse-

Cassel, 6 m. SSW of Fulda. Pop. 470.—Also a village of Bavaria, on the Zenn, 9 m. NNE of Ansbach.

NEUHOFEN, a village of the archd. of Austria, on the l. bank of the Krems, 12 m. WNW of Steyer. Pop. 450.

NEUILLE-PONT-PIERRE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, and arrond. of Tours. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,943; in 1841, 8,752. The v. is 14 m. NNW of Tours. Pop. 1,701. It has manufactures of cloth, serge, and drapery.

NEUILLY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, cant. and 6 m. WSW of Doulevent-le-Chateau, and 12 m. SSW of Vassy. Pop. 500. Coal is found in the environs.

NEUILLY-L'EVEQUE, or LES LANGRES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, and arrond. of Langres. The cant. comprises 17 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,471; in 1841, 8,630. The v. is in the cant. and 8 m. ENE of Langres, and 20 m. W of Bayeux. Pop. 1,213.—Also a village in the dep. of the Calvados, cant. and 4 m. S of Isigny, near the Elie, an affluent of the Vire. Pop. 1,000. Cheese is made here in large quantities.

NEUILLY-SAINT-FRONT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, and arrond. of Chateau-Thierry. The cant. comprises 34 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,732; in 1841, 12,379. The town is 12 m. NNW of Chateau-Thierry, near the Ourcq. Pop. in 1841, 1,802. Woollen hosiery is extensively manufactured here.

NEUILLY-LE-LIERRE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 9 m. NNE of Vouvray, and 14 m. NE of Tours. Pop. 500.

NEUILLY-LES-REAL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Allier, and arrond. of Moulins-sur-Allier. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 5,859; in 1841, 6,061. The v. is 12 m. SSE of Moulins-sur-Allier, on an affluent of the Allier. Pop. 1,139.

NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, and arrond. of Saint-Denis. The cant. comprises 17 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,471; in 1841, 8,630. The v. is 7 m. SW of Saint-Denis, and 2 m. WNW of the Varrerie-de-l'Etoile in Paris, on the road from Paris to St. Germain, and on the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. in 1841, 9,493. It is well-built, and has a handsome church. It has manufactures of articles in caoutchouc, of hosiery and lace, of straw-hats, shoes, oriental damask, chemical substances, ratafias, &c.; several oil-mills, printing-mills, bleacheries, distilleries, tallow-works, &c. In its vicinity is the Chateau-de-Neuilly, a private residence of the late ex-king Louis-Philippe, the chateaux de Villiers and de Bagatelle, and extensive nursery gardens. The Seine here forms several islands, and is crossed by a wooden bridge, built by Peronet, and which, for the combination of elegance and solidity exhibited in its construction, is considered a *chef-d'œuvre*. It is 750 ft. in length, and is supported by 5 arches, 120 ft. in breadth, and 30 ft. to the key-stone.

NEUILLY-EN-THELLE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Oise, and arrond. of Senlis. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,182; in 1841, 10,200. The village is 15 m. W of Senlis, and 18 m. SE of Beauvais. Pop. 1,197. It has a fine castle and park, and has extensive manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics. Sheep of the merino breed are reared in great numbers in the locality.

NEUILLY-LE-VENDIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 3 m. NW of Comptain, and 20 m. NE of Mayenne, near the l. bank of the river of that name. Pop. 1,520.

NEUKIRCH, a town of Saxony, on the river Wesenitz, 7 m. SSW of Budissin.—Also a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. of Oppeln, 9 m. ESE of Leobschatz. Pop. 1,040.—Also a town of the archd. of Austria, 24 m. WNW of Lintz.

NEUKIRCHEN, a town of the electorate of Hesse, 31 m. S of Cassel, on the Greift. Pop. 1,580.—Also a town of Saxony, 13 m. SE of Flauen. Pop. 1,400.—Also a town of Bavaria, 24 m. NW of Pasau. Pop. 1,100.—Also a village of Bavaria, 4 m. W of Teisendorf.—Also a town of Bavaria, 27 m. SSE of Bamberg, on the Brand.—Also a village of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, in the duchy of Juliers, 6 m. E of Grevenbroich. Pop. 1,700.

NEUKLOSTER, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 9 m. E of Wismar. Pop. 1,250.

NEULERCHENFELD, a village of the archd. of Austria, 1 m. W of Vienna. Pop. 4,700.

NEULERT, a village of Württemberg, between the Jaxt and the Kocher, 35 m. N of Ulm. Pop. 1,500.

NEULIAR, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Cleguerec, 4 m. N of Pontivy. Pop. 2,000.

NEUMAGEN, a town of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, on the r. bank of the Moselle, 11 m. ENE of Treves. Pop. 1,100.

NEUMARK. See MAROS, and MAROS-VASARELY.

NEUMARK, a village of the archd. of Austria, 15 m. NNE of Salzburg. Pop. 550.—Also a village of Galicia, 30 m. W of Norvi-Sandec, at the confluence of the White and the Black Dunajec.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. SE of Stettin. Pop. 540.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 38 m. SE of Marienwerder, on the l. bank of the Drewenz. Pop. 1,040.—Also a village of Saxe-Weimar, 9 m. NW of Weimar, on the r. bank of the Wippach. Pop. 340.

NEUMARKT, a small but well-built town of the Tyrol, on the Adige, 19 m. NNE of Trente. Pop. 520.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the Upper palatinate, on the Sulz, and 19 m. SE of Nuremberg, on the road between Nuremberg and Ratisbon. Pop. 3,085. Near the town are mineral waters, with appropriate buildings for visitors. It was here that, on the 23d of August, 1796, the French, under Jourdan, met with the first of that series of defeats which led to their retreat across the Rhine.—Also a neat market-town of Bavaria, on the Rott, 43 m. ENE of Munich. Pop. 900.—Also an ancient town of Prussian Silesia, 21 m. WNW of Breslau, on the railway to Glogau. Pop. 4,100. It has woollen and linen manufactures. Near this is the village of Leuthen, where the Prussians obtained a signal victory over the Austrians on the 5th December, 1757.—Also a small town of West Prussia, situated on the Drewenz, 10 m. SE of Tempelburg.

NEUMARKTL, or TERSEZCH, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, 16 m. S of Clagenfurt, at the foot of Mount Leobel. It has manufactures of iron and copper, also of leather and coarse woollens.

NEUMUHL, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, circle of Custrin. Pop. 348.

NEUMUNSTER, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, situated on the Schwale, 18 m. SSE of Kiel, near the railway line to Hamburg. Pop. 1,600. It has several woollen factories.

NEUNDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, 5 m. NNE of Banzlau. Pop. 1,000.—Also a v. in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Habelschwerd. Pop. 472.

NEUNDORF (OBER), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Görlitz. Pop. 410.

NEUNDORF (Sohr), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Görlitz. Pop. 622.

NEUNDORF (Schwarz), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Löwenberg. Pop. 334.

NEUNHOFEN, a village of Saxe-Weimar, in the bail. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Neustadt, on the Orla. Pop. in 1837, 330.

NEUNKIRCHEN, a town of Lower Austria, on the Schwarza, 35 m. S by W of Vienna. Pop. 2,000.—Also a village of Baden, 6 m. NW of Mosbach. Pop. 800.—Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, 4 m. S of Ottweiler. Pop. 1,600.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Treves, circle of Sieg. Pop. 326.

NEUNSTADT, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, 12 m. N of Eisfeld, on the Rennberg. Pop. 450.

NEUPAKAU, a town of Bohemia, 57 m. NE of Prague. Pop. 2,482, chiefly employed in cotton-factories.

NEUPOLLA, a village of the archd. of Austria, 56 m. NW of Vienna.

NEURATH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Düsseldorf, circle of Grenenbroich. Pop. 573.

NEUREICHENAU, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 32 m. E of Tabor. Pop. 600.

NEUREUSCHE, or NOWARZISSE, a town of Moravia, 42 m. W of Brunn. Pop. 900.

NEURODE, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the co. and 12 m. NNW of Glatz, on the Walditz. Pop. in 1846, 5,300, whose chief employment is in the manufacture of woollens.—Also a v. in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Wartenberg. Pop. 296.

NEUSALZ, a neat town of Prussian Silesia, 22 m. NW of Glogau, on the l. bank of the Oder. Pop. 3,370, a considerable proportion of whom are Hennhutters or Moravians. The town was founded by a colony of that sect, who, like the majority of their brethren in Germany, are manufacturers of cotton-goods, linen, and lace.

NEUSALZA, a village of Saxony, 9 m. SSE of Bautzen.

NEUSATZ, NEO-PLANTA, or UJ-VIDEK, a considerable town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Bacs, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 16'$, 46 m. NW of Belgrade, separated from Peterwardein only by the Danube, and considered a suburb of that town until its population exceeded that of the parent settlement. It is, however, totally distinct in a civil point of view, having received the privileges of a free city in 1751, and having its own magistrates. It is neatly built, and surrounded with a wall. Its pop. in 1845 was 17,400, and appears to be on the increase. The trade of N., favoured by the navigation of the Danube, is considerable particularly with Turkey. The majority of the inhabitants are of the Greek church.

NEUSCHLOSS, a large village of Bohemia, 3 m. S of Leypa.

NEUSCHONBERG (Lower and Upper), two villages of Saxony, in the Erzgebirge circle, 6 m. E of Zöbelitz.

NEUSE, a river of North Carolina, U. S., which rises near Hillsborough, and runs SE into Pamlico sound, after a course of 350 m. It is navigable for sea-vessels 12 m., and for boats 200 m.

NEUSEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Aachen. Pop. 367.

NEU-SHEHR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Konya, in N lat. $38^{\circ} 37'$. It is a pleasing and cleanly town, situated at the side of a bold ravine, and darkly backed by high cliffs of volcanic rocks. The Greeks, who form a considerable portion of the community here, appear to have congregated into the 'New city,' for all the numerous and various troglodyte villages in the neighbourhood are now, for the most part, abandoned by their original

occupants. N. contains 2,000 houses of Mahomedans, 800 of Greeks, 60 of Armenians, two large *jāmis*, one Greek church, 9 kháns, a bath, 6 Mahomedan schools, and a quadrangular castle with round towers at the angles. In a commercial point of view N. is, when compared with other towns of the interior of Asia Minor, a very flourishing place. It has a mean elevation above sea-level of 3,940 ft.

NEUSIEDLER-SEE, or FERTÖ-TAVA, a considerable lake in the W of Hungary, lying between the coms. of Oedenburg and Wieselburg, 19 m. SSW of Presburg. It extends from N to S, its southern extremity making a considerable curve towards the E. Its length is about 24 m.; its breadth, where greatest, about 10 m. It is too shallow to admit of navigation. Its shores on the N side are hilly; on the W are covered with vineyards and forests; on the E they are flat, marshy, and overgrown with reeds, and this character prevails to the neighbourhood of the Danube. Its depth varies from 9 to 13 ft., and is said to be decreasing. Its water, though generally clear, becomes turbid, or of a pale milky green, when agitated by wind, and is liable to considerable variations in height according to the previous degree of rain or drought. Its great peculiarity is its saltiness, which appears to be produced by the presence not of the common muriate of soda but of nitre; its fish, chiefly carp and pike, are consequently not numerous. In 1777 and 1780, a dike or mound was erected to form the SE limit of this lake, but beyond it is a large marsh called the HANSAG: see that article. The only town on the lake is Rust or Rutz, celebrated for the excellence of its wines.

NEU-SOHL, or BESZTERCZE-BANYA, a large town of Hungary, on the rivers Gran and Bistrič, the chief place of the palatinate of Sohl, 24 m. NNE of Chemnitz, and 80 m. N of Pest, in N lat. $48^{\circ} 45'$. It was founded in 1222 by the Hungarian government, who brought hither a colony of Saxons for the purpose of working the mines. It is well-built in the German style, wide-streeted, and rather imposing in its appearance; and has an old castle, a Catholic and Lutheran church, and an hospital. A Catholic bishopric was founded here in 1766; and there are also a Catholic seminary and a high school called an archi-gymnasium. The Lutherans have a gymnasium and school. In the neighbourhood are extensive copper mines, particularly at Herrengrund; and the town contains numerous smelting-houses and a number of forges. A mining court or judicial establishment for the decision of disputes connected with the mines of an extensive district around has its seat at N. The vicinity is laid out in gardens and vineyards. The pop. of the town itself is about 3,600; but with that of the adjacent villages, nearly 12,000, partly Germans, partly Slovacs.

NEUSS, a town of Prussia, in the gov. of Düsseldorf, on the Erft, and about 1 m. from its influx into the Rhine, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 18'$. Pop. 8,000. It is partly fortified with bastions and towers. Its manufactures consist of cotton stiffs, ribbons, baize, flannels, and yarns; it has also some trade in corn, oil, and wood. N. was the *Novesium* of the Romans.

NEUSTADT, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, on the r. bank of the Radau, 5 m. E by S of Goslar. Pop. 900. A little to the S of this village are the productive salt-works of Juliushall, belonging in common to Brunswick and Hanover.—Also a town of Hesse-Cassel, 13 m. E of Marburg. Pop. 1,350.—Also a town of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the river Elde, 18 m. SSE of Schwerin. Pop. 950.—Also a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, on the lake of Bienna, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Celerier. Pop. 1,411.—Also a town of the Prussian province of the Rhine, in the gov. and 30 m. E

of Cologne. Pop. 2,790.—Also a town of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Oppeln, on the Prudnitz, 18 m. SE of Neisse. It is surrounded by an earthen mound, and is regularly built; and has breweries, manufactories of linens and woollens, and a considerable trade in wines from Hungary. Pop. 4,100.—Also a town of Prussian Poland, 30 m. SSE of Posen, on the l. bank of the Warta. Pop. 1,600, of whom about a fourth are Jews.—Also a town of Saxony, 19 m. E of Dresden. Pop. 1,500, chiefly engaged in linen manufactures.—Also a town of Prussia, on the river Biala, 22 m. NNW of Dantzie. Pop. 1,150.—Also a town of Prussian Saxony, immediately adjoining to Magdeburg, and forming properly a part of that town.—Also a circle or inferior division of Saxony, ceded to Prussia by the treaty of Vienna in 1815, and subsequently made over in part to the grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar. The part so ceded to the grand duke is now annexed to the prov. of Weimar, while the remainder, with the detached parts of the Vogtland, lying among the possessions of the dukes of the house of Saxe, still forms a circle in the Prussian territory, and bears the name of N.—Also a seaport in the S of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, on the bay of Lubeck. Pop. 1,600. The arrivals at the port in 1849 were 265 vessels = 6,610 lasts of tonnage. It suffered greatly from fire in Sept. 1817.—Also a town of Baden, in the Black forest, on the Wutach, 17 m. ESE of Freyburg. Pop. 1,140.—Also a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 18 m. SW of Ratisbon. Pop. 900.—Also a town of Bavaria, on the Waldnaab, 50 m. N of E of Ratisbon. Pop. 1,300.

NEUSTADT (MAHRSCH), a walled town of Moravia, in the circle and 13 m. NW of Olmutz, with a station on the railway to Prague. Pop. 4,000. It has a variety of manufactures on a small scale, amongst which are woollens, needles, saltpetre, gunpowder, and glass.

NEUSTADT (WIENERISCH), a fortified town of Lower Austria, 13 m. S of Vienna, and connected with that city by a canal which runs from the Leitha to the Danube, and also by the railway to Gratz. Pop. in 1845, 9,323, exclusive of the garrison and military school, who make from 2,000 to 3,000 more. It is well-built, with wide and straight streets and neat squares. The military school was founded in 1752, and has an establishment of 36 professors, and 440 pupils. Being situated on the high road between Styria and Vienna, and forming one of the entrepôts between Italy and Hungary, this town has a brisk trade; it also has manufactories of pins, brass-wire, silk stuffs, woollens, and stoneware; sugar-refineries, breweries, and paper-mills.

NEUSTADT, or NOWYMIESTO, a town of Bohemia, 76 m. ENE of Prague, on the r. bank of the Metau. Pop. 5,600.

NEUSTADT-EBERSWALDE, a fortified town of the Prussian prov. of Brandenburg, at the confluence of the Finow and the Schwarz, and on the railway to Stettin. Pop. in 1846, 5,360. It consists of two parts, called Neustadt and Eberswalde. A colony of Swiss Protestants settled here in 1693; and another colony from Thuringia in Saxony, in 1743 and 1748. The pop. are chiefly employed as hardware manufacturers.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-AISCH, a town of Bavaria, 22 m. WNW of Nuremberg, on the r. bank of the Aisch. Pop. 1,800, chiefly engaged in woollen and cotton manufactures.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-DOSSE, a town of Prussian Brandenburg, 44 m. WNW of Berlin. Pop. 800. It has a manufactory of plate-glass of fine quality, which has existed here since 1696.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-HARTH, a town of Bavaria, on the Speyerbach, at the foot of the moun-

tain called the Harth, 12 m. N of Landau, and 17 m. SW of Manheim. Pop. 2,900.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-HAYDE, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg, on the Rotha, which is united by a canal to the Sternach, 8 m. NE of Coburg. Pop. 1,370.

NEUSTADT-AM-KULMEN, a town of Bavaria, 15 m. SE of Baireuth. Pop. 900.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-WALD-NAB, a town of Bavaria, 32 m. ENE of Baireuth. Pop. 1,130.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-ORLA, a town of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 26 m. SE of Weimar. Pop. 4,200. It has manufactories of woollen, linen, and leather.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-RUBENBERG, a town of Hanover, on the Leine, 15 m. NW of Hanover. Pop. 1,300.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-SAALE, a town of Bavaria, 41 m. N by E of Wurzburg. It is a well-built place.

NEUSTADT-BEI-STOLPEN, a town of Saxony, 6 m. NE of Hohnstein, on the Polenzbach. Pop. 1,500.

NEUSTADT-UNTERM-HOHNSTEIN, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and 60 m. SE of Hildesheim. Pop. 550.

NEUSTADTEL, a town of Bohemia, on the borders of Lusatia, 66 m. NNE of Prague. Pop. 1,800.—Also a mining village of Saxony, 21 m. SSW of Chemnitz. Pop. 900.—Also a town of Bohemia, on the borders of Bavaria, 77 m. WSW of Prague. Pop. 1,820.—Also a town of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Liegnitz, 15 m. W by N of Great Glogau. Pop. 1,120.

NEUSTADTEL, or RUDOLPHSWERTH, a town of Austrian Illyria, in the gov. and 25 m. SSE of Laybach, on the l. bank of the river Gurk. Pop. 1,600.

NEUSTADTEL (OBER), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Trentsen, on the r. bank of the Kiszuza.

NEUSTADTEL-AN-DER-WAAG, or VAG-UEHLE, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Neutra, on the river Waag, 52 m. NNE of Presburg. Pop. 2,500.

NEUSTADTL, or NOWYMIESTO, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 21 m. NE of Igau. Pop. 1,814.

NEUSTAPOW, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. N of Tabor.

NEUSTIFT, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 18 m. E of Tabor.—Also a village of Styria, in the circle and 15 m. S of Marburg.—Also a village of Tyrol, 12 m. SSW of Innspruck. Pop. 1,400.

NEUTEICH, or NITYCH, a town of W. Prussia, in the gov. of Dantzie, 16 m. W of Elbing. Pop. 1,380.

NEUTRA, or NYTRA, a palatinate in the NW of Hungary, bordering on Moravia; bounded by the com. of Trentsen on the N; Thurzot on the NE; Bara on the E; Komorn on the S; Presburg on the W; and by Moravia on the NW. It is skirted by the March in the NW, and is intersected by the Waag. The W part is traversed by the Carpathians, ramifications from which extend towards its central and E parts. Its area is estimated at 121.9 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 391,407, of whom three-fourths were Slavonians. The soil is productive, and a considerable number of cattle and horses are reared. The com. is divided into the 5 marches of Bajmocz, Bodok, Neustadt, N., and Skalitz. Its principal towns are N., Skalitz, and Leopoldstadt.

NEUTRA, or NYTRA, a town of Hungary, on a river of the same name, capital of the above palatinate, finely situated on two elevations, on one of which stands the bishop's palace and cathedral, 45 m. ENE of Presburg. Pop. 4,090. Behind the town rises a range of hills covered with forest-trees.

NEUVACHE, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 9 m. N of Briancon, on the Claret. Pop. 950.

NEUVEGLISE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 10 m. S of Ypres. Pop. 2,650.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 9 m. SW of Saint-Fleur. Pop. 2,942.

NEUVELYRE (La), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Eure, cant. of Rugles, on the r. bank of the Rille, 28 m. WSW of Evreux. Pop. 800.

NEUVEVILLE (La), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, cant. of Raon-l'Etape, on the Meurthe. Pop. 1,200.

NEUVIC, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, 14 m. SW of Perigueux, on the r. bank of the Isle. Pop. of cant. 9,505; of town 2,318.—Also a town and cant. in the dep. of Corrèze, 14 m. S of Ussel. Pop. of cant. 10,618; of town 2,619.

NEUVIC-ENTIER, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. of Chateauneuf, on the r. bank of the Combade. Pop. 1,900.

NEUVIED. See NEUWIED.

NEUVILLE, or NOVILLE, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays-de-Vaud, 22 m. SE of Lausanne. At Rosek, in the vicinity, are salt-springs, and a quarry of variegated marble.

NEUVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 1 m. N of Vire. Pop. 850.—Also a canton, commune, and town in the dep. of the Vienne, and arrond. of Poitiers. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,622; in 1841, 9,654. The town is 9 m. NW of Poitiers. Pop. 2,720.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 536; of com. 525.—Also a commune in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Andrimont. Pop. 210.—Also a commune in the prov. of Luxembourg, and dep. of Vielsalm. Pop. 339.—See also NOVILLE.

NEUVILLE, NEUVILLE, BONNEVILLE, or NEUSTADT, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 21 m. WNW of Berne, bail. and 2 m. NW of Cerlier, on the W bank of Lake Bienne, at the foot of the Chasseral. Pop. 1,411. It contains the ruins of the castle of Schlossberg.

NEUVILLE (La), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, and dep. of Cepel. Pop. 268.—Also a commune in the prov. of Luxembourg, and dep. of Tenneville. Pop. 184.

NEUVILLE-SUR-AIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, and arrond. of Bourg-en-Bresse. The village is 3 m. NNE of Pont-d'Ain, and 12 m. SE of Bourg-en-Bresse, on the r. bank of the Ain, which is here crossed by an elegant bridge. Pop. 1,414. It has building-docks.

NEUVILLE - L'ARCHEVQUE, or NEUVILLE-SUR-SAONE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, and arrond. of Lyon. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,032; in 1841, 14,976. The town is 9 m. N of Lyon, and 6 m. SSW of Trevoux, on the l. bank of the Saone. Pop. 1,476. It has extensive silk and cotton mills, bleacheries, printing-mills, and plumber-works.

NEUVILLE-A-BAYARD, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, and cant. of Chevillon, and 8 m. NE of Vassy. Pop. 150. It has 2 forges and a blast-furnace.

NEUVILLE-AUX-BOIS (La), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, and arrond. of Orleans. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,598; in 1841, 9,188. The town is 14 m. NE of Orleans. Pop. 2,556.

NEUVILLE-CHAMP-D'OISSEL (La), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, and cant. of Boos, 8 m. SE of Rouen. Pop. 1,551.

NEUVILLE-EN-CONDROZ, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy. Pop. of dep. 599; of com. 500.

NEUVILLE-COPPEGUEULE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 8 m. S of Oisement, and 26 m. WSW of Amiens. Pop. 1,000.

NEUVILLE-LES-DAMES, or NEUVILLE-SUR-RENON, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Chatillon-les-Dombes, and 12 m. WSW of Bourg, on the l. bank of the Renon. Pop. 1,304.

NEUVILLE - EN - FERRAIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 1½ m. N of Tourecoing. Pop. in 1841, 2,250.

NEUVILLE-FERRIERE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 1½ m. S of Neufchâtel. Pop. 500. Iron is found in the locality.

NEUVILLE-EN-HEZ (La), a town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 4½ m. WNW of Clermont, and 12 m. E of Beauvais. Pop. 680. It has extensive manufactories of linen and a flax spinning mill.

NEUVILLE-SOUS-HUY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy, watered by the Meuse. Pop. of dep. 147; of com. 108.

NEUVILLE-AUX-JOUTES (La), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Signy-le-Petit, and 14 m. W of Rocroy. Pop. 1,465. It has extensive iron-works.

NEUVILLE-AU-PONT (La), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. and 3 m. N of Sainte-Menehould, and 27 m. NE of Châlons, on the r. bank of the Aisne. Pop. 1,360. This town was built in 1203, by Blanche, countess of Champagne.

NEUVILLE-A-ROI (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 8 m. E of St.-Just-en-Chaussée, and 11 m. NE of Clermont. Pop. 700. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1797. It formerly contained a fort, which was taken by the English in 1428.

NEUVILLE - SUR - SARTHE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 6 m. N of Le Mans, on the l. bank of the Sarthe. Pop. 1,378.

NEUVILLE-SUR-SEINE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aube, and cant. of Mussy-sur-Seine, 5 m. S of Bar-sur-Seine, on the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 981. It is noted for its wine.

NEUVILLE-EN-TOURNAFUY (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 4 m. S of Juniville, and 14 m. S of Rethel. Pop. 800.

NEUVILLE - SAINT - VAAST, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, and cant. of Vincy, 4 m. N of Arras. Pop. 1,372. It has a manufactory of beet-root sugar, an oil-mill, and several breweries.

NEUVILLER, or NEUWEILER, a small town and castle of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, on the l. bank of the Moselle, 9 m. SW of Lunéville.

NEUVILLERS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, and dep. of Recogne. Pop. 416.

NEUVILLY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Le Cateau, 12 m. ESE of Cambrai. Pop. 1,696.

NEUVY, a town of France, in the dep. of Nievre, 3 m. W of Clamecy. Pop. 1,350.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, dist. of Charolles. Pop. 1,126.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 12 m. N of Tours. Pop. 1,628.

NEUVY-PAILLOUX, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Indre, 8 m. S of Issoudun. Pop. 1,020.

NEUVY-SAUTOUR, a town of France, in the dep. of Yonne, 17 m. NW of Tonnerre. Pop. 1,500.

NEUVY-SAINT-SEPULCRE, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre, 14 m. S of Chateauroux, on the r. bank of the Bonzanne. Pop. 2,040.

NEUVY-SUR-BARANION, a town of France, in the dep. of Cher, 16 m. NNW of Bourges.

NEUWARP, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on a small peninsula formed by a lake of the same name, which is connected with the Little Haf, 23 m. NNW of Stettin. Pop. 1,742.

NEUWEDEL, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the r. bank of the lake of Drage, 28 m. E of Stargard. Pop. 1,800.

NEUWEILER, or NEUVILLER, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. of La Petite Pierre, 6 m. N of Saverne. Pop. 1,740.

NEUWELT, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Bitschow, among the Sudetic mountains, 14 m. ENE of Cromau.

NEUWERK, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, on the l. bank of the Bode. Pop. 250. There are large iron and tin works in the neighbourhood.—Also a small island in the embouchure of the Elbe, a dependency of the isil. of Ritzbüttel.

NEUWEYER, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the bail. of Steinbach. Pop. 890.

NEUWIED, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, in the reg. of Coblenz, on the Rhine, at the embouchure of the Vied, 8 m. WNW of Coblenz. It was the chief town of a petty principality, which enjoyed independence until 1806. The prince, who was a Calvinist, opened his little capital to all who felt themselves restrained elsewhere in the exercise of their worship. A mixed population was thus collected here, whose industry gave an impulse to the town, which in 1837 contained 5,708 inhabitants. To conduct a variety of manufactures in cotton and wool, hardware, linen, soap, watches, and cabinet-making. From its vicinity to the Rhine, N. has also a traffic in the products of the adjacent country, corn, wine, timber, and potash. The prince's palace is surrounded with extensive gardens, and contains a good library: and there are several excellent educational establishments in the town.

NEVA, a large river of Russia, which issues from the SW angle of the great lake Ladoga; and after a course of about 40 m. empties itself into the gulf of Finland, below St. Petersburg. Though its course is short, the medium breadth of its main stream is about 300 yds., and the depth of its mid-channel about 50 ft.; it is consequently navigable for vessels of considerable size. Its water is pure, and is used for drinking and cooking throughout St. Petersburg. The N. is generally frozen over from the end of October till April. It breaks up very rapidly; and for 3 or 4 months in the year its overflowing is immense. It is connected with the Volga by 3 different lines of canal-communication.

NEVADA (SIERRA), a chain of mountains in the S of Spain, forming the most elevated range in the whole peninsula. It branches off from the great Iberian chain, in the vicinity of the Sierras-de-Flabres and Algambilas; and bending in a SW, and then in a direction almost due W, separates the provs. of Granada and Murcia from Andalusia, and terminates to the NE of Cadiz. This range is denominated *Sierra Nevada*, or 'Snowy ridge,' from having its lofty summits covered the whole year with snow and ice; and must be very elevated from the circumstance of its being visible, in a clear day, from the opposite coast of Africa. It takes consecutively the denominations of Sierra-de-Gador, S.-de-Nevada, S.-de-Bermeja, and S.-de-Ronda. The perpetual snow-line on the Sierra-N. begins at the height of 3,305

vars or 9,171 ft. above the level of the sea; on the other ranges it seldom lies above a few months. Firs, oaks, and cork trees clothe the higher regions; chestnuts, tamarisks, pines, and beeches, the lower. The loftiest peak is the Cumbre-de-Mulhacen, which is said to rise to an elevation of 13,600 ft. The Alpujarras and the mountains of Ronda form parts of this chain.

NEVADA (SIERRA). See article CALIFORNIA, p. 189.

NEVEL, a town of Russian Poland, in the gov. and 54 m. N of Vitebsk. Pop. 4,600.

NEVELE, a commune and town of Belgium, in the port of E. Flanders, 8 m. W of Ghent. Pop. 3,780. It has linen manufactures.

NEVENDON, a parish of Essex, 5 m. ESE of Billericay. Area 991 acres. Pop. 199.

NEVERBURG, a town of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, 19 m. NNW of Treves. Pop. 130.

NEVERI, a river of Venezuela, in the province of Cumana, which takes its rise in the Bergantin mountains, and after a SSW and W course, joins the Aragua. The united stream runs into the sea at Barcelona. The waters of the different rivers which it receives in its course, and the declivity of the ground, give the united stream a powerful current.

NEVERS, a considerable town of France, the capital of the dep. of the Nièvre, situated on the declivity of a hill, on the r. bank of the Loire, where that river is joined by the Nièvre, 35 m. ESE of Bourges, and 116 m. NW of Lyons, in N lat. 46° 59'. Pop. in 1831, 15,085; in 1846, 13,751. Its appearance from the opposite side of the Loire is beautiful, but on entering the town the streets are found to be narrow and winding, and the houses in general old and gloomy. The quays on the river are bordered with good houses. It has a communal college, a school-of-design and chamber-of-manufactures; and is the see of a bishop. The Loire is here crossed by a fine bridge of 20 arches; and the principal entrance to the town is through a triumphal arch. The promenade called the Park is very fine, and the country between this and Moulins exhibits one of the most charming landscapes in France. The town has manufactories of glass, plate, hardware, china-ware, and enamel; and in the neighbourhood are iron-mines, forges, and government foundries for cannon, cannon-balls, chain-cables, and anchors. N. is by some supposed to be the *Noviodunum* of Caesar. In 865 it was burned by Hugh Caput. It was the birthplace of Mirabeau.—The arrond. of N. comprises 8 cant., with a pop. in 1841 of 33,020. Its area is 226,115 hectares.—The cant. comprises 12 cons. Pop. in 1841, 23,623.

NEVERSINK, a township of Sullivan co., in the state of New York, U. S., 99 m. SW of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained on the S by a river of the same name, an affluent of the Delaware, and on the E by Redont creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,681.

NEVERSINK (HIGHLANDS OF), an elevated tract of land, extending across the N part of Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey. Near the ocean it has an alt. of from 300 to 400 ft. above sea-level. It is well-wooded, but is only to a small extent cultivated.

NEVES, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the l. bank of the Marañé. Pop. 1,060. It has a considerable trade in timber, rice, millet, and other articles of local produce.

NEVESIGNE, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, and sanj. of Herzegovine, 15 m. E of Mostar, and 45 m. SSW of Bosna-Serai, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Narenta, and at the extremity of a plain, partly cultivated. It contains about 600 houses, generally well-built.

NEVEZ, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Finistère, cant. and 3 m. SW of Pontaven, and 13 m. W of Quimperle. Pop. 1,450. It contains the ruins of the ancient castle of Poulguen, and has a considerable trade in barley and cider.

NEVIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Oranto, district and 11 m. ENE of Gallipoli, cant. and 8 m. SSE of Nardo. Pop. 700.

NEVIANSK (Нижний), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, district and 36 m. W of Ibit, on the r. bank of the Neiva. Pop. 12,000. It has 2 churches. Plate-iron forms its chief article of manufacture.

NEVIANSK (Верхний), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, district and 48 m. W of Ibit, on the l. bank of the Neiva. Pop. 3,600. In its vicinity is a large iron-work.

NEVIGES, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 15 m. NE of Dusseldorf, and circle of Elberfeld-Mettmann. It has manufactories of cloth and of other woollen fabrics.

NEVIL, or NOVIL (Bay), a bay of British North America, in the W part of Hudson's bay, on the coast of New North Wales, in N lat. $61^{\circ} 58'$, and W long. 92° .

NEVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inférieure, cant. and 3 m. S of Saint-Va- lery-en-Caux, and 17 m. N of Yvetot. Pop. 1,578.

NEVILLE, a village of Washington township, Clermont co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 126 m. ESE of Columbus, on the Ohio river.

NEVILLE (Port), an inlet of British North America, in New Caledonia, to the N of Vancouver's island, and of Johnstone's strait, in N lat. $50^{\circ} 32'$, and W long. 125° .

NEVIN. See NEFYN.

NEVINNOI, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of the Caucasus, district and 63 m. WSW of Alexandrov, and 24 m. NNE of Stavropol, on the r. bank of the Kuban.

NEVIS, an island of the W. Indies, in the Leeward group, in N lat. $17^{\circ} 10'$, W long. $62^{\circ} 40'$, separated by a channel, 2 m. wide, from the SE extremity of St. Christopher's. From the S, it presents the appearance of a single mountain surrounded by a margin of low lands. It is only 24 m. in circumf.; and its single cone-shaped mountain, alt. 2,500 ft., has probably been produced by one volcanic eruption. It has an area of about 20 sq. m. It is well-watered; and the land, a strong tenacious marl, is in general fertile, producing on an average about 16 cwt. of sugar an acre. Its staple is sugar. The estimated value of the exports, in 1812, amounted to £217,672; the imports, to £94,293. The pop. at the same date consisted of 500 white persons, 250 free persons of colour, and 15,000 slaves. In 1841, its exports were valued at £17,455; its imports at £23,728. In 1847, the imports amounted to £37,103, but sunk to £21,261 in 1848. In 1847, the exports amounted to £78,405, but sunk to £23,593 in 1848. The sugar exported in 1847 amounted to 8,734 hds.; in 1848 to 1,814 hds. In 1851 its pop. was estimated at 10,200, of whom about 64 per cent. were under daily instruction. The island is divided into 5 parishes. Charleston, on the SW side, is the capital.—The English first settled here in 1628, by a colony from St. Christopher's; and the island flourished so greatly that in 1640 there were 4,000 whites. In 1706 it was taken by the French, but was restored by the peace of Utrecht. In 1782 it was again taken by the French, but was restored by the peace in 1783.

NEVIS, a small river in the SW of Lochaber, in Inverness-shire, which rises amidst a mass of mountains geographically 6 m. E of the summit of Ben-

nevis, and runs WSW and W to Loch-Eil at Fort- William.

NEVIS (Loch), a long inlet of the sea, between the districts of Knoydart and Morar, in Inverness-shire. It is about 13 m. long, and varies in breadth from 2 m. to 2 fms.

NEVRAUMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, and dep. of Orgeo. Pop. 144.

NEVREKOP, or NEGROKOP, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 39 m. NNE of Seres, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, and at the foot of the Nevrekop-dagh, a ramification of the Balkan. A large fair is held here annually in October for the supply of Servia, Albania, and Upper Greece. In the environs are rich mines of iron.—The river N., in the lower part of its course, takes the name of Anghista, and flows into Lake Takinos.

NEVREMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Fosse. Pop. 306.

NEVYN. See NEFIN.

* * * NEW. For names with this prefix not occurring here, see the latter word of the compound term.

NEW ABBEY, a parish and village in Kirkcudbrightshire, 7 m. S of Dumfries. Pop. in 1801, 832; in 1851, 1,098. The district on the sea-board, comprising upwards of one-fourth of the whole area, is regularly enclosed, and commands a noble prospect of the Solway firth and the coast of Cumberland. The upper district consists of rocky hills, mairis, and mosses. The Nith and the Solway, where they form the E boundary, are respectively about 2 and 12 m. broad; during the recess of the tide they are mere sandy wildernesses, threaded by the wandering fresh water stream; and at the flow of the tide, they exhibit in its richest form their peculiar phenomenon, and have a depth in spring-tides of 15 or 16 ft. The v. of N. stands on the Pow, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the Nith, and 7 m. S of Dumfries. Pop. in 1851, 175. The ruins of the abbey, whence the p. has its modern name, are an imposing object in the centre of a magnificent landscape, occupying the middle of a fine level field in the vale of the Pow, and enclosed by a stone wall 8 or 10 ft. high. The church is the principal part of the existing ruin.

NEWAHY, a town of India, in the Jypur territory, 35 m. SE of Jypur.

NEW ALBANY, a township and town of Floyd co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 121 m. S by E of Indianapolis, on the N bank of the Ohio. Pop. of township, exclusive of the city, in 1840, 1,308. The town, which is the largest in the state, is regularly laid out, with six streets running parallel to the river. Pop. 4,226.—Also a village of Greene township, Columbiana co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 52.

NEW ALBION, a township of Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, U. S., 307 m. W by S of Albany. It has an elevated and rugged surface, and is drained by Cattaraugus and Alleghany rivers. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,016.

NEW ALEXANDER, a village of West township, Columbiana co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 146 m. NE by E of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 150.

NEW ALEXANDRIA, a village of Westmoreland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 171 m. W of Harrisburg, on the E. side of Loyalhanna river, and containing in 1840 about 30 dwellings.

NEW ALSTEAD, a village of Alstead township, Cheshire co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 54 m. SW of Concord, on the S side of Cold river.

NEW AMSTERDAM, a village of Harrison co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 140 m. S of Indianapolis, on the E side of the Ohio, a little above the confluence of Indian creek.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, a parish and parl.

borough, in the southern division of Newark wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 17½ m. NE of Nottingham, by the Derby and Lincoln branch of the North Midland railway, and 16 m. from Lincoln, on the E bank of the 'Newark canal,' formed by an arm of the Trent, which deviates from the main stream a little above N., unites with the river Deven beyond its junction with the Cardyke, and again inoculates with the main stream little below N. Area of the p. 1,889 acres. Pop. in 1801, 6,730; in 1831, 9,557; in 1851, 11,321. Next to Nottingham this is the largest town in the county. It is neatly built, and has a large quadrangular market-place, in which stands the town-hall, a handsome edifice erected in 1805, at a cost of £17,000. The Trent branch, or N. canal, is crossed near the cattle-market and the castle, by a bridge connected with a raised causeway constructed under the direction of Mr. Smeaton in 1770, and leading, as part of the Great North road, across an island, formed by the main stream and the branch or arm of the Trent, to Muskm bridge over the main stream. On this road or causeway are 13 bridges of various sizes, containing, in all, 94 arches in a distance of 1½ m., by which the road is carried above the reach of the floods to which this vicinity is liable.—N.-castle, the interior of which has been cleared away to form the site of the cattle-market, was a venerable pile of feudal grandeur. Its general outline is square. This fortress was the last retreat of King John, and a principal garrison of the royalists in the reign of Charles I. It was besieged by the parliamentarians, and ultimately surrendered by order of the king.—The church of St. Mary Magdalene is one of the most elegant and spacious churches in England. It was erected in the reign of Henry VI., on the site of a more ancient edifice, by Alan Fleming, principal of one of the religious houses formerly existing in the town. The style is the later Gothic, of the period in which the pointed arch sank into the flat-browed or perpendicular, the acute angles formed by the lateral tangents expanding into right angles, and finally disappearing. The exterior, comparatively with the generality of English churches, is of elaborate workmanship, well-adorned with grotesque spout-heads and bosses on the mouldings, and showing some fine examples of richly wreathed foliation in the windows. Of these the lower story has 13 of a side; the upper story, 20; while the E end of the church is beautifully lighted by three fine windows, of which the grand middle window above the altar is the finest; having no fewer than 26 compartments in its head or upper portion. The effect of the whole exterior of the clerestory, when the church was lighted up for midnight-mass or early matin-song, must have been superb. The building is cruciform, with aisles and transepts. The most remarkable feature of the church, whether exteriorly or interiorly, is the steeple, which rises to the height of 255 ft., the alt. of the tower being 144 ft., and that of the spire 111 ft., with a poise not easily matched for lightness and airiness of effect. The second story of the tower is adorned with four pointed arches, resting on columns having richly-wrought capitals; over them is placed the clock. The room above, containing 10 bells, is lighted by a beautiful double window. The spire is octagonal, having four tiers of pointed windows or apertures.—Under the new municipal act the borough is divided into 3 wards, and appointed to be governed by 6 aldermen and 18 councillors. The income of the borough in 1840, arising chiefly from borough-rates, was £1,006; in 1849-50, £1,397.—The old parl. boundaries, coincident with those of the ancient municipal borough, were left unaltered by the reform act. Pop. of parl. borough in 1841, 10,218; in 1851, 11,320.

Electors registered in 1837, 1,221; in 1848, 1,016. N. is a polling-place, and principal place of election for the E division of the co.—The principal trade of N. is in malt, which is largely manufactured here, and in corn, cattle, wool, and coal. Gypsum is burnt to a considerable extent for stucco, and sent by water to the metropolis. The linen manufacture is carried on to a small extent. Huckabacks, sheeting, shirting, table-cloths, &c., are the chief fabrics made by weavers. The circumstance of N. being on the great road between York and London, long added considerably to its prosperity, and the town was famous for its inns. The White Hart has existed since the days of Henry IV., and is an excellent specimen of the household architecture of the Middle ages. The Saracen's Head dates as far back as the reign of Henry III., and was occasionally occupied by Charles I. in the civil wars. The Swan and Salmon was established by Henry VIII. In the latter two cases, however, the original buildings have been replaced by others of more modern date. The opening of the Great Northern, Midland, and other lines of railway between York and London, however, has proved not a little prejudicial to this source of prosperity.—N. is believed to have been the site of the Roman station of *Eltavona*, and was a place of importance under the Heptarchy, defended by a strong wall and fortress, constructed partly of Roman materials. By many inquirers it has been supposed identical with the *Sidnæaster* of the Saxons, which, however, has also been placed at Stow in Lincolnshire. Having fallen a prey to the ravages of the Danes in one of their many invasions, it was rebuilt, whence its name of Newark, or 'New-work,' by which it was known in the time of Edward the Confessor. The manor of N. was given by Leofric earl of Mercia, and his Countess Godiva, to the monastery of Stow, and was afterwards claimed by the bishops of Lincoln, one of whom, Alexander de Blois, built the castle in King Stephen's reign.

NEWARK, a township of Caledonia co., in the state of Vermont, U. S. 57 m. NE of Montpelier. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by the headwaters of Pasumpsic river. The soil is cold, wet, and unproductive. Pop. in 1840, 360.—Also a township of Tioga co., in the state of New York, 8 m. N of Owego, and 161 m. WSW of Albany. The surface is hilly, and is drained by the East and West Owego creeks. The soil consists chiefly of gravelly loam. Pop. 1,616.—Also a village of Arcadia township, Wayne co., in the state of New York, 186 m. W by N of Albany, on the Erie canal. Pop. 1,200.—Also a maritime town of Essex co., in the state of New Jersey, 9 m. W of New York, and 49 m. NE of Trenton, on the W side of Passaic river, 6 m. above its entrance into Newark bay, and in N lat. 40° 44'. It is the most flourishing place in the state, and has extensive manufactories of coaches, cabinet-work, leather, and shoes; and a large and increasing trade. The river is here navigable for vessels of 100 tons burthen, and frequent communication with New York is maintained by steam and railway. Pop. in 1830, 10,950; in 1840, 17,290; in 1850, 38,885.—Also a village of Newcastle co., in Delaware, 59 m. N by W of Dover.—Also the cap. of Licking co., in Ohio, 39 m. NNE of Columbus, on the Erie and Ohio canal. Pop. in 1841, 2,705.—Also a township of Allegan co., in Michigan, 180 m. W of Detroit, on the Kalamazoo river, 2 m. from its influx into Lake Michigan.—Also a village of Scotland co., in Missouri, 44 m. N of Jefferson.

NEWARK VALLEY, a village of Tioga co., in New York, U. S., 154 m. WSW of Albany, on East Owego creek. Pop. 400.

NEW-ASHFORD, a township of Berkshire co.,

in Massachusetts, U. S., 18 m. N of Lenox. Pop. 227.

NEW ATHENS, a village of Harrison co., in Ohio, U. S., 115 m. E by N of Columbus. Pop. 350. It is the seat of Franklin college, founded in 1825.

NEWBALD, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.E of North Cave. Area 5,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 769; in 1851, 908.

NEW BALTIMORE, a township of Greene co., in New York, U. S., 15 m. S of Albany, with a village of the same name, on the W side of the Hudson. Pop. 2,306.—Also a village of Fauquier co., in Virginia, 108 m. N by W of Richmond. Pop. 140.—Also a village of Marlborough township, in Stark co., Ohio.

NEW BARBADOES, a township of Bergen co., in New Jersey, U. S., containing the v. of Hackensack. Pop. 2,104.

NEWBATTLE, a parish of Edinburghshire, 7 m. S of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1851, 2,518. The coal measures in this p. constitute a mineral field equal in wealth to that of any equal extent of territory in the kingdom. Limestone and sandstone are obtained from surface-quarries; and coal can be mined in upwards of twenty seams of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 ft. thick. To facilitate the exportation of the mineral produce, a railway $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length is carried across the vale of the S. Esk by a viaduct 1,200 ft. long, and joins the North British company's railway at Dalhousie-mains. The ancient v. of N. stands in the lowest grounds of the vale of the Esk, 1 m. S of Dalkeith. There are three other villages, all inhabited chiefly by colliers, —Easthouses, with 420 inhabitants, 1 m. E of N.; Westhouses, with 133, about 2 m. to the SE; and Stobhill, with 194, situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the S.—N. abbey, a prime object both of antiquarian and of modern interest, was anciently, as its name imports, a monastery, and is now the seat of the marquis of Lothian. The buildings of the monastery have long ago been either wholly demolished, or entirely concealed from observation, by the erection on their site of the present noble mansion.

NEWBAWN, a parish in co. Wexford, 6 m. SE of New Ross. Area 7,537 acres. Pop. 1,362.

NEW BEDFORD, a port of Bristol co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 58 m. S of Boston, with which it is connected by railroad, on an arm of the sea which sets up from Buzzard's bay, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 38' 7''$, W long. $70^{\circ} 55' 49''$. Pop. in 1820, 3,947; in 1840, 12,087; in 1850, 16,464. Its harbour is safe and spacious. The inhabitants and capital of the place are chiefly devoted to the whale-fishery. Of 605 vessels employed in the whale-fishery, New B. has 275. The tonnage in 1840 was 89,039 tons.—Also a village in Mercer co., in Pennsylvania, 244 m. NW of Columbus.—Also a village of Coshocton co., in Ohio, 99 m. NE of Columbus.

NEWBERG, a village of Cass co., in Michigan, U. S., 157 m. W by S of Detroit.

NEW BERLIN, a township in Chenango co., in New York, U. S., 8 m. NE of Norwich, with a v. of the same name on the Unadilla river. Pop. 3,086.—Also the cap. of Union co., in Pennsylvania, 69 m. N of Harrisburg. Pop. 679.—Also a v. in Stark co., in Ohio; and another in Milwaukee co., in Wisconsin, 99 m. NE of Columbus.

NEWBERN, a port, the cap. of Craven co., in N. Carolina, U. S., on the SW bank of the Neuse, at the junction of the Trent, 30 m. above Pimlico sound, and 120 m. SW of Raleigh. Pop. in 1830, 3,776; in 1840, 3,690; in 1850, 4,722. The Neuse is here $1\frac{1}{2}$ m., and the Trent $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide. Its export trade consists in grain, pork, lumber, tar, pitch, turpentine, and naval stores.

NEWBERRY, a district of S. Carolina, U. S., near the centre of the state. Area 540 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 18,350; in 1850, 20,143.—Also a township of

York co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,850.—Also a v. of Wayne co., in Kentucky, 119 m. S of Frankfort.—Also a v. of Lycoming co., in Pennsylvania, 95 m. N of Harrisburg.

NEWBIGGIN, a township in Dacre p., Cumberland, 3 m. W by S of Penrith.—Also a township in Middleton-in-Teesdale p., Durham, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Barnard-castle, on the N bank of the Tees. Area 4,627 acres. Pop. in 1831, 507; in 1851, 583.—Also a township in Newburn p., Northumberland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Newcastle.—Also a chapelry in Woodhorn p., Northumberland, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Morpeth, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of the mouth of the Wansbeck, on the coast of the North sea. The stationary inhabitants are chiefly fishermen. Pop. in 1831, 519; in 1851, 717.—Also a township in Shotley p., Northumberland, $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Hexham, on the N bank of the Derwent.—Also a parish in Westmoreland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by N of Appleby, on a branch of the Eden. Area 1,184 acres. Pop. in 1801, 126; in 1851, 114.—Also a township in Avsgarth p., N. R. of Yorkshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Middleham. Area 2,000 acres. Pop. 130.

NEWBLISS, a market-town of co. Monaghan, 4 m. ESE of Clones. Pop. in 1851, 481.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, a village in Perry co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 34 m. W by N of Harrisburg.

NEWBOLD, a township of Chesterfield p., Derbyshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Chesterfield. Pop. in 1831, 1,140; in 1851, 2,035.—Also a hamlet in Tredington p., Worcestershire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Shipston-upon-Stour, on the W bank of the Stour. Pop. 300.

NEWBOLD-ASTBURY, a township in Astbury p., Cheshire, 3 m. S by E of Congleton. Area 2,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 598; in 1851, 705.

NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON, a parish in Warwickshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Kineton. Area 1,824 acres. Pop. 323.

NEWBOLD-VERDON, a parish in Leicestershire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Market-Bosworth. Area 2,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 590; in 1851, 712.

NEWBOROUGH, a chapelry and township in Hanbury p., Staffordshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE by S of Uttoxeter. Area 2,762 acres. Pop. in 1831, 910; in 1851, 767.—Also a recently constituted parish in Northamptonshire, 5 m. NE of Peterborough. Area 4,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 340; in 1851, 698.

NEWBOROUGH (LLANBEDR), a parish and market-town in Anglesey, 5 m. NW of Carnarvon, on the coast. Pop. in 1831, 804; in 1851, 1,032.

NEW BOSTON, a township of Hillsboro' co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 22 m. S by W of Concord. Pop. 1,569.—Also a v. of Windham co., in Connecticut; and another of Berkshire co., in Massachusetts.

NEWBOTTLE, a township in Houghton-le-Spring p., Durham, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Durham. Area 1,388 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,198; in 1851, 2,067.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 m. W of Brackley. Area 2,990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 366; in 1851, 438.

NEWBOURNE, a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. S of Woodbridge, on the river Deben. Area 897 acres. Pop. in 1811, 153; in 1831, 171; in 1851, 221.

NEW BRAINTREE, a township of Worcester co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 66 m. W of Boston. Pop. 752.

NEWBREMEN, a village of Mercer co., in Ohio, U. S., 97 m. NW of Columbus.

NEWBRIDGE, or PONT-Y-PRID, a hamlet in the

p. of Eglwys-Ban, Glamorganshire, 3 m. NNE of Llantrissaint, on the river Taff, near its junction with the Rhondda, and in the line of the Glamorganshire, or Cardiff and Aberdare canals, and Taff Vale railway. Across the river Taff here is a very elegant bridge. Several large iron and tin works have recently been opened in this vicinity.

NEWBRIDGE, a market-town in the parishes of Great Connell and Morristown-Biller, co. Kildare, on the river Liffey, 21 m. SW by W of Dublin. Pop. in 1851, 934.—Also a hamlet in the parish of Castle-Macadam, co. Wicklow, on the river Ovoca, 4½ m. S by E of Rathdrum.—Also a village in the p. of Hollywood, co. Down, 1½ m. E of Belfast. Pop. 406.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Rathkeale, co. Limerick, 2 m. S by E of Askeaton.

NEW BRIGHTON, a village of Richmond co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the N end of Staten island, 6 m. from New York.—Also a village of Beaver co., in Pennsylvania, on the E bank of the Beaver, 3 m. above its mouth. Pop. in 1840, 981.

NEW BRITAIN, an archipelago in the Pacific ocean, between 4° and 6° 30' S lat., and 149° and 152° E long., consisting of two large islands, and several small ones discovered by Dampier in 1699.

NEW BRITAIN, a township of Hartford co., in Connecticut, U. S., 10 m. SW of Hartford. Pop. 1,500.—Also a township of Bucks co., in Pennsylvania, 25 m. NW of Philadelphia. Pop. 1,304.

NEWBROUGH, a parochial chapelry in Northumberland, 4½ m. NW of Hexham, in the line of the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. Area 6,705 acres. Pop. in 1831, 494; in 1851, 551.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a province of British North America, lying between Nova Scotia on the E. and Canada on the W. or the parallels of 45° and 48° N., and between 61° and 68° W long. It is bounded on the N by the entire course of the Restigouche river, and the bay of Chaleurs; on the E by the gulf of St. Lawrence, Northumberland strait, and Nova Scotia; on the S by the bay of Fundy, the head of which, Chignecto bay, approaches within a few miles of Bay Verte in Northumberland strait; on the W it has the bay of Fundy; on the W it is separated from the state of Maine by the entire course of the St. Croix, from its mouth in the Passe-maquoddy bay, through the Chipinetcook lakes, to its source; thence along the meridian of 67° 53' crossing Mars-hill, and the Little Madawaska branch of the St. John, till it strikes the river St. John; thence up the main channel of the St. John to the mouth of the Grand river, and up that river to its sources near Bold mountain, and the sources of the Restigouche. The remainder of the boundary with the United States in this quarter—which is continued up the St. John to the St. Francis-line—is common to Lower Canada and the State of Maine. The area of this prov. is roughly estimated at 25,000 sq. m.

Rivers, &c. New B. is well-watered in every direction. The principal rivers are the St. John, the Miramichi, and the Restigouche. The St. John, which runs SE to the bay of Fundy, is navigable by steamers to the Great Falls, a distance of upwards of 200 m.; and from that point upwards to the American territory, and to within 20 m. of the St. Lawrence by the Upper Madawaska and Temiscouata lake. The principal New B. tributary of this noble river is the Tobique.—The Miramichi has its head-streams near the sources of the Monquart and Pekagonik tributaries of the St. John, and crosses the central part of the prov. in a NE direction to Miramichi bay in the gulf of St. Lawrence. It is navigable by ships of a large class for 50 m.—The head-waters of the Restigouche approach within 3 m. of some of the tributaries of the St. John. It

runs upwards of 100 m., in a W direction, to the bay of Chaleur, through a country of undulating hill and dale, and remarkable for beauty and richness of scenery.—Dense forests cover nearly the whole of the interior of this prov. The pine, birch, beech, and maple are the prevailing trees. The principal tracts of flat alluvial soil lie stretched along the countless rivers which intersect the country; but no part of New B. can be considered mountainous.—The mineral riches of this prov. have been but imperfectly explored; coal, it is reported, is plentiful, and iron-ore is known to be abundant.—The wild animals are bears, moose-deer, foxes, tiger-cats, raccoons, beavers, otters, and porcupines. The rivers and lakes abound in salmon, trout, chub, eels, and perch; and cod, mackerel, and herrings are abundant on the coast.

Climate and agriculture. The climate of New B.—except on a narrow sea-board of about 20 m. in depth, which is foggy—is salubrious; that of the S districts is considerably milder than that of the N, and the whole country is covered with snow for about four months. A short spring commencing in the latter end of April, is usually succeeded by a very warm summer. One of the most striking peculiarities of the climate of New B., and indeed of all N. America, is its low mean annual temp., and greater extremes of heat and cold, compared with places in corresponding latitudes in Europe. The changes of temp. are, perhaps, not more capricious than they are in Great Britain; yet they run to a greater extent, and exert an influence over vegetation scarcely known in that country. Edinburgh is 9° farther to the N than Quebec, yet its mean annual heat is 6° higher than that of the latter place. Along the whole Atlantic, and especially in Nova Scotia, a S wind is always warm. The heat imparted to the atmosphere by the gulf-stream which sweeps the S border of the continent greatly increases the temp. of the coasts. A SW wind, from passing along the land of the American continent, is warm and agreeable, except on the shores of the bay of Fundy, where its vapour is condensed in thick fogs, which prevail during the summer. These fogs lie along the shores, and do not extend to beyond 15 or 20 m. into the interior, where, by the increased heat of the air, they are quickly dispersed. From having a cold continent on one side, and a warm sea on the other, a stifling of the wind in New B. produces a great change of temp., which has been known to rise or fall 60° in 24 hours. The clearing of the land of its dense forests greatly mitigates the severity of winter and the heat of summer. The unbroken wilderness-woods retard the melting of the snow in spring; and accordingly, as they are cleared away, so will the season for vegetation be prolonged. The shortness of the season is here abundantly compensated by the almost miraculous rapidity of vegetation, and the short period necessary for ripening the productions of the country. Only 90 days are required to grow and ripen wheat, rye, barley, and oats, under a medium temp. of 52°; pulse, peas, and a number of garden vegetables, are brought to maturity in a much shorter period. Before June arrives, Nature, in myriads of forms, begins to display her beauties; the overgrown streams retreat within their summer-bounds, and the whole country is enlivened by the music of the sweet songsters of the forest. The beauty and serenity of the autumn here as in other parts of North America are unrivaled in any other part of the world. [Gause] Agricultural operations are generally commenced about the middle of April, and cease about the middle of November. From this period the prevalence of frost and snow prevents the labours of the husbandman as respects the soil; yet the industrious farmer can always find employment during the winter, as it is the most favourable season for cutting and hauling fuel and rails for fences, and for transporting grain and other produce to market.—In a general view the climate of New B. is decidedly healthy, and there is no disease peculiar to the country.

Settlements. The river St. John runs through 6 cos.; and from its mouth to the Madawaska river, a distance of 230 m., the settlements extend along both banks, in almost unbroken contiguity, with good roads on both sides of the river; and following up the numerous tributaries on the r. and l., settlements are found in every direction along their banks.—The co. of St. John on the western shore of the bay of Fundy, contains an area of 586 sq. m., and a pop. of about 45,000, with 48 parish schools. The city of St. John, including the suburbs, contains about 20,000, and is accessible by ships of the largest class, at all seasons of the year. Very little ungranted land, fit for settlement, is found in this co., except at the NE extremity. The salmon, shad, and herring fisheries of the bay of Fundy, are very valuable.—King's co., the next in order, contains

1,328 sq. m., with a pop. of about 19,000, and 64 parish schools. Many parts of this co. are highly cultivated, and present some of the finest scenery in the prov. Its proximity to the city of St. John insures a ready sale for its surplus produce. The great road from Halifax to Quebec passes through this co. for a distance of 75 m., and a line of railway is projected, and has been recently surveyed, passing through this co. from St. John to the gulf of St. Lawrence, which, it is contemplated, will unite with the projected grand trunk-line from Halifax to Quebec.—The next on the St. John river is Queen's co., containing 1,502 sq. m., and a pop. of 10,000, with 47 parish schools. Some of the best farms of the prov. are found in this co., and large tracts of good land are yet undisposed of.—The co. of Sunbury contains an area of 1,222 sq. m., a pop. of 5,000, and 24 parish schools. Extensive and valuable farms are seen on both banks of the river. The river Oromocto, with its branches, presents some flourishing settlements. This co. and Queen's contain an immense extent of the finest alluvial land, and some of the most productive and fertile islands in the river St. John.—The co. of York contains an area of 3,440 sq. m., with a pop. of 21,000, and 60 parish schools. The city of Fredericton, the seat of government, is in this co., on the r. bank of the river, distant from St. John by the river 75 m., and by the road 66 m. The tract of land granted to the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick land-company has left but a small portion at the disposal of government on the E side of the river, below the Nackawick. At the distance of 24 m. from Fredericton, on the great road to St. Andrews, is the Harvey settlement, formed in 1837, by emigrants from Northumberland. In the vicinity of Harvey is an Irish settlement, formed in December 1841.—At a distance of 48 m. from Fredericton commences the co. of Carleton, which extends upwards to the frontiers of Canada and the United States. This county has been more rapidly cleared and improved within the last few years than any other co. of the province. It contains an area of 4,050 sq. m., and a pop. of 21,000. The soil throughout is deep and rich, and under good cultivation would soon render it one of the most productive portions of the prov.—The Tobique, which empties into the St. John about 40 m. above Woodstock, is of great extent, and offers superior facilities for immediate settlement on a large scale.—To the S of York, Sunbury, Queen's, and King's, lies the co. of Charlotte, containing an area of 1,224 sq. m., with a pop. of about 22,000, and 65 parish schools. This co. contains many extensive and valuable settlements. The cos. of Westmoreland and Albert lie to the N and E of St. John and King's, and contain a pop. of about 25,000, with 98 parish schools, and cover an area of 2,112 sq. m. The most extensive and valuable marshes in the prov. are in Westmoreland, and furnish great facilities for grazing. The shad-fishing of this district is not surpassed by any other in the world. Cannel coal of a superior quality has been discovered in Albert, and promises an extensive and valuable trade.—The co. of Kent covers an area of 1,260 sq. m., and contains about 9,000 inhabitants, with 35 parish schools. Extensive cultivation is found along the coast and on the Richibucto river; but a tract of ungranted land still remains, through which the line of projected railway from Halifax to Quebec passes. The harbour of Richibucto is safe and commodious, and the river admits of vessels of the largest class for some distance.—Northumberland includes an area of 5,000 sq. m., with 20,000 inhabitants, and 53 parish schools. This co. presents a large extent of cultivated land, and a vast tract of ungranted land.—Gloucester and Restigouche, the

two most N cos., lie on the gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay-Chaleurs, and include an area of about 4,000 sq. m., with a pop. of only 15,000, and 37 parish schools. The quality of the soil is generally good, and in many parts of a superior description. For many years past this has been the best wheat-growing district in the province. The settlements in these counties are principally along the coast. The country above Dalhousie is principally settled by Scotch, who are in very prosperous circumstances. The projected line of railway from Halifax to Quebec passes through these cos. down the Nipisiguit to Bathurst, and thence to a point above Campbelltown.—The vast tract lying between the Restigouche and the St. John rivers, containing several millions of acres, presents a wide field for settlement.

Soil and productions.] The soil of New B. is excellent throughout, and admirably adapted, especially in the northern counties, to the growth of every description of grain of the best quality. In those counties the average weight of wheat is 65 lbs. per bushel; of barley 52 lbs. per bushel; and of oats 40 lbs. per bushel. The alluvial lands on the banks of all the principal rivers, and the extensive marshes which have been reclaimed from the sea, offer extraordinary and rare advantages for breeding and feeding cattle, and for the establishment of dairies on an extensive scale.—Every kind of field and garden crops cultivated in England can be grown in this prov., with the addition of Indian corn. The average produce per acre is large, especially where the rotation system has been followed. In different parts of the country, wheat, barley, and pease have yielded 40 bushels per acre; oats, 60 bushels; Indian corn and buck-wheat, 65 bushels; carrots and mangold-wurzel, 30 tons; turnips, 1,000 bushels; and potatoes, 800 bush.—Estimating the area of the prov., in round numbers, at 17,000,000 acres—a recent estimate makes it 18,907,360 acres—of these 2,000,000 acres may be deducted for water-surface and utterly waste land, but at least 12,000,000 acres are capable of immediate and profitable cultivation, and 1,000,000 more might be easily reclaimed. About 5,000,000 acres have already been granted to settlers; but there are about 10,220,000 acres yet ungranted and in a state of wilderness. Of these ungranted lands not more than one-tenth lies to the W. of the St. John; the remaining nine-tenths are to the E of that river.

Projected railways.] This immense tract of yet unsettled land would be prodigiously benefited by the execution of the projected railway between Halifax and Quebec, via Truro, Amherst, the bend of the Petitcodiac river, and the grand falls of the St. John, which would pass in a NW direction nearly through the centre of the prov.; but another line has been suggested from Halifax to Bridgewater, on the S side of the bay of Fundy; thence by steam-boat across the bay to St. John; and thence up the valley of the St. John, through Fredericton and Woodstock to the Grand falls; and from thence, as in the other line, by the shortest route to Quebec. According to Major Robinson, three principal lines present themselves for a trunk railway from an E port in Nova Scotia through New B. to Quebec; and by combining portions of two of these lines together, a fourth and fifth route may be formed. The shortest of these routes is 395 m., and the longest 692 m. The one recommended is the Halifax and Eastern, or Bay-Chaleurs route, to Quebec; the length is 685 m. It runs from Halifax to Truro; thence up to Bathurst; then along the shore of the Bay-Chaleurs to the Restigouche river; then across the valley of the Metapedia to the St. Lawrence, and along the banks of that river to Quebec. The principal recommendations of this line are the prospect of its opening up a large field for provincial improvements, for the settlement of emigrants, and also for developing the commerce and fisheries of New B. The neighbourhood of a great portion of it to the sea-coast would add to the facilities of construction, and remove the chances of interruption from the effects of climate. The extent to which the line will pass through Crown lands is estimated at 375 m. A single line of rails is proposed in the first instance. The greater portion of the land might be granted free of cost, and timber and stone can be had nearly along the whole distance. Under these circumstances, it is considered that £7,000 per mile may fairly be assumed as the probable limit of cost. This for 635 in

will be £4,445,000, making with the addition of 10 per cent, for contingencies £4,889,500, or in round numbers £5,000,000. With regard to revenue, it is considered that the total pop. either upon or near the line, including the two termini, may be estimated at 250,000 persons, and that the whole number within the area which will be benefited by the line will not be less than 400,000. The net earnings of the Massachusetts lines gives a proportion of 11s. per head for the entire population of the state; and taking a nearly similar calculation in the present instance, that is to say 10s. per head, we should have a return of £200,000. The transit of timber, the great staple of New B., the products of the fisheries, coal from the great Cumberland field, flour, grain, and other articles, are however also to be taken into account; and as the St. Lawrence is closed during six months of the year, not only would the railway have a monopoly during that time, but it would prove of inestimable advantage to the colony in setting articles free which are now so long locked up. Flour and wheat from the far west of the United States are also calculated upon, since while it costs 5s. 1d. to convey a barrel of flour from Illinois and Michigan to New York, and 6s. to Boston, it could, it is alleged, be brought to Halifax for 4s. 2d. But a line from Montreal to Portland-in-Maine, now constructing, will, it is admitted, be a great competitor with the Halifax and Quebec route. A loan of £3,000,000, it is suggested, could be raised upon the provincial revenues at 4 per cent, if guaranteed by the mother country; and this, with £2,000,000 of acres of land that would be brought into value by the line, might prove sufficient. — Major Robinson's line being mainly designed for military objects, deviated considerably from the route indicated by the commercial interests of the countries traversed. On entering New B., it made a wide sweep towards the bay of Chaleur, leaving the settled districts on the St. John considerably to the S., but obtaining thereby a greater security from attacks on the side of the United States frontier, as well as increased facilities of communication with the gulf of the St. Lawrence. It was, however, ascertained, that by means of a railway from Halifax to Waterville in Maine—joining at the latter point the line which already extends from thence to New York—the sea voyage between the latter city and London might be diminished by 1,107 m.; and that, although the total distance would be increased by 152 m., the substitution of land for sea travelling would save 56 hours. A convention was held at Portland in July 1840, at which the states of Maine, New England, and New York, pledged themselves to delegates from the British provs. to make so much of the proposed line as was to pass through the territory of the Union; and American capitalists and contractors volunteered to complete the whole, if acts of incorporation and other facilities were granted them. The latter overture was declined by the colonists, but the provincial legislatures of Nova Scotia and New B. decided to execute the railway from Halifax to St. Andrew's—the point where the line in question would intersect the frontier—at their own expense; and proposed to raise the necessary sum by mortgaging their entire revenues for the repayment both of capital and interest. In order, however, to enable them to negotiate the loan more cheaply, the imperial government was requested to guarantee to subscribe the interest of their money at the market rate. Earl Grey declined to advocate an imperial guarantee for the route between Halifax and Maine; but was ready to negotiate in favour of a line traversing the three colonies of Nova Scotia, New B., and Canada, which should pass wholly through British soil. On this understanding a scheme was submitted to Earl Grey, differing from Major Robinson's plan in bending southward, instead of northward, after entering New B. The advantages contemplated by the proposed deviation were, that the road would pass through the settled portions of the prov., instead of through uninhabited wastes; and that it would shorten the distance necessary to be traversed by the proposed branch-line to the United States. The sum to be raised was not to exceed £1,000,000. The scheme, as thus modified, was dictated by Earl Derby's ministry, on the ground that while the line contemplated by Major Robinson, and which in all previous discussions had been assumed as the line of intercolonial communication, continues the northern line where it enters the prov. of New B., passing at no great distance from the sea, making a sort of circuit in the E. and N parts of New B., and falls into the line of the valley of the St. Lawrence, taking then a westerly direction; the line proposed by the colonial legislature follows up to the very margin of the prov. the same line which is the line of communication with the United States, and thence turns at right angles, and follows the valley of St. John in a N direction until it reaches the Canadian prov. Instead of making the circuit of the N and E coasts, it makes two right angles, —one to the W., passing the borders of New B., and another passing due N along the valley of St. John's. It is true that by this line there would be a less amount of railway to be made than by the former line, if the line through the United States is to go on, as the parts running along the S side of the prov. of New B. would be common to the two lines; but as to the whole length of the line, though no definite survey has been taken of the St. John line, it would be found that the line which we call at present the North line, would not involve a greater distance between Halifax and Quebec than the line passing through the valley of St. John's, and passing by the St. John's river. No doubt, in a commercial point of view, there is the prospect of greater advantage being derived from the line passing along the valley of St. John; but, on the other hand, the effect of opening the line by the valley of the St. John would be to deprive us of the great advantage of the former scheme.

viz., of opening new districts by the railway itself, for colonization on either side, to which settlers from this country would naturally be invited, which would add largely to the prosperity of the prov., combining with that the advantage already adverted to of easy communication with the coast of New B., and the various fishing establishments upon it. It is not pretended that any survey has been made by which it can be secured, and promised to the country that the railway will pass along the E or British side of the St. John river, and not pass along the W., that is the American side. If that be the case, and if the communication be along an open undefended frontier of the United States, in the event of hostilities we may be cut off from communication with our own provs. by the intervention of the rapid and difficult river of St. John's, and under such circumstances, such a railway in time of war, as a means of military communication, would in nowise differ from a railway carried through America, and not through British territory. Another thing is to be considered; it passes along the frontier, and so far as a railway tends to improve cultivation, and to open the resources of a country, it will improve the cultivation and open the resources, not so much of the British provs. as of the adjoining state of the United States, and has no communication with the British prov., from which it is cut off by the river of St. John's. "Under these circumstances," said the premier, "and with the greatest desire to effect the great object contemplated by a communication between Halifax and Quebec, viz., encouraging emigration and settlements in the British colonies, maintaining a communication free from hostile interruption, and passing exclusively through British territory on the one side and the other, and tending to the improvement of our territory, I and my colleagues in the government cannot say that the project that has been put forward on the part of New B. is such a companion with that which we hold to be an imperial object as to induce us, for such a project, to involve ourselves in a guarantee."

Exports and Imports.] The chief exports of New B. are timber, flour, dried fish, and fish-oil. In 1837, the export of timber was valued at £476,670; of fish and oil, £68,000. The quantity of timber exported from St. John and its out-bays in 1848 was 194,240 tons, and in 1847, 152,062. The export of deals in 1848 amounted to 129,073,000 ft. (superficial); while in 1847 the quantity exported was 126,852,000 ft. The quantity of boards and scantling exported in 1847 was 9,515,000 ft.; in 1848, 13,898,000 ft. The exportation of wheat-flour in 1848 was 3,574 barrels; in 1847, 8,070 barrels. The total value of exports to the United Kingdom in 1848 was £466,188; to the United States, £37,871. The total value of the exports from St. John in 1848, was £417,258 sterling; Miramichi £72,266; Dalhousie, £27,401; Bathurst, £15,971; Caraquet, £15,301; Richibucto, £22,241; Dorchester, £4,717; and Shediac, £13,311.—The number of vessels entered inwards at St. John for 1848 was 1,611, amounting to 283,705 tons; an increase, as compared with 1847, of about 14,000 tons. The number of vessels cleared outwards in 1848 was 1,610, amounting to 305,246 tons, which, compared with 1847, shows a decrease of over 4,000 tons.—The imports into New Brunswick were as follows in the years mentioned:

	From the United Kingdom.	From the United States.	Total from all countries.
1845.	£576,496	293,777	893,413
1846.	522,540	300,042	861,468
1847.	553,514	338,423	925,938
1848.	251,496	244,670	517,201
1849.	306,696	264,361	566,405

The exports from New B. in these years were:

	To the United Kingdom.	To the United States.	Total to all countries.
1845.	£667,635	28,437	721,181
1846.	760,825	15,878	786,399
1847.	558,635	44,614	617,593
1848.	498,784	44,345	561,306
1849.	462,709	51,664	546,529

Fisheries.] The in-shore and bay fisheries of New B. are highly important and flourishing, and the legislature appears to regard the recent proposition of the United States' government to concede the privilege of fishing on their coasts as an equivalent for like participation in the fisheries of Newfoundland and New B. as devious and unfair, except upon the general principle of the American government.

opening their coasting-trade, and extending the principle of reciprocity to colonial ships.

Population.] In 1783, the pop. of New B. was estimated at 11,457; in 1824, by census, at 74,176; in 1840, by census, at 156,162; it is now [1853] about 200,000, or at the rate of about 1 individual for every 92 acres. The average number of emigrants which yearly arrive in the prov. is 6,000, but of these about 2,500 find their way annually into the United States. The chief body of the permanent pop. are descendants of the first American settlers and of emigrant loyalists from the United States; and are mostly located along the St. John. The descendants of the Acadian French occupy villages bordering on the great marshes of Westmoreland co., and along the N. coast from Bay Verte to the Restigouche, also along the Upper St. John. There are still the remnants of two Indian nations in New B., the Micmacs and the Maliseet. The Micmacs are, both intellectually and physically, a superior race. They are tall, strong, and hardy. They inhabit the sea-coast, to which they are warmly attached. Their hunting-grounds, over which they range at pleasure, extend along the whole NE coast, from Bay Verte to the Bay of Chaleurs. Their language is a dialect of the Algonquin, of which powerful nation they once constituted an influential tribe. It is exceedingly complex. All the changes of mood, person, tense, and number, are formed by changes of termination. Upwards of 2,000 terminals are made on one radix of the Micmac tongue. The number of Micmacs in New B. is about 1,000. The Maliseets tribes are somewhat less numerous, being about 500 strong, or a little less, and decidedly inferior. They frequent the countries watered by the St. John and its great tributaries. They principally reside in a village situated about 10 m. from Fredericton, the seat of colonial government. The slight birch-bark wigwam is their ordinary abode; but some of the more industrious and civilized of them have built two-story houses. Neither the Micmacs nor the Maliseets paint their bodies: they have given up the custom in consequence of their intercourse with Europeans.

Educational establishments.] The educational institutions of the prov. are headed by King's college, established at Fredericton in 1828, in connection with the church of England, and endowed with an annual grant of £1,000 from the Crown, and an equal sum from the Provincial legislature. The Methodists have an academy at Sackville; and the Baptists, a seminary at Fredericton. There is in each co. a grammar-school, governed by trustees; and parish or primary schools are scattered over the whole cleared districts, each school receiving from £10 to £30 per ann. from government, a grant for which about £12,000 is annually set apart.

Governament.] The executive power in New B. is vested in a lieutenant-governor, aided and advised by a council of 9 members appointed by royal *mandamus*. The legislative council consists of 19 members; the house of assembly of 33, who are elected by the people every 4 years. The legislature meets during the winter season at Fredericton, and generally sits two months. Its powers are unlimited; but none of its statutes can be put in operation until they have received the assent of the governor and the royal sanction. For the administration of justice there is a supreme court, consisting of a chief judge, and 3 puisne judges, which sits four times a-year at Fredericton, and twice at St. John and at St. Andrews. In each co. a court of general sessions is held; and in every co. there is a high sheriff, who is appointed by the governor.—The militia force amounts to about 55,000 men.—The revenue, chiefly

raised from import duties, in 1835, was £79,512; in 1845, £113,019; in 1848, £81,947; and for 6 months from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1851, £52,029. The public debt, on 31st December, 1850, was £127,703.—The total expenditure incurred by Great Britain for the prov. of New B., in 1848-9, was £15,280. There are no direct taxes, except statute labour for the roads, and a trifling county-assessment for the poor and other local purposes. There are no tolls on the bridges or roads.

History.] The history of New B. is comprehended in that of Nova Scotia until 1784, when it was formed into a separate government. Two Englishmen of the name of Gilbert appear to have been the first European settlers in this prov. in 1607. In 1621, Sir William Alexander obtained a free grant from James I. of all the country from the St. Croix to the St. Lawrence; and in 1625, Charles I. renewed this patent. In 1629, by the treaty of St. Germain, Charles I. recognised the right of Louis XIII. to New France, and Claude de la Tour obtained a grant from the latter monarch of a large tract on the St. John river. By the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, all Acadia, or Nova Scotia in its ancient limits, was ceded to Great Britain; and by the treaty of 1763, France finally resigned all her claims in North America. The first English settlement made on the St. John was at Mangerville, in 1766, by a number of families from Massachusetts; and in 1784, New B. was separated from Nova Scotia, and made a distinct government.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a town partly in Middlesex co., and partly in Somerset co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 29 m. SW of New York, and 27 m. NE of Trenton, on the W bank of Raritan river, 14 m. from its entrance into Raritan bay. It is the capital of Middlesex co., and contained, in 1840, 6,893, in 1850, 7,898 inhabitants. The Delaware and Raritan canal, which admits the passage of vessels of 100 tons burthen, commences in this town, and it is intersected by the New Jersey railroad.

NEW BUFFALO, a township of Berrien co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 225 m. W by S of Detroit. Pop. 123. The village is on a point of land between Galien river and Lake Michigan. Pop. in 1840, 400.—Also a village of Buffalo township, Perry co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 19 m. N by W of Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna river, 5 m. above the entrance of the Juniata.

NEWBURG, a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 51 m. NE of Augusta. It has a fertile soil, and is drained by a branch of Sowadabiscoo river. Pop. in 1840, 963.—Also a township of Orange co., in the state and 60 m. N of New York, and 84 m. S by W of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is bounded on the E by Hudson river. The soil consists of clay and sandy loam. Pop. 8,933. The village stands on a rising ground, on the W bank of Hudson river. Pop. 6,000.—Also a village of Hopewell township, Cumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 41 m. W by S of Harrisburg, consisting in 1840, of about a dozen dwellings.—Also a township of Cuyahoga co., in the state of Ohio, 150 m. NE by N of Columbus. Pop. 1,342. The village is on Mill creek, and is of considerable extent.—Also a township of Geauga co., in the same state. Pop. 1,209.—Also a township of Miami co., in the same state. Pop. 1,312.—Also a village of Jefferson co., in the state of Kentucky, 63 m. W of Frankfort. Pop. 80.—Also a village of Warrick co., in the state of Indiana, 183 m. SSW of Indianapolis, on the N bank of the Ohio river.

NEWBURGH, a parish and burgh of Fifeshire stretching along the Tay, near its mouth, 9 m. SE of Perth. Area of p. 1,145 acres, of which 737 are under cultivation. Pop. in 1801, 1,936; in 1851, 2,986, of whom 2,638 were in the burgh. NE of the town, and at the extremity of the p., on a gentle rise, in the middle of the rich clay land near the Tay, stand the ruins of the ancient abbey of Lindores, founded in 1178.—The burgh of N. consists chiefly of one long well-built street, about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length.

a range of houses fronting the harbour, and some lanes leading down to the 'shore.' To the S of the town, but within the p. of Abbie, a considerable number of houses have been recently erected, in consequence of the increased trade and manufactures of the town. The income of the burgh is £170 per annum. Its pop. in 1851 was 2,638. The linen manufacture is extensively carried on here, and has made progress of late years. The principal branch of manufacture is the weaving of what is called dowlas, for which a ready market is found in London, Leeds, and Manchester; large quantities are also exported to the West Indies and South America.

NEWBURGH, or **NEWBROUGH**, a township in Coxwold p., Yorkshire, 7 m. SW of Helmsley. Area 2,313 acres. Pop. in 1851, 85.

NEWBURN, a parish of Northumberland, 5½ m. WNW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the line of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, comprising the townships of Black Catterton, Butterlaw, Dalton, E. Denton with Sagle, W. Denton, N. and S. Dissingtons, Newbiggin, Newburn, Newburn-Hall, Throckley, Walbottle, E. and W. Wholtons, and Woolsington. Area 11,566 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,209; in 1831, 4,639; in 1851, 4,316.

NEWBURY, a parish and market-town, in Berks, 17 m. W by S of Reading, on the river Kennet, and intersected by the Kennet and Avon canal. Area of p. 1,820 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,293; in 1831, 5,977; in 1841, 6,379.—The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile plain, watered by the Kennet, over which there is here a stone-bridge. The principal streets are broad and well-paved, and lighted with gas. The environs are adorned by numerous handsome residences. The income of the borough, in 1840, amounted to £687; in 1847 to £1,123. Its pop. in 1851 was 6,574. The town was at one period celebrated for its woollen manufactures; but these have long since disappeared. The manufacture of narrow ribands by hand-loom is carried on. The rapid declivity, and the copious supply of water, in the river Kennet, near N., have occasioned the erection of numerous large corn-mills in its course; there are also large malt-houses in the town, and its immediate vicinity. The quantity of grain annually exported from N. by the Kennet and Avon canal, either as flour, malt, or unmanufactured, amounts to upwards of 7,000 tons. The market, which is one of the largest in the co. for corn, is on Thursday. Newbury is a place of considerable antiquity, being supposed to have arisen from the Roman station *Spina*. In the 11th of Edward III, it sent three deputies to a great council of trade held at Westminster. During the reign of Henry VIII, the famous John Winchcombe, better known by the name of 'Jack of Newbury,' flourished here. He was one of the greatest clothiers in England. In the expedition to Flodden field against the Scots, in 1543, he marched with 100 of his workmen, armed and clothed at his own expense. In the vicinity of the town two sanguinary battles were fought between Charles and the parliamentarian forces.

NEWBURY, a township of Merrimac co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 130 m. WNW of Concord. It has a mountainous surface, and is bordered on the N by Sunapee lake, and drained by a branch of Warner river. Pop. in 1840, 816.—Also a township of Orange co., in the state of Vermont, 26 m. SE of Montpelier, on the W side of Connecticut river, opposite Haverhill, New Hampshire. It contains a wide extent of fine alluvial land on the Connecticut, and is watered on the N by Wells river. Pop. 2,578.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 31 m. N by E of Boston, on the S side of Merrimac river, opposite Salisbury,

in New Hampshire. The soil is fertile and well-cultivated, and is watered by Parker and Artiochoke rivers. Pop. 3,789.—Also a township of York co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 12 m. N of York. It has an undulating surface, and is bounded on the S by Conewago creek, on the W by Stoney Run and Beaver creek, and intersected in the NE by Fishing creek. The soil consists of calcareous loam and gravel. Pop. 1,850.—Also a township of La Grange co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. 145.

NEWBURY PORT, a township and port of Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 38 m. N by E of Boston, beautifully situated on the S bank of Merrimac river, at its entrance into the Atlantic. Pop. in 1830, 6,388; in 1840, 7,161.

NEWBY, a township in Irthington p., Cumberland, 5½ m. ENE of Carlisle, on the N bank of the Irthing, near its junction with the Eden. Pop. in 1851, 184.—Also a township in Stokesley p., Yorkshire, 3 m. NNW of Stokesley. Area 1,211 acres. Pop. in 1851, 114.—Also a township in Scalby p., Yorkshire, 2 m. NW by W of Scarborough. Area 1,240 acres.—Also a township in Clapham p., Yorkshire, 7½ m. NW of Settle. Pop. 914.—Also a township in Ripon p., Yorkshire, 3 m. SE by S of Ripon, on the E bank of the Ure. Area 700 acres.—Also a township in Morland p., Westmoreland, 6 m. W by N of Appleby. Pop. in 1851, 279.—Also a township in Kirby-Wish p., Yorkshire, 15½ m. SE by E of Kichmond. Pop. in 1851, 269.

NEW CALEDONIA, an extensive island of the S. Pacific. It was first seen by Cook in 1772; but his survey of it extended no farther than to its NE parts. Twenty years afterwards, it was visited by D'Entrecasteaux, when a more extended observation was directed both to its coasts and to the interior. According to the account of the former of these navigators, it is situated between S lat. 19° 37' and 22° 30', E long. 163° 37' and 167° 14'. The position assigned to it by the latter is for the S extremity, S lat. 22° 31', E long. 166° 60'; for the N, S lat. 19° 58', and E long. 163° 30'. Its length from SE to NW may be estimated at about 400 m.; its greatest breadth does not exceed 60 m. The coast is bold and difficult of access, and is on almost all sides environed with coral reefs, islets, shoals, and sand-banks, which either form a continued chain, in the line of the shore, and at from 4 to 50 m. from it, shutting it up completely from the open sea, or assume the yet more dangerous aspect of numerous unconnected points shooting up irregularly from the surrounding deep. "On the SW side a coral reef extends along the whole coast, forming a steep wall to seaward, level with the water's edge, and having no soundings within two ships' length of it with 150 fath. line. There are several passages through the reef admitting ships of the largest size, with good anchorage inside from 18 to 10 and 8 fath. The bottom is sandy near the reef; but towards the shore changes to a bluish stiff mud. In clear weather, and the sun at an alt. of 20°, a ship—with look-out on the topsail yard—may be navigated up and down the coast inside the reef for nearly 75 m. Vessels should be kept nearer the coast-line than the reef, as, when the latter is approached, there are many spits of coral which would not be seen, were the sun obscured, until the ship was close upon them. The coast-line is mostly clear, and there are few dangers but what are visible. Inside the reef there are a number of islands of considerable size, situated about from 3 to 4 m. from the mainland, forming excellent harbours, with a depth of water from 11 to 3 fath. In fact, one of these harbours, to which there is a direct entrance through the reef, is a natural wet-dock which would contain a number of large vessels.

and a more excellent depot for the accommodation of steamers could not perhaps be found in the world. Distant about 12 or 14 m. in a SE direction, fresh water may be obtained on many of the islands, and an abundance of firewood. On the mainland, fresh water may always be procured; and in many places boats can enter the small fresh-water rivers and fill alongside. The NE side does not furnish more than three good harbours, and it requires great caution in approaching them, as there is a chain of reefs fronting the whole length of the coast, with many detached, diverging from 1 to 9 m. from the shore, with no anchorage inside of them, until about 150 m. to the NW, where the reef is continuous for some time, and forms a good anchorage. The whole coast of New C. on both sides, has at a distance a most uninviting appearance, except about 40 m. at the NW end, where the land is thickly covered with vegetation to the water's edge. On entering the rivers a fine alluvial country is found; on the NE side, more particularly, the scenery is grand beyond description. Most of the land has evidently been formed from the washing down of soil from the high lands for ages. In some places the land is formed into small islands, with a good boat channel between them, forming picturesque views when seen from a height. In the valleys there are groves of the courie pine large enough to make spars for vessels of 300 to 400 tons; and there are many other trees of large dimensions, fit for shipbuilding and other purposes." [Overland Register.] The sea around the coasts is generally deep, and abounds with fish, which the native, safe within the barrier of the surrounding rocks, can pursue with ease and success in the slightest canoe.

Climate.] The winds in May, June, and July, were found by Cook to be chiefly from E points; but in the subsequent month they were more from the W. The heat was excessive, but the degree indicated by Reaumur's thermom. was never higher than 25° on shore, and 21° at sea. The writer in the *Overland Register* reports that the climate is very salubrious by reason of the cool SE winds blowing from April to October. "There are frequent gales of winds from November to March, accompanied with heavy rains from the NE, the wind veering round to NW and SW. When it gets to the southward of SW the weather becomes fine and serene, and the wind settles to the S and E, with moderate weather, until change of the moon, when an alteration takes place, and the same expositions of winds are observed. In the latter part of November, and nearly all December, there is much lightning and heavy thunder, with vast quantities of rain, but these storms seldom last beyond 36 hours. At these periods the water inside the reef on the SW side is deeply coloured, from the great quantity of soil washed down from the high lands all along the coast, and it is then dangerous to move a ship, unless the commander is particularly well acquainted with the various channels. In February and March, hurricanes may be looked for; but they seldom rage with the fury which they do at the Mauritius, which is in the same parallel; nor are they so frequent as they are at that island, as several years may pass over without one being known. They commence from the same point of the compass as those at the Mauritius, and there is about the same interval of calm, but they soon resolve themselves into moderate gales." The tides were observed only once a day, when the water rose in perpendicular height from 4 to 5 ft.

General features.] The aspect of the island is mountainous and lofty. A chain of hills, consisting of three distinct rows or ridges, the breadth of which,

taken together, is not less than 20 m., runs through the whole extent of the island, in the direction of its length, or NW and SE. These ridges rise above one another somewhat in the form of an amphitheatre, varying in elevation from 2,000 to 6,000 ft. above the level of sea. One detached mountain rises above all the others to an alt. of 7,000 ft. The principal component parts of these masses are quartz, mica, steatite more or less hard, green schorl, granite, specular iron-ore, &c. Garnets are also found, likewise serpentine, hornblende, and talc. New C. appears to be entirely destitute of volcanic productions. The soil on the sides of the hills is principally a yellow clay; but is commonly of small depth, and much interrupted by deep ravines, rocky protuberances, and other obstructions; while nearer the summits, the farther impediment is added of extreme cold, and violent winds. Commonly, however, the mountains are coated with coarse grasses and other plants, and here and there with trees and shrubs: some are even covered with trees to their very tops. The comparatively low-lying grounds, which for the most part prevail over the whole extent of coast, and stretch to a great distance between the hills, have a sandy black mould; and the cultivation of them is conducted with industry, and at the same time with considerable skill. Soil, which otherwise would not be sufficiently permanent to insure a crop, is secured and supported by means of little walls built under it; and the fruitfulness of arid spots is increased by leading into them streams of water.—The vegetable productions of New C. seem, in general, to be the same which prevail commonly in similar latitudes. Small clusters of fig, cocoa, or other trees, usually surround the different hamlets, serving at once for ornament and shelter. In one or two instances there were observed thick forests of cocoa-trees; but, upon the whole, these seem to be rather scarce in the island; and even of the plantain and bread-fruit tree, notwithstanding the attention that seemed to be paid to them where they occurred, few specimens were seen. Bananas, Caribbee cabbages, and other plants of the arum tribe, melaleuca trees, and various plants of the *Proteaceae* and *Bignoniaceae* families, are mentioned among the productions that were observed here, as also some species of *hibisci*, *acanthi*, *casuarinae*, and *acrosticha*. The *Commersonia echinata*, a tree very frequent in the Moluccas, was noticed in the upper grounds; and a species of *hypoxis* grows here spontaneously. Sugar canes, sweet potatoes, and yams also occur, together with a species of bean, *Dolichos tuberosus*, the roots of which are very much in request as an article of food. Some new species of figs, a peculiar fern, a jasmine, a plant or two of the asparagi and loti families, several species of limodorum, of passiflora, and of cerbera occur here. The animal kingdom contains a beautiful species of magpie, several varieties of pigeons, and a species of fish belonging to the genus *tetraodon* of Linnaeus, apparently of a poisonous quality. Till the arrival of Cook at this island, the inhabitants appear to have been altogether unacquainted with goats, hogs, dogs, or cats; but the animals which he left were probably devoured or destroyed, as no vestiges of them were discovered by D'Entrecasteaux's people.

Population.] A stranger visiting this country would imagine it was thickly populated, in consequence of the natives—generally speaking, two or three friendly tribes—assembling together whenever Europeans make their appearance. That it has been thickly populated at some time there can be little doubt, not only from the appearance of the neglected cultivation, but from statements made by the elder inhabitants. Captain Kent, of her Majesty's ship *Buffalo*, who discovered and named Port Saint-Vin-

cent in 1803, mentioned that the natives were very numerous there; at the present time there are not 20 natives to be found all around that fine harbour. For many miles round the S end, and on the coast WNW about 50 m. from Port Saint-Vincent, there is not a native establishment to be seen. The natives are most numerous at the NW end of the island, and there is a considerable number residing on the adjacent islands inside the reefs on the SW side, generally employed in fishing, who are all subject to the chiefs on the mainland. The whole pop. of New C. would probably not be under-rated at 25,000, although the French Roman Catholic missionaries have stated the pop. to be 60,000. There are now residing at Balade harbour 11 French missionaries.—The inhabitants are a robust race of people, well-made, active, and of features and an expression of countenance rather agreeable. The common stature, both of men and women, especially of the former, is above the middle size. There were some instances of persons not less than 6 ft. 4 ins. high. The prevalent colour is somewhat between a copper colour and a jet black. The beards of the men, and the hair in both sexes, is strong, coarse, and much frizzled. The practice prevails of pulling out the beard by the roots. The hair is worn in many different ways: sometimes tied up to the crown of the head, sometimes clubbed at the sides, sometimes cropped short, and sometimes the appearance of long hair is acquired by means of two or three artificial tresses, made commonly with the leaves of some plant of the grass kind, and covered with the hair of the vampire bat. The men wear little or no clothing. A kind of garments made of coarse matting was observed among them, but was seldom used by them. Their ordinary dress consisted merely of a piece of stuff manufactured from bark, or of the large leaf of a tree suspended from the neck, and wrapt round the middle of the body. The dress of the women is a short petticoat or fringe, formed by putting together filaments of the plantain tree to the thickness of 6 or 8 inches, and not much more in length, which are fastened about the waist by means of a long string. Their houses or huts are of a circular construction, somewhat in the form of a bee-hive, with a framing of small spars, reeds, and such like materials. The roof tapers off in a pretty regular cone, and is terminated by the upper end of a post fixed in the centre of the floor; the whole being covered with a thatch made of coarse long grass.—The subsistence of the natives is chiefly derived from roots and fish. The canoe which they use seems to be peculiar to themselves, being a double canoe, formed by the junction, at the distance of about 3 ft., of two distinct single ones. The mast is in the middle space betwixt both; and this clumsy and unnatural vessel is impelled by means of one or two latteen sails. Their principal offensive weapons are clubs, spears, darts, and slings, which they use with considerable art, and which are made with much neatness, and even often decorated with a profusion of ornaments.—The territory of New C. is divided apparently into many districts, each governed by its own chief. There is some intercourse of war or of peace between these different principalities, but there has been as yet no such union as to have ever led to the denomination of the whole island by a common name.—Of the religion of the people of New C. nothing is known. They deposit their dead in the ground, and generally in the vicinity of their dwelling-houses.—The language spoken in New C. is in some degree peculiar, but seems to be chiefly a compound formed from several of the languages prevalent in the different adjacent clusters of islands. A vocabulary of this language is annexed to the narrative of D'Entrecasteaux's

voyage, published by Labillardiere.—A sort of disease, somewhat of the nature of a leprosy, seems to be very prevalent. Vast swarms of mosquitoes which hover everywhere around the coasts, are extremely troublesome, both in the houses and in the fields.

NEW CANAAN, a township of Fairfield co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 74 m. SW of Hartford. The surface is mountainous, and the soil chiefly gravelly loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,217.

NEW CANTON, a village of Buckingham co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 64 m. W of Richmond, on Slate creek. It contained in 1840 about 36 dwellings.

NEW CARLISLE, a village of Bethel township, Clark co., in the state of Ohio, 102 m. W of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 475.

NEWCASTLE, or NEWCASTLE-LYONS, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Dublin. Area 4,282 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,098; in 1851, 962.—The village, formerly a parl. borough, stands on the road from Lucan to Naas, 4 m. SSW of Lucan, at an alt. of 307 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1831, 395; in 1851, 324.

NEWCASTLE, a small sea-port in co. Down, at the head of the most westerly sweep of Dundrum bay, 2 m. SE of Bryansford, and 10 m. SW by S of Downpatrick. The town has gradually and somewhat rapidly increased in importance since 1822; it has acquired much celebrity, and certainly possesses powerful attractions as a watering-place. It is now nearly 1 m. in length, and contains several places of worship, some schools, a comfortable inn, numerous pleasant and respectable bathing-lodges, several large and handsome private dwellings, and various other appropriate attractions. A harbour, designed to be a place of rendezvous for the revenue cruisers in the neighbouring coast, has been completed at a total cost of about £30,000. Considerable quantities of granite from the neighbourhood are shipped at the port; some agricultural produce is sent to the larger towns; and the general trade of both port and market has materially increased. Pop. in 1831, 987; in 1851, 879.—Also a parish in co. Limerick, containing the village of Churchtown, and the greater part of the town of Newcastle. Area 5,425 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,434; in 1851, 5,600.

NEWCASTLE, a market-town in the ps. of Newcastle and Monegagh, co. Limerick, at the intersection of the road from Limerick to Tralee, 10 m. NE of Abbeyfeale. It contains a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a market-house, and an infantry-barrack; and stands in the centre of the richest part of a very fertile and beautiful tract of country, watered by a pleasant affluent of the Deel. Pop. in 1831, 2,908; in 1851, 2,719.

NEWCASTLE, a parish, containing a v. of the same name, in co. Tipperary, 63 m. SW of Clonmel. Area 10,854 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,455; in 1851, 2,429. The v. of N. stands on the Suir. Pop. in 1851, 250.—Also a parish in co. Waterford, 4 m. E by N of Kilmacthomas. Area 3,961 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,124; in 1851, 846.—Also a village in the parish of Lower Newcastle, co. Wicklow, 2½ m. S of Kilcoole. Pop. in 1851, 74.—Also a village in the p. of Enniskenn, 3½ m. NNW of Nobber, co. Meath.—Also a village in the p. of Rahoon, co. Galway, on the Corrib river, 1 m. N by W of Galway.

NEWCASTLE, a county in the N part of the state of Delaware, U. S., comprising an area of 436 sq. m., bounded on the E by Delaware river, and drained by Naaman's, Brandywine, Red Clay, Christians, St. George's, Appoquinimink, Blackbird, and Duck creeks. It is hilly towards the N and W, but in the E is low and marshy. The soil is gene-

rally fertile. The railroads from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and from Newcastle on the Delaware to Frenchtown of the Chesapeake, and a ship-canal connecting the Delaware with the Chesapeake, pass through this county. Pop. in 1840, 33,120; in 1850, 42,669.—Also a township of Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, 25 m. SE of Augusta, between Damariscotta and Sheepscot rivers. Pop. in 1840, 1,712.—Also a township of Westchester co., in the state of New York, 128 m. S of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Croton and Saw-mill rivers. The soil consists chiefly of gravel, clay, and sandy loam.—Also a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire. It consists of an island in Portsmouth harbour, comprising an area of 458 acres. Pop. 472.—Also a town of Neshannock township, Mercer co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 234 m. WNW of Harrisburg, at the confluence of Shenango and Neshannock creeks. Pop. 611.—Also a village of Newcastle co., in the state of Delaware, 5 m. SSW of Wilmington, on the W bank of Delaware river, and 32 m. SW of Philadelphia, on the Newcastle and Frenchtown railroad. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village of Bottetourt co., in the state of Virginia, 192 m. W by S of Richmond, in the fork of Craig's creek. Pop. 110.—Also a township of Coshocton co., in the state of Ohio, 71 m. ENE of Columbus.—Also a village of Henry co., in the state of Indiana, 47 m. E by N of Indianapolis, on Blue river. Pop. 528.

NEWCASTLE, an incorporated district of New South Wales, comprising the NE portion of the co. of Northumberland, and containing an area of 112,028 acres.—Also a parish and sea-port town in the same co. The parish is bounded on the N by the river Hunter; on the E by the Pacific; and on the W by the p. of Hexham. The town is at the mouth of the river Hunter, in S lat. 32° 55' 50", E long. of Sydney 0° 34' 45", 80 m. from Port Jackson. Its native name is Mulabinba. Pop. 1,471. The entrance of the harbour is sheltered by Nobby or Coal island.

NEWCASTLE, a district of Upper Canada, bounded by Colborne district on the N, from which it is separated to a considerable extent by Rice lake and the river Trent; on the E by the Victoria dist.; on the W by the Home dist.; and on the S by Lake Ontario. It comprises the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and is watered by Skugog lake and numerous streams. The surface, amounting to 1,970,000 acres, is generally hilly, and the soil varied in quality; but it is to a great extent well cultivated, and produces wheat and other grain in large quantities and of excellent quality. Pop. in 1842, 32,033; in 1848, 47,433. Coburg, the district-town, is a large and flourishing place.—Also a village in the township of Clark, 5 m. E from Bowmanville. Pop. about 300.

NEWCASTLE (BAY), an indentation of the NE coast of Australia, 9 m. wide and 6 m. in depth. Its shores are low and sandy.

NEWCASTLE (LITTLE), a parish in Pembroke-shire, 9 m. N of Haverfordwest. Pop. in 1851, 433.

NEWCASTLE (LOWER), a parish and village of co. Wicklow, 24 m. SE of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. Area 4,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,399; in 1851, 934.

NEWCASTLE (UPPER), a parish in co. Wicklow, containing the small town of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. Area 7,025 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,214.

NEWCASTLE-IN-EMLYN, a market-town in Kennarh p., co. of Carmarthen, 10 m. SE by E of Cardigan, on the river Teifi. Pop. 2,132. The earl of Cawdor derives the inferior title of baron from this place.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, a parish and parl. borough in the N division of Pirehill hundred, Staffordshire, near the source of the Trent, intersected

by a branch of the Grand Trunk canal, about 5 m. E of the Whitmore station on the Grand Junction railway, and 19 m. NNW of Stafford. Area of the p. 640 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,604; in 1831, 8,192; in 1851, 10,290.—The town is well-built, particularly the principal street, which is spacious and well-paved, with an excellent market-place in the centre of the town, in which stands the guild-hall. There are a theatre, a literary and scientific institution, and several libraries in the town. The income of the borough in 1848 was £796. The borough returns 2 members to parliament. The ancient parl. boundaries were co-extensive with the parish: under the new boundary act, a small isolated portion of the township of Penkhull, in the p. of Stoke-upon-Trent, has been added to the borough. Pop. of the parl. borough in 1851, 10,569. Electors registered in 1837, 990; in 1848, 1,047. N. is a polling-place in the county elections. The chief manufacture is that of hats, which are prepared here for the finishers in London; but this branch of trade has greatly declined since the introduction of silk hats. Two silk-mills, in 1838, employed 396 hands; the cotton-manufacture has been introduced, and paper and pottery are made to a small extent. N. was formerly regarded as in some measure the cap. of the pottery dist. An extensive coal-trade is carried on in this district; and in the townships of Shelton and Hanley are valuable iron-mines.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, the county-town of Northumberland, and one of the most prosperous and rapidly increasing towns of England, situated in N lat. 54° 58' 30", W long. 1° 17' 30", on the l. bank of the Tyne, 84 m. above the influx of that river to the sea, 15 m. N of Durham, 56 m. E of Carlisle, 117 m. SE of Edinburgh, and 273 m. NNW of London. Both its parl. and its municipal boundaries include the former municipal borough, or town and county of the town, with an area of 2,000 acres; and the townships of Elswick, Westgate, Jesmond, Heaton, and Byker, with jointly an area of 5,568 acres. The town extends nearly 2 m. along the river, and is confronted, on the opposite or Durham bank, with the large suburban town and borough of GATESHEAD: which see. A narrow belt of plain along the margin of the Tyne,—the steep faces of 3 considerable eminences rising up from the plain,—the prolonged summits of the eminences stretching away in mimic table-land,—the waving hollows, and in one instance a naturally deep and rocky dell between the heights,—form the site of N. "On the lower levels, sweeping along the margin of the river, are dense masses of building through which it would seem impossible that sun or ventilation could penetrate, much less the ordinary accommodations of civilized life, and the only object of whose builders seems to have been, in the troublous times when they were built, to nestle close under the shadow and the shelter of the now old but then new castle. These places are now abandoned to the lowest, the most neglected, and the most vicious part of the pop.; while creeping up the steep banks, broad, handsome, and substantial-looking streets spread out on every hand, with exchanges, markets, news-rooms, and other appliances of civilization, which rival, if they do not surpass, those of any other town in the empire." The castle whence the town has its name stands in an irregular open area called the Castle-garth, accessible by various crooked alleys. The keep, or interior strength, covers an area of 76 ft. by 68 ft., is from 14 ft. to 17 ft. thick in its walls, and rises upwards of 97 ft. The walls, gates, and towers of N., aided by the Tyne on the S, and the deep glens of Ouseburn and Pandon-dean on the W, were regarded, in the time of Leland, as excelling the fortifications of every other town of England, and of most towns in Europe. Since 1745

however, when they were last put into a state of repair, they have been shouldered down by the dense pressure of commercial movement, and carried away in such masses that only a few remains exist to indicate general transition from warlike to peaceful times.

Public buildings.] Tyne bridge, consisting of nine elliptic arches, was rebuilt in 1774-80, at the cost of upwards of £40,000, and was widened in 1801.—The High-level bridge by which the great line of railway from Edinburgh to London is carried across the Tyne is noticed in a subsequent paragraph. The Exchange, on the S side of Sandhill, cost £10,000 in 1658, and large sums at other dates, but is now little else than the carelessly renovated wreck of a quondam structure of some grandeur. Its lower story is distributed into the fish-market, a news-room, and piazzas; and its upper part contains the court-room of the guildry and of the town's assizes. The Moot-hall, or county-court house, in the immediate vicinity of the castle, and standing 100 ft. above the level of the river, is a magnificent structure, built in 1810-12.—The custom-house, on Quay side, was purchased by the lords of the Treasury, and adorned with a neat stone front, in 1829.—The new jail and house-of-correction, in Carliol square, built in 1823-28 at a cost of about £35,000, is a massive erection, with a bold and formidable central tower.—Pandon-dean bridge, a handsome erection of 3 arches, built in 1812, spans the deep and narrow glen whence it has its name, and leads the way from Newbridge street to North Shields and Tynemouth.—The public baths, off the E side of Northumberland street, occupy an area of 172 ft. by 132 ft. There are also corporation baths and wash-houses on the New-road.—The new or central exchange, a superb edifice, occupies a triangular area between Grainger, Grey, and Market streets. The interior, used as a news-room, is a half-moon area of 11,835 square feet, and displays a semi-circular colonnade of 14 grand Ionic pillars supporting an ornate dome.—The Grey column, immediately N of the north angle of the exchange, and looking down both Grey and Grainger streets, is a noble pillar 121 feet in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of Earl Grey.—Extensive barns, enclosed within a stone-wall, are situated in the open country, nearly 2 m. NW of the W end of Blackett street.—The theatre-royal, on the E side of Grey street, has a sumptuous and imposing facade, 120 ft. in length.—The assembly rooms, situated in a recess off the N side of Westgate street, were built in 1776, at a cost of £6,700. The music-hall, on the N side of Nelson street, is a handsome structure, with an apartment 80 ft. long, 40 ft. broad, and 24 ft. high.—The public markets, enclosed by Grainger, Nan, Clayton, and Nelson streets, occupy an area of 9,047 sq. yds., and are the most extensive range in Europe. The vegetable-market encloses within the fronts of the fruit and vegetable shops a hall, 318 ft. long, 57 ft. broad, and 40 ft. high, roofed with wooden work in the style of Gothic cathedrals; and has two fountains in close imitation of the famous one in the Borghese palace at Rome. The butcher-market consists of 4 avenues, each 316½ ft. long, 19½ ft. broad, and 27 ft. high, crossed by 4 lofty arcades, and provided with no fewer than 360 glazed sashes. It contains 166 butchers' shops, and a weigh-house. The corn-exchange, erected in 1839, on the N side of St. Nicholas square, is 156 ft. in length.—Other civil public buildings nearly all belong to literary institutions, schools, or charities.

Ecclesiastical buildings.] St. Nicholas church, situated in an open area, immediately S of Mosley and Collingwood streets, built in 1091, destroyed by fire in 1216, restored in 1330, and extensively repaired

at numerous subsequent dates, is at once the most conspicuous and the most beautiful and imposing of all the town's rich assemblage of edifices. Its style of architecture is chiefly Tudor-Gothic, or of the decorated English character. The edifice is cruciform; and the choir, 136 ft. by 64 ft., is enclosed for service, while the nave, 110 ft. by 74 ft., is without seats. The steeple at the W end, 193½ ft. high, and 36½ ft. by 35 ft. at the base, is very beautiful, and has been imitated in that of St. Giles of Edinburgh, St. Dunstan's in the East in London, and in several other localities.—St. Andrew's church, on the W side of Newgate street, has been ascribed to David I. of Scotland. Its style of architecture seems to have been originally Norman; but the building has been much modified by frequent alterations and repairs.—St. John's church, on the W side of Westgate street, is a large cruciform structure, probably of the age of Edward I., and chiefly of the early English character.—All Saints' church, surmounting the brow of a steep bank on the S side of Silver street, and built in 1786-96, is an elliptical structure of 85 ft. by 72 ft. in the Grecian style of architecture. St. Thomas's chapel is a beautiful edifice in the early English style. The United Presbyterian church, in Blackett street, has a handsome Gothic front.—A Roman Catholic chapel, in Pilgrim street, is lighted by six large Gothic windows.—St. Mary's (Catholic) cathedral, in Clayton street, is a handsome structure.—The Wesleyan chapel, in Brunswick place, possesses an elegantly-finished interior.—Salem chapel, built for the Methodist New Connexion, is a handsome Grecian structure, with a recessed portico of 4 fluted Doric columns.—The Primitive Methodist chapel, in Nelson-street, built in 1838, has a front in the Roman style of architecture. The Wesleyan Association chapel, in Gibson street, has been converted into Ragged schools.—St. James' chapel, belonging to the Independents, built in 1826, has a massive Doric portico and a neatly-finished interior. There are also various other places of worship.—The Westgate-hill cemetery, opened in 1829, is in imitation of the Pere-le-Chaise of Paris. The Jesmond cemetery, consisting of 19 acres, was laid out by a joint-stock company in 1834, at a cost of about £7,000; and is tastefully arranged and planted, and enclosed with a high wall.—The early monasteries of N., or property of Monkchester, were destroyed by the Danes; but were succeeded by others, which survived to the days of Henry VIII.—All the town and county of the town of N. are in the p. of St. Nicholas, with the parochial chapels of All Saints, St. Andrew's, St. John's and St. Ann's, all in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham.

Literary and Scientific institutions.] The literary and philosophical society, instituted in 1793, has a library of 25,000 vols., and gives frequent courses of lectures.—The natural history society, an offshoot of the former, has a large and valuable museum, open to the members of the former society.—The Antiquarian society was instituted in 1813, and occupies the ancient castle of the Conqueror at the N end of the High-level bridge, where it has a museum and library.—The North of England society for the promotion of the fine arts and of designing for manufactures, was instituted in 1837, and is now in connection with the Government-department of practical art.—The Literary, Scientific, and Mechanical institution, occupies the centre of a range of buildings in Blackett-street, and maintains classes for various studies.—Two Law societies, instituted in 1826 and 1835, are devoted exclusively to objects connected with the legal profession.—The school of Medicine and Surgery, instituted in 1834, was dissolved about two years ago; and there are now two schools, one occupying the Barber-Surgeons' hall, in connection with a College of Practical Science—the other lodged in Newgate hall, and connected with Durham university.—The Pathological society holds periodical meetings, at which papers are read. There are also one or two medical clubs.—The Botanical and Horticultural society, instituted in 1824, holds exhibitions and lectures and directs attention to the objects indicated in its designation.—The chief public libraries, additional to those of the literary institutions, are one in the Trinity-house, for the master and brethren of the institution; another, called St. Nicholas, located beside the

church so named, and presenting a large, rare, and costly collection, comprising a valuable bequest from the Rev. Dr. Thomlinson; and a third, called the Medical, connected with the infirmary, but accessible to the public.—Four newspapers are published in Newcastle.

Schools.] The principal schools in N. are the Royal grammar-school, founded in 1525; the Royal Jubilee school, a handsome structure erected in 1810 in the New-road; the Royal Improved school, for girls, founded in 1814; St. John's and St. Andrew's National schools; and St. Nicholas', All Saints', St. John's, St. Andrew's, and Hanover-square chapel charity schools. According to a paper read before the Statistical section of the British Association in 1838, there was then in N. a total of 128 day schools, conducted by 178 teachers, and 38 Sunday schools, attended by 5,058 children.—The Infirmary is an extensive and well-arranged edifice, built in 1752, enlarged in 1802, and now undergoing a further enlargement, within a spacious enclosure on the Forth bank, in Westgate township. The in-door and the out-door patients, in the year 1851-52, were respectively 1,575 and 1,930, and occasion an annual expense of about £3,000.—The Dispensary, founded in 1777, affords relief (including casualties and slight cases) to no fewer than about 11,000 or 12,000 cases in the year.—The House-of-recovery is a commodious and well-ventilated fever hospital, situated in an airy and retired spot.—The Lying-in Hospital, affording a retreat to about 70 poor married women in the year, is a neat edifice, built in 1819.—The Lunatic asylum, airy situated a little NW of the House-of-recovery, is a skilfully constructed edifice, restricted to the maximum of 80 patients. An Asylum for the blind was opened in June 1838, and a Female penitentiary was instituted in 1831.—The other benevolent institutions in N., comprising an institution for the deaf and dumb, are too various and minute to admit of detail.—About 18 associations exist as auxiliaries to the Bible, Missionary, and Moral societies, general and denominational, of the metropolis.—The Chamber of commerce, and also the Commercial association, watch the interests of trade. The banking business of the town and its vicinity is very extensive, and is conducted by 3 joint-stock banks, the branch bank of England, and a private bank.

Railroads.] Private railroads or waggon-ways, first of timber, next of timber plated with iron, and next of iron bars, have existed in connection with the collieries of N. during more than two centuries.—The N. and Carlisle railway was opened partially in May 1835, and completely in June 1838. The Brandling Junction railway connects the N. depot of the N. and Carlisle railway with S. Shields and Monkwearmouth, and was completed to the original E terminus of that work in 1838. The N. and North Shields railway commences in Pilgrim-street; crosses the Ouseburn by a bridge 50 ft. in length, and 108 ft. in height, and Wellington Dean by a bridge 1,040 ft. in length, with 7 arches, and altogether has, in the course of its 8 m. of extent, no fewer than 24 arched viaducts.—The Stanhope and Tyne railway, 334 m. long, was opened over the entire line in Sept. 1834. It serves chiefly to connect a continuously rich and extensive coal-field with the Tyne and commands at its Shields terminus advantageous dock and quay-ground.—The N. and Durham Junction railway connects the S. Durham coal-field with the Tyne; and is carried over the valley of the Wear by a magnificent bridge, 81 ft. in length, irrespective of the approaches. Under acts of parliament obtained for the formation of 'the Great North of England railway,' a line was begun between N. and York. In 1841 a negotiation was opened between the companies of the Great North of England, the N. and Carlisle, the Durham Junction, the Brandling Junction, the Midland Counties, and the Manchester and Leeds railways, for a union of interests in a railway from the Croft branch, near Darlington, to the Durham Junction. When this union was effected, the line was pushed forward to Berwick, and thence by the North British line to Edinburgh. The York, N., and Berwick railway represents various railway interests, with a united capital of £7,300,000, and an aggregate length of 330 m.—At N. the great Eastern trunk-line of railway from London to Edinburgh is intersected by a main line of railway extending across the island from sea to sea, that is to say, from Maryport on the Irish channel, to Tynemouth on the German ocean. The local traffic of the Great Northern mining district gives employment to branches from N. to North Shields and Tynemouth, to S. Shields, and to Sunderland. Thus, with the despatch of the through trains, at least 140 arrivals and departures of passenger-trains take place daily at the central station of N.; and to provide for this immense accumulation of traffic, the sheds and erections must necessarily be upon a scale of no ordinary magnitude. The facade or principal front of the N. central station, exclusive of the hotel, is 600 ft. in length. The style of the building is Roman Doric, and the most striking feature in the design is the portico in the centre (not yet built), 200 ft. in length, by 70 ft. in width, flanked on each side by an arcade the same length, and 25 ft. in width, allowing sufficient room for passengers and luggage to be loaded and unloaded under cover. The shed is 236 yds. long, and 61 yds. wide, covering an area of 14,426 yds. or about 3 acres. The roof is composed of iron, divided into three compartments, and supported by columns 33 ft. apart, and 23 ft. apart from the platform to the springing of the roof. The various offices, waiting-rooms, and refreshment-rooms, front the platform, with the exception of the booking-office and parcels-office, which extend the full width of the building. The entrance to the shed is, from the centre of the portico, 50 ft. wide, with a stone vaulted ceiling, supported by two rows of columns, which lead direct to

the centre of the platform, about 120 ft. square. The High-level bridge, by which the railway from Berwick is conducted over the Tyne to the N. terminus, is a surpassing structure, and has often been described, "but few descriptions can convey the sensations of those who pass over it for the first time; and not the least feeling is that of surprise, since, high as it is, the precipitous banks of the river on both sides, crowded as they are with a dense mass of habitations, entirely hide it from view till the train is actually upon it. Then the sudden view of ships' masts under the feet, the pigmy appearance of men and horses as they move slowly along the quaint old bridge a little lower down, give the passenger some idea of the dizzy elevation to which he is raised. Even the lower level which has been added to the railway bridge for the purposes of ordinary traffic, is high above the lower streets of the two towns, and saves to a considerable extent the steep hills by which the town is approached." This bridge is 1,375 ft. in length, running at a height of 112 ft. above high-water mark. There are 6 principal openings, each of 126 ft. span. The principle on which this bridge is constructed is that of bow and string. The arches, which form the bow, are of cast-iron, and the rods, which form the strings, are of wrought iron, to resist tension. There are 4 arches to each span, 2 on each side, which bear properly on the piers through the medium of bed-plates, on which the arches rest. The strings of each arch consist of two wrought iron rods, keyed to the arches at the abutments. Cast-iron columns connected to the arches support a platform above, on which three sets of rails are laid, and they also support another platform below for a carriage-road, the footpaths running between the two arches on each side. This road, in fact, runs along the strings, but has no connection with them; the arches take the whole weight of both platforms above and below, leaving the strings independent, to resist only the tension.

Manufactures.] The manufacture of glass was commenced at Newcastle about the close of the 16th cent.; and, though removed for a time to Stafford, was brought back to N., and has long been a chief employment in the town. Glass of all kinds is made here. The manufacture of plate-glass was commenced about a cent. ago, and is the most extensive in the kingdom. Potteries are numerous, and in some instances large. About 12 extensive chemical works, situated on the margin of the river, produce sulphuric acid, soda, and other chemical preparations. The lofty chimney-stacks of these works, varying in height from 150 to 300 ft., form a marked feature in the urban landscape, and, owing to the flatness of the surrounding country, are seen at a great distance. The manufacture of steam-engines, mill-work, and other iron machinery, employs upwards of 2,000 hands, of whom nearly one-half are attached to the great locomotive-engine factories of Messrs. Stephenson. Extensive iron-works exist for forging, for rolling, and for casting iron. A manufactory was begun in 1796 for the conversion of lead into sheets, pipes, shot, white-lead, red-lead, and litharge. Various departments of leather manufacture employ about 200 men. There are large soap-works, several sail-cloth factories, linen-yarn factories, iron and wood ship-building yards, large paper-mills, manufactories of painters' colours, brass foundries, and stove-grate factories, also coal-tar, lamp-black, copperas, and vinegar-works; linseed oil-mills, large saw-mills, bone-mills, and extensive establishments for making the celebrated N. grindstones. A screw frigate of 50 guns, launched for the Sardinian government, May 1853, shows its capability in ship-building.

Harbour and Shipping.] The Tyne, at N., has a mean breadth of about 420 ft. It so ebbs at low water as to leave belts of dry beach, yet affords even then a large extent of floating berth; it experiences a rise in spring-tides of about 11 or 12 ft.; and it can bring up to the town at all times vessels of from 200 to 300 tons, and occasionally of 400 tons. The tidal rise on Tynemouth-bar and at Shields is about 18 ft., and the depth then 26 ft. Measures have recently been in progress for deepening the river up to N. by dredging, and for adding about 3,000 ft. to the length of the quay. The port comprehends politically the whole navigation of the Tyne, and of Seaton-shuice and Blyth creeks; and, of course, includes the harbour of Gateshead, N. and S. Shields, Blyth and Hartley. During the early Norman reigns, the Tyne

was a port of shipment for the bishopric of Durham, and the bishops jealously guarded the rights connected with its navigation, maintaining for themselves the same privileges on the southern bank which were possessed by the burgesses of N. on the northern. On the acquisition, however, of the wapentake of Sadberge by Hugh Pudsey, the facilities presented by the situation of Hartlepool seemed to have attracted his notice. Under his episcopate and that of his successors it became the emporium of the palatinate, and the control of the navigation of the Tyne was, after many struggles with the borough of Gateshead and the monasteries of Tynemouth and Durham, ultimately transferred to the exclusive conservancy of the corporation of N.—The shipping of N., though on the whole of gradual increase, experienced two great accessions, respectively after the commencement of the coal trade to London, and during the last continental war. Its amount, in 1676, after the coal trade had been quite formed, was estimated at 80,000 tons. In 1850 the number of sailing vessels registered at the port of N. was 913 = 196,366 tons; and of steam-vessels 138 = 3,830 tons. In 1851, 136 steamers were registered, and 898 sailing vessels. Some addition must be made to these figures in consideration of large vessels, really belonging to the port, but registered at London. Yet only about one-half belongs to the town of N.; the other moiety being connected with the other harbours of the political port. The number of men and boys employed in the navigation, is about 14,000. Large steam-vessels ply regularly and frequently between Newcastle and Hamburg, Rotterdam, Aberdeen, Leith, Hull and Gainsborough, and London. Considerably upwards of 100 small steam-vessels, of aggregate about 2,000 tons, are employed in towing sailing-vessels, and in making passenger-trips between N. and Shields.

Commerce.] The principal articles of foreign export are coals, lead and its preparations, the various kinds of glass, iron in its different forms and conditions, earthenware, bricks, fire-clay, and fire-bricks, painters' colours, chemical preparations, soap, linen and linen yarn, sailcloth, woollen goods, leather, ropes, machinery, coal-tar, and grindstones. The trade in most of these articles, particularly in chemicals and in the preparations of lead, has been rapidly increasing. The following table, showing the number and tonnage of vessels which have cleared out for foreign ports, indicates the amount and increase of the whole foreign export trade of N., exclusive of Shields, since 1820:—

Year.	Brit. Vessels.	Tonnage.	For. Vessels.	Tonnage.
1821.	761	111,521	96	8,141
1826.	736	112,917	430	40,728
1831.	772	114,689	499	56,175
1837.	1,668	245,558	1,117	126,583
1850.	2,540	475,840	2,260	294,972

In addition to the above trade, the number of ships which cleared for the colonies in 1850 was 299 British vessels = 55,941 tons, and 30 foreign vessels = 10,438 tons; while 61 British vessels = 13,025 tons, and 10 foreign vessels = 1,290 tons, entered inwards from the colonies. The foreign import trade of N., in consequence of the most valuable articles of foreign produce being received coastwise from Hull, London, and Leith, deals almost wholly in bulky articles for consumption in the town and a limited circumjacent district. Its chief articles are grain, timber, hides, hemp, flax, tallow, brimstone, bones, grease-butter, oak bark, Dutch cheese, wines, spirits, seeds and fruits. The trade is much inferior to that of foreign exports; but is rapidly increasing. The following table of arrivals shows its amount and augmentation:—

Year.	Brit. Vessels.	Tonnage.	For. Vessels.	Tonnage.
1821.	152	24,741	71	5,906
1826.	194	33,518	214	19,109
1831.	274	47,670	249	23,458
1837.	291	54,992	327	32,618
1850.	827	144,489	1,039	144,612

The outward coasting-trade is extensive and increasing; and deals chiefly in coals, and, next to them, in the same articles as those of foreign export. The principal additional articles are paper, plate-glass, bacon and butter, anchors and chain-cables, locomotive engines, tiles, and leather gloves. The chief articles of the inward coasting-trade are groceries, Irish farm produce, Scotch timber for the collieries, soft goods, wines, spirits, drugs, oils, herrings, slates, paving stones, and, in general, whatever is needed for the mines and the manufactures. The condition of the coasting-trade, both out and in, is shown by the following table:—

Year.	OUTWARD.		INWARD.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1823.	11,271	1,543,815	2,275	189,340
1827.	10,632	1,439,941	2,214	109,077
1831.	10,855	1,475,302	2,358	215,481
1837.	15,399	1,818,409	2,923	259,172
1850.	11,814	1,596,748	1,928	167,187

It is to be observed that the return for 1850 does not include the port of Shields, nor the steam-vessels traffic. The latter consisted in 1850 of 366 vessels = 64,862 tons clearing outwards; and 371 = 64,364 entering inwards. The gross receipts at the Custom-house, in the years ending 5th January 1836-7-8-9-4-9, were respectively £307,274, £412,796, £379,360, £464,219, and £443,294. In 1848, they amounted to £391,986; and in 1849 to £347,498. These receipts were exceeded in Britain only by those of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Leith and Glasgow. There are bonded warehouses at N. for all foreign goods, without limitation.—Three or four ships belonging to this port were annually sent to the Davis's Straits whale-fishing; but this branch of industry has of late years deserted the Tyne.

The coal trade.] The Romans appear to have had no proper name for coal, yet it was used among them. Coal cinders form part of the refuse found at Roman stations in this country, yet they do not seem ever to have worked it systematically. In 852 a payment in kind was made to the abbey of Peterborough, consisting of ale, wood, and 12 vessels of fossil or pit coal. The use of coal, however, was long very limited. In the *Leges Burgorum*, made about 1140, a particular privilege was granted to those who brought fuel into burghs, but coal was not among the kinds mentioned. These laws were made in N. by David, King of Scotland, then in possession of the town. Probably coal were used for manufacturing purposes in N., and exported also, before the grant of any royal charter to work them; because privileges were not sought till their value was known. In 1229 Henry III granted a charter to the freemen of Newcastle to dig coals in the Castlefield and the Forth. Six years afterwards coal was called by Matthew Paris *carbo maris*, i.e. 'sea coal,' from its being taken to London by sea. The mines at Liege were discovered in 1189. The tracts of ground "extra muros," mentioned in the charter to N. of Henry III, contained at that time several beds of coal, particularly the seam from 5 to 6 ft. thick called the High main. In aid of the free-farm rent payable to King John, the liberty to dig coals was granted by his successor. In 1305, towards the end of the reign of Edward I, artizans and others used coal, other fuel becoming scarce in populous districts; but parliament declared it a noxious nuisance, corrupting the air by its smoke. In the beginning of the 14th cent. the coal trade was found to be progressing by the opening of new mines, while the old were still worked. Two of the new ones are mentioned as having been let by the prior of Tynemouth, near Elswick. In the middle of the 14th cent. the working of coals extended on the N. S. and W. of Newcastle, but only where it lay near the surface. In the latter part of the 16th cent. coal was in general use for manufacturing and culinary purposes, but not for domestic fires. In the reign of Charles I, coal was much in demand in the metropolis; and in 1705, it was officially reported by the Trinity-house of N. to have become an article of export to the amount of 48,000 N. chaldrons a-year. In 1710, 1773, and 1779, the quantities exported were respectively 178,143, 326,542, and 491,186 chaldrons. In 1800, 537,793 chaldrons were shipped coastwise, and 47,487 foreign, the Newcastle chaldron weighing 53 cwt. The following table exhibits, for the years specified, the amount of shipments of coals coastwise from the United Kingdom, and from the port of N.

Year.	United Kingdom. Tons.	Newcastle. Tons.
1820,	4,554,308	2,004,759
1829,	5,854,378	1,956,829
1838,	7,182,351	2,453,225
1840,	7,459,070	2,267,082
1850,	9,112,122	2,270,379

The quantity exported to foreign countries was, in 1833, 230,434 tons; in 1838, 554,175 tons; in 1849, 834,005 tons; in 1850, 1,088,495 tons. In 1852, 1,054,060 tons left the port for 311 places in various parts of the world. The coals were, for the most part, carried down the river in broad vessels called *keels*; and the boatmen, in consequence, wear the designation of *keelmen*. But coal is now shipped most commonly by railway.

Municipal corporation.] Under the municipal reform act, N. is governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, a sheriff, 42 common councillors, a recorder, a town-clerk, and an under-sheriff. The county of the town court is held by the deputy-recorder. The board of river-conservancy now consists of representatives of the town-councils of Newcastle, Gateshead, South Shields, and Tynemouth, with four life-members appointed by the Admiralty. The assizes for the county are held at N. twice a-year. The following is the gross amount of receipt and expenditure of burgh funds in the years stated:—

Receipts.	Payments.
1822-3, £39,649	£37,645
1828-9, 46,462	46,320
1831-2, 49,397	43,986
1839, 69,435	69,427
1850, 70,104	75,603
1851, 58,372	58,337
1852, 49,642	49,870

The diminished receipt and expenditure arises from the transference of the river-conservancy to the commissioners.

The police of N. is composed of a superintendent, inspectors, and constables. The borough of N. returns two members to parliament. The pop. of the parl. burgh in 1841, was 60,430; in 1851, 87,784. The number of electors registered in 1837, was 1,816 freemen and 2,766 householders; in 1847, 1,812 freemen and 5,370 householders. Newcastle is a polling-place in election of members for the southern division of the county.

History.] Various antiquarian remains prove the site of N. to have been that of a Roman station. During the heptarchy, the place became a prime retreat of monks, and in consequence obtained the graphic name of Monkchester. In 875, the monasteries of Monkchester were plundered and dilapidated by the Danes; and thence, till 1073, they lay in desolation. In 1068, William the Conqueror encountered, on Gateshead fell, and completely defeated, Edward Eteling, and Malcolm, king of Scotland. Early in the reign of Stephen, the town by force, and the castle by treaty, fell into the keeping of David I. of Scotland; and they remained 16 years under the Scottish crown. Edward I. received at N. John Balliol's homage for the crown of Scotland. In 1346, the town furnished for the siege of Calais 17 ships and 314 mariners—a quota larger than that from any northern or central port excepting Yarmouth. The plague frequently ravaged N. In 1388, 1389, 1625, and 1638, it made appalling havoc. In 1639, Charles I. remained 12 days at N., at the head of an army, which he led against the Scottish Covenanters. During a year succeeding August 1640, the town was in the possession of the Scots. During the rebellion of 1745, N. contributed 3,000 volunteers against the Jacobites, and became the rendezvous of about 15,000 troops. Subsequent public events have, for the most part, had reference to architectural, municipal, commercial, and social improvement.

NEWCHURCH, a parish of Kent, 4½ m. N. by W of Romney. Area 3,122 acres. Pop. in 1841, 241; in 1851, 321.—Also a chapelry in Winwick p., Lancashire, 4½ m. E by S of Newton.—Also a parish in Monmouthshire, 5½ m. NW by W of Chepstow. Area 5,434 acres. Pop. in 1831, 723; in 1851, 747.—Also a parish in the Isle of Wight, 4½ m. SE by E of Newport, on the S bank of a small river which flows into Brading harbour. Area 8,870 acres. Pop. in 1801, including the township of Ryde, 2,039; in 1831, 4,928; in 1851, 11,539.—Also a chapelry in Whalley p., Lancashire, 4½ m. W of Colne.—Also a parish in Radnorshire, 7 m. SW of Kington, on the river Arrow. Pop. in 1831, 164; in 1851, 153.

NEWCHURCH-IN-ROSENDALE, a chapelry in Whalley p., Lancashire, 6 m. SW of Burnley. Coal, freestone, and slate, are wrought here; and cotton and woollen goods are manufactured to a considerable extent. Area 9,650 acres. Pop. 16,915. Dedwin-Clough, Tunstead, Wolfenden, and Bacup, are included in the returns made from this place.

NEW-CHURCH, or **LLAN-NEWYDD**, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 3½ m. NW of Carmarthen. Pop. in 1831, 659; in 1851, 871.

NEW COLUMBIA, a village of Union co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 72 m. N of Harrisburg, on the W bank of the W branch of the Susquehanna river. In 1840 it consisted of about 35 dwellings.

NEWCOMB, a township of Essex co., in the state of New York, U. S., 32 m. SW of Elizabeth, and 92 m. N by W of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 74.

NEW COMERSTOWN, a village of Oxford township, Tuscarawas co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 93 m. ENE of Columbus, on the N bank of the Tuscarawas river, and on the Ohio and Erie canal.

NEW CONCORD, a village of Union township, Muskingum co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 68 m. E of Columbus. Pop. 300.

NEW CUMBERLAND, a village of Allen township, Cumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 4 m. SW of Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna river, at the confluence of Yellow Breeches creek. Pop. in 1840, 284.—Also a v. of Warren township, Tuscarawas co., in the state of Ohio, 123 m. ENE of Columbus, on the Ohio canal. Pop. 125.

NEWDIGATE, a parish, containing a hamlet of the same name, in Surrey, 6 m. SSE of Dorking, near one of the sources of the Mole. Area 4,458 acres. Pop. in 1831, 519; in 1851, 614.

NEW DURHAM, a township of Strafford co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 33 m. NE of Concord. It has a hilly surface, and contains several large lakes. The soil is moist, but affords good pasture. Pop. in 1840, 1,032.—Also a village of Bergen co., in the state of New Jersey. Pop. 25.

NEW ECHOTA, a village of Cass co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 166 m. NW of Milledgeville, on the S side of Oostanaula river.

NEW EGYPT, a village of Upper Freehold township, Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 18 m. SE of Trenton, on Crosswick's creek.

NEWENDEN, a parish in Kent, 4½ m. SW by S of Tenterden, on the N bank of the Rother. Area 1,044 acres. Pop. in 1831, 158; in 1851, 172.

NEW ENGLAND, a squatting district of New South Wales, bounded on the N by the Darling Downs district; on the E by the Clarence and M'Leay districts, and Macquarie co.; on the S by the Manning river, by which it is separated from Gloucester co.; and on the W by the Great Dividing range. Pop. in 1847, 2,231. It comprises a superficial area of 5,000,000 acres, the principal summits of which are Ben Lomond, Mitchell, Gullegal, Bullimbulia, Basaltic Rock, Wirrekimbe, Mount Sea-View, the Snowy mountains, Sugar-Loaf mount or Chandler's peak, and the Blue mountains. The principal rivers are the Clarence, Apsley, Hastings, and Manning. The live stock of the district in 1847 amounted to 1,635 horses, 57,000 head of cattle, 570,000 sheep, and 500 pigs.

NEW ENGLAND, a name borne by the old Eastern states of the North American federacy, namely, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island. In 1606, the portion of North America lying between the 34th and 45th parallels of lat. was divided by James I. into two parts, called North and South Virginia, and granted to two companies. The London company were authorized to make settlements anywhere between 34° and 41°; and the Plymouth company received the same privilege in regard to the country between 38° and 45°. In 1614, Captain Smith having examined the coasts of N. Virginia, made a map of the country, and pre-

sented it to Prince Charles, who changed the name to New England; and in 1620 a new patent was granted to the Plymouth company, comprehending that part of the country lying between 40° and 45° from N to S, and extending throughout the mainland from sea to sea, under the name of New England in America. This name has ever since continued to be appropriated to the country lying E of New York; and although it has never formed a political whole, yet the most of the colonies which were planted in it were founded on the same principles of government, by men of similar political and religious views and character, and have ever been closely associated with each other, and in many respects differed, and still differ, from the other colonies and states in their institutions and internal organization. The governments of the New England colonies were charter-governments, while those of the other colonies were royal or proprietary; the government and ownership of the country was in the colonists, while in the other colonies they were both in the crown or proprietors, or the government was vested in the former, while the property of the colony was in the latter. The New England colonists were Puritans—a party which no less strenuously defended civil than religious liberty; and the events of the middle of the 17th cent. brought out a large number of republicans to join them. The early and general provision for common education in New England was another peculiarity of that part of the country. In ten years after the settlement of Massachusetts bay, Harvard college was established. In 1647, the legislature of that prov. passed a law, requiring every town with 50 families to provide a school; and a similar law was adopted in Connecticut in 1669. Provisions of the same nature were made in New Haven and Plymouth. These laws laid the foundation of the New England system of free schools. The organization of the church government is entirely democratical, and the municipal system is in many respects peculiar. The geographical and statistical details will be found under the appropriate heads.

NEWENHAM, a parish in Northamptonshire, 2½ m. S by E of Daventry, at the source of the Nene. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 581; in 1851, 579.

NEWENHAM (CAPE), a headland of Russian America, to the W of Kamuschutsk or Bristol bay.

NEWENT, a parish and market-town in the Forest of Dean, co. of Gloucester, 8 m. NW of Gloucester, intersected by the Hereford and Gloucester canal. The p. comprises the tythings of Compton, Cugley, Malswick, Bouldston-with-Kilcot, and the liberty of N. Area 7,803 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,306.

NEW FAIRFIELD, a township of Fairfield co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 74 m. SW of Hartford. Pop. in 1840, 956.

NEW FANE, a township of Windham co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 12 m. NW of Brattleboro, and 100 m. S of Montpellier. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by West river. Pop. in 1840, 1,403.—Also a township of Niagara co., in the state of New York, 279 m. W by N of Albany. It is bounded on the N by Lake Ontario, and drained by Eighteen Mile creek. The soil consists of sandy and argillaceous loam. Pop. 2,372.

NEWFIELD, a township of York co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 80 m. SW by W of Augusta. It is drained by Little Ossipee river, and has a productive soil. Pop. in 1840, 1,351.—Also a township of Tompkins co., in the state of New York, 283 m. W of Albany. Its surface is hilly, and drained by Cayuta creek, an affluent of Cayuga lake. The soil, of gravelly loam, is generally fertile. Pop. 3,567.

NEW FOREST, a royal forest, and until recently a hundred, in the co. of Southampton, consisting of two divisions, E and W, and bounded on the N by part of Wiltshire; on the NE and E by the hund. of Redbridge and Southampton-Water; on the S and SE by Christ-church hund. and the Solent; and on the W by the hunds. of Ringwood and Fordingbridge. Area of the two hundreds, 196,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 27,473. This extensive tract of land was appropriated by William the Conqueror to the chase. The Forest is divided into 9 bailiwicks or walks, each having a keeper under the Lord Warden, besides two rangers and a bow-bearer. It is one of the few that remain of the 69 English forests. "It seems to retain," says William Howitt, "not only more of the forest character than all our other forests, but to have maintained more exactly its ancient boundaries. William

of Malmesbury says, the Conqueror laid waste 29 m. of country for this forest. The perambulation of the 22d of Charles II, extending from Milton south, along the Avon-west, to Bramshire north, and within Southampton-Water east, by Fawley and Boldre, back to Milton, includes about 30 m. sq.; and this is the extent that is now attributed to it by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. In the present hundred of New Forest, we have the parishes of Minstead, Fawley, and Boldre; the chapels or curacies of Lyndhurst, Beaulieu, Exbury and Brokenhurst. It is, indeed, the only one of our forests which can now give us a perfect idea of what an English forest was in the feudal ages." The Parliamentary evidence states there to be 66,000 acres of land in the New Forest, of which 25,000 are covered with timber, which is good land; 20,000 more are fit for the growth of the best description of timber; and 20,000 are very bad land, in waste, at present. This is the only forest belonging to the Crown, of which the origin is known. Domesday Book contains a distinct account of its afforestation; and our historians concur in accusing William the Conqueror of laying waste the country in Hampshire to a very large extent, and even destroying churches, without giving any compensation. In justice to the Conqueror's memory, however, it should be stated that an anterior forest certainly existed here, and is mentioned by several writers, under the name of Ytene. The Conqueror merely enlarged its circuit to the extent stated, and gave it a fresh name. The pop. generally, both in the forest and on the borders, are greatly inferior to the pop. of other parts of the country. Every one knows the deplorable picture which Bernard Gilpin, in one of his works, gave of the lower classes of Lymington. Gypsies frequent this royal domain at all seasons of the year, but more particularly in the spring and autumn. Their chief trade is in the New Forest ponies, which in the autumn of the year are caught up by the keepers, and exposed to sale for the benefit of government. The Forest-court is held at Lyndhurst; and the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are the parties to be appealed to in all instances of demurrage.

NEWFOUND LAKE, a sheet of water in Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S. It is 6 m. in length, and 2½ m. broad, and discharges itself into Pemigewasset river.

NEWFOUNDLAND, an island on the E coast of America, opposite the gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from the Labrador coast on the continent on the N by the strait of Bellisle, about 21 m. wide. It is of a triangular form, extending from 47° 46' to 51° 35' N lat., and from 52° 33' to 59° 20' W long. Its length is about 450 m.; its breadth from 40 m. to 300 m. A line drawn round the three sides of its triangular shaped coast, without tracing its deep indentations and great bays on the E and S, would exceed 1,000 m. in length. Its surface is estimated at 36,500 sq. m., or somewhat larger than Ireland. The coasts are lofty, desolate, and rocky; but its indented outline presents several excellent ports. The whole circuit of N. is indented at intervals of 2 or 3 m. by deep bays, having generally a smooth bottom, and a rivulet of pure fresh water at the head. It is in such situations that the inhabitants have most commonly built their hamlets; their fishing-craft being secured among the rocks. The interior of the country has been little explored; the wetness of the soil in summer, and the coldness of the air in winter, render this a difficult and perilous undertaking: so that it has seldom been traversed except by the aborigines of the country. It may be stated generally of the surface of the interior, that a multitude of small lakes are observed, with copious marshes around

them; hills of considerable elevation, scantily clothed with sorry birches or fir-trees; and low-lying level spaces which, if not drenched with moisture, are frequently stretched out into plains of considerable size, bearing nothing but a few stunted shrubs and a little heath among the rocks which cover them. Almost the only practicable mode of travelling in the interior of N. is by sledges on the frozen rivers.—It is a fact worthy of notice, that the whole of the land in and about the neighbourhood of Conception-bay, and very probably the whole island, is rising out of the ocean at a rate which promises, at no very distant day, materially to affect, if not render useless, many of the best harbours on the coast. At Port-de-Grave a series of observations has been made which proves the rapid displacement of the sea-level in that vicinity. Several large flat rocks, over which schooners might pass some thirty or forty years ago with the greatest facility, are now approaching the surface, the water being scarcely navigable for a skiff. At a place called the Cosh, at the head of Bay-Roberts, upwards of 1 m. from the sea-shore, and several ft. above its level, covered with 5 or 6 ft. of vegetable mould, there is a perfect beach, the stones being rounded, of a moderate size, and in all respects similar to those now found in the adjacent land-washes.

Geology.] Mr. Juke, in his Report to the legislature of N., in 1839-40, on the geology of the island, represents all the country to the S of a line drawn from Cape Ray, the SW angle of the island, to the head of the Bay-of-Exploits, in the centre of the NE shore, as hopeless and barren, covered only with granite and infertile rocks: Sir Richard Bonnycastle considers this too sweeping a conclusion; and gives it as his opinion that this district will be found to contain numerous tracts of land which only require the hand of cultivation to reduce them to fertility, and extensive and valuable mineral deposits. The great coal basin of the St. Lawrence covers a large portion of the W side of the island, terminating eastwards in a country covered with lakes, ponds, and rivers, but, according to Sir Richard, "abounding with everything requisite for settlements."

Climate.] During great part of the year the SE, and the only inhabited portion of the island, is enveloped in perpetual vapours; ships crossing the Great bank are obliged to ring bells lest they fall foul of each other; and the fortress of St. John's keeps firing a gun every half-hour to prevent them from running ashore against the rocks. The penguins of Bacalao island are protected under a penalty by law, because their cry answers a similar purpose. In winter the cold is rigorous; the whole country is ice-bound, inaccessible to vessels, and beaten with whirlwinds of sleet and snow, from which the breezes often load themselves with icy *spicule*, so minute that they penetrate the smallest aperture, and greatly augment the discomfiture of the season. Yet in the absence of these 'frost-smokes,' as they are called, a N. winter is said to be less fierce than a Canadian one, and has some beauties peculiar to itself. The moon and stars shine aero with a lustre unknown in Europe and the Northern lights exhibit during the calm frost all their brilliancy. About the commencement of April symptoms of thaw display themselves; and a few days complete the process. As in Siberia, the snow, melted both from above and below, soon yields to this double agency, and impetuous torrents, loaded with half-dissolved fragments, and every kind of debris, rush headlong towards the coast from all points of the island. At the same period, thousands of floating masses of ice arrive from Davis' straits, and surround the shore on every side; and their mutual shocks, aided by the agitation of a turbulent sea and the deluge flowing from the land, produces a singularly wild scene. Sometimes a strong 'nor'wester' will at once reconquer every thing, and bring winter back again with new bitterness. Before June, summer, without any spring intervening, has arrived: the air is now hot to suffocation, and infested with mosquitoes. About the middle of August the weather begins to be moderate; some days are even said to be delightful, but they are of short continuance; before the end of October the fogs—never long absent at any season—have resumed their empire, and cold and snow announce the approach of winter. The following table, given by Sir R. Bonnycastle, in his work entitled *Newfoundland* in 1842, shows the average of the therm. and barom. in N. for six years. The place of observation had an alt. of about 120 ft. above sea-level:

	Therm.	Barom.		Therm.	Barom.
Jan.	22.7	29.6	July,	57.4	29.7
Feb.	42.6	29.6	August,	58.3	29.8
March,	24.0	29.7	Sept.,	53.3	29.8
April,	33.8	29.6	Oct.,	44.9	29.8
May,	39.5	29.7	Nov.,	34.0	29.6
June,	49.8	29.7	Dec.,	26.0	29.6

The greatest height of the therm. and barom., in 1841, during the same period, was:

	Therm.	Barom.		Therm.	Barom.
Jan.	44.0	30.3	July,	79.5	30.1
Feb.	42.6	30.2	August,	78.2	30.2
March,	47.0	30.3	Sept.,	75.3	30.2
April,	56.5	30.2	Oct.,	68.3	30.3
May,	62.0	30.2	Nov.,	57.0	30.2
June,	74.0	30.1	Dec.,	44.5	30.4

The greatest depression of the therm. and barom., for the same period, was:

	Therm.	Barom.		Therm.	Barom.
Jan.	-3.0	28.7	July,	34.8	29.3
Feb.	-4.6	28.6	August,	38.5	29.3
March,	-0.5	28.8	Sept.,	33.5	29.3
April,	14.3	28.9	Oct.,	24.0	29.2
May,	21.8	29.1	Nov.,	18.5	28.9
June,	29.8	29.2	Dec.,	-5.6	28.9

February is usually the coldest and most stormy, and July the warmest month in the year. The most remarkable feature of the climate is the frequency of severe gales on land, either from the N. or the SW.

Native productions.] Of indigenous productions N. exhibits no great variety. Its timber is not abundant or valuable; the principal use made of it is for fuel and fishing-stages. Some attempts were made at one time to construct ships of the larger trees, but their utmost period of duration was seven years. There is some large timber about the bay of Islands, and along the coast to the N. of it; and the country near the Humber is densely covered with fine black and white spruce, larch, fir, and beech.—The native animals of the island are bears, otters, beavers, red foxes, which are hunted in the winter-season for their skins, and herds of red deer. A few small horses are reared, and some black cattle find a precarious livelihood during summer among the woods, returning home of their own accord at the beginning of winter, or every evening if they have young. Goats are numerous, and chiefly supply the inhabitants with milk. The web-footed dog of this island is celebrated for his aquatic powers; he serves in his own country frequently in the additional capacity of a beast of draught. He resembles the Greenland dog in several respects, and seems to be a distinct species. The animal commonly met with in England under this name is but half-bred.—The hawk and pie families of birds are numerous; also the *gralles* and *anseres*.—Venomous reptiles, and toads and frogs, are unknown; but mosquitoes, stinging midges, and flies, are rife in every quarter.

Agriculture.] It may be said that the cultivation of the soil made little or no progress in N. until after the peace with France in 1814. The sole occupation of the resident inhabitants was confined to the fishery, and an opinion generally prevailed that the soil and climate raised impassable barriers to agriculture. It was even an offence against the laws of the fishery to clear, inhabit, or cultivate the waste lands of N. Before that period there may have been some few gardens for vegetables, and a few spots of land cleared for raising potatoes; but farming, as an occupation, or as a means of employment or subsistence, was unknown. The first relaxation was made in the old system regarding land in 1815, by the governor, Sir Richard Keats, who was authorized to make small grants of land, limited from 2 to 4 acres. Sir Thomas Cochrane, immediately on his arrival as governor, in 1825, entered warmly into the subject of the agricultural improvements of the colony, and made liberal grants of land from 500 to 250 acres. The large amount of appropriations for the forma-

tion of roads, during the government of Captain Prescott, greatly facilitated the progress of agriculture; not only the margins of the various roads branching from St. John's, but likewise in Conception bay, Trinity bay, Bonavista, Ferryland, Prepassay, St. Mary's, Placentia, Burin, and in all the inhabited districts of the island, a road was opened, and cultivation and population followed in its course. During the administration of his successor, Sir John Harvey, large votes were recommended to the assembly for roads and bridges; land, particularly in the neighbourhood of St. John's, doubled in value; and agriculture became a recognised and important branch of industry. Farms have been successfully cultivated in the districts of St. John's, Trinity, Bonavista, Conception bay, St. Mary's, Placentia, Burin, and Fortune bay; and in every part of the island, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, have been produced of excellent quality. Governor Sir J. G. Le Marchant, in his report to the colonial secretary, under date May 1848, says: "It is not easy to obtain exact details that can be relied on, but I have been assured, on authority that can be relied on, that on one of the farms in the vicinity of the town of St. John's, 2 bushels and 2 gallons of bere-barley were on the 19th May sown upon three-quarters of an acre of potato land, and from it were thrashed 42 bush. of excellent quality, being at the rate of 56 bush. per acre. Wheat has also been known on another farm, in this neighbourhood, to produce at the rate of 50 bush. per acre, and this is a heavy crop for any country. This large produce may be in a great degree attributed to the repeated applications of fish and other manures to the previous crops of potatoes." All ordinary garden vegetables are grown with as little trouble as in England. Among those most commonly cultivated are lettuce, endive, radish, asparagus, sea-kale, beets, turnips, cabbages, cauliflowers, peas, beans, both French and broad, all of which attain maturity with common care. Melons and cucumbers are grown every year in slight hot-heds, and the latter may be transplanted from the seed-bed to the open air, where they will generally produce abundantly. Turnips, cabbages, and all the *brassicae* tribe, have in the early stages numerous enemies in the turnip-fly, caterpillars, &c.; but independently of this, the climate and soil are fitted to produce large crops of them. It may also be observed that many of the perennial and other herbaceous plants of Britain bear the severity of the N. winter well, among which may be mentioned the polyanthus, pansy, and sweetwilliam, also pinks and carnations generally. Among bulbous roots, all kinds of lily, even the white lily, tulip, hyacinths, &c., are rarely known to fail though kept in the ground all winter. Of fruit-trees, those of the more hardy kinds, and which produce their fruit at an early season, of course answer best. The climate is well-adapted to gooseberries and currants of every variety, and they produce abundant crops almost invariably; the insect tribe alone seems inimical to them. The trees are frequently divested of their foliage by caterpillars, except in low or moist situations, where these trees generally succeed best. Cherries of most kinds also bear the climate and produce well. With respect to apples, pears, and plums, the early varieties only may be considered as well-adapted. Plums of many kinds and damsons have been grown for many years in Conception bay as well as in St. John's; the earliest kinds ripen, and the late sorts answer for culinary purposes. Raspberries and strawberries succeed as well here as in any country; they are, in fact, indigenous, and are found wild in considerable quantities. The cultivated kinds rarely if ever fail to yield fruit, and the straw-

berries are remarkable for abundant produce and fine flavour.

Fisheries.—The wealth of N. consists in the produce of its waters, "like which," as Bacon said concerning it, "of all the minerals there is none so rich." Besides abundance of salmon in its rivers, the shores are frequented by shoals of capelin, herrings, mackerel, and above all by enormous multitudes of cod. The cod fisheries of N. are the richest in the world, and give employment to many thousands, and food to millions. The fishery is on the banks, at different distances from the island. The chief fishery is thus on the Great bank, which lies between 41° and 49° N. lat., and is in length 300 m., and in breadth 75 m., some assigning to it a length of more than 400 m., and a breadth of about 140 m. It has from 22 to 50 fath. water. Vert or Green bank is not much inferior to the Great bank in dimensions, being 240 m. long, and 120 m. wide; and Banquo is of much less. Besides these there are many other shoals abounding with fish. The fishery near the shore commences earlier and continues longer than that upon the banks, but is not nearly so productive. The shore-fishery begins about the 20th of April; the fishery upon the bank on the 19th of May. The former continues till the 10th of October, while the latter concludes about the end of September. Different baits are used at different periods of the season. The first is a piece of pork, or of bird's flesh. The cod when caught furnishes bait to continue the fishing; the shell-fish called clams, which are found in the belly of the cod, being excellent for that purpose. To the clam succeeds the lobster; and to the lobster, the herring and lance; which in June are succeeded by the capelin, a fish which then makes its appearance upon the coast. The capelin is in August displaced by the squid, which again makes way for the herring. The cod is not taken with a net but with hooks, and only during daylight. An expert fisher will take from 150 to upwards of 300 in a day. A single fisher has in one season caught 12,000 fish, but the average number is 7,000. When the boats are stationed on the fishing-ground, the men sit or stand at equal distances from the gunwales, and each attends to his own lines. So abundant are the fish at times, that a couple of cod are hooked on each line before the lead reaches the bottom; and while the one line is running out, the fisherman has only to turn round and pull in the other, with a fish on each hook. In this way they fill the boat in a very short time. If the cod be very large, it is lifted into the boat as soon as it comes to the water's edge by a strong iron hook fixed on the end of a short pole, called a *graft*. As soon as the boat is loaded, they proceed to the stage on the shore with the fish, when the operations of splitting and salting succeed. Fish should be brought to the shore within 48 hours at farthest after it is caught. A splitter who has acquired dexterity, will, in an hour, split 300 quintals of fish; but the common quantity is 200 quintals. When the fish has been dried, and laid in heaps, a heap 20 ft. in length by 10 ft. in breadth, is supposed to contain 300 quintals; and if it be permitted to lie two days, it decreases in bulk about one-twelfth. The fish caught at the beginning of the season are reckoned the best. The best method of curing is by drying them, and this way is most generally practised; but, in some cases, they are salted in bulk in the hold, and are thus carried to market. Some ships, instead of stopping to fish, proceed directly to the island, where they purchase a cargo from the inhabitants; but by far the greater number catch and care a cargo for themselves. The former are called sack-ships, the latter fishing-ships. The fish are sold in every part of the world, but the principal markets are the West Indies, Spain, Portugal, and Italy. The shipping belonging to this colony, employed in the fishery, amounted, in 1812, to 495 vessels, admeasuring 61,545 tons, and navigated by 4,656 seafarers; besides 2,000 fish-shallops, measuring about 20,000 tons, and manned by 6,000 men. At the close of the war the fisheries rose to a pitch of prosperity quite unprecedented, the exports in 1814 amounting to £2,831,688. By the census of 1845 the planters, fisherfolk, and shoremen amounted in number to 18,503 persons. Their boats, which are divided into 3 classes according to the burthen of fish they can carry, amounted to 10,089; the divisions being:—8,092 boats, carrying from 3 to 15 quintals of fish; 1,025 boats, from 15 to 30 quintals; and 972 boats, from 30 quintals upwards. The fish when cured is sold and delivered to the merchants, who on receiving it have it divided into four qualities, viz. merchantable, Madeira or seconds, West India or third quality, and lastly inferior, which is about half the price of merchantable; Madeira is 1s. a quintal under merchantable, and is 6d. more than West India. The liver of the cod yields a large quantity of oil, which is extracted from it by natural heat, no other preparation being necessary than merely putting it into casks, and when it is fully decayed drawing off the oil. A quintal of good fish will yield more than a gallon of oil; but the produce of the season is not more than 80 gallons to 100 quintals of fish. The Americans are at present making vigorous efforts to obtain a right of participation in the fisheries of N. and New Brunswick. The first article of the convention between the United States and Great Britain, of the 20th of October, 1818, is in these words: "Whereas, differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States for the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, and cure fish on certain coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have for ever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the S coast of Newfoundland which extends